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Proceedings

THE PUBLIC RECORDS

THE KINGDOM

THE HISTORY OF THE

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PROCEEDINGS
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS
ON
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
OF
THE KINGDOM.

JUNE, 1832—AUGUST, 1833.

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EDITED BY

C. P. COOPER, ESQ. *C.P.C.*

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD.

LONDON.—MDCCCXXXIII.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

OF

THE PUBLIC RECORDS

OF

THE KINGDOM

JUNE 1832 - AUGUST 1833

For the purpose of the Public Records Commission, the following documents have been deposited in the Public Record Office, London, in the year 1833.

G. P. COOPER, ESQ.

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD

LONDON: J. JOHNSON, 1833.

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VOL. I.

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THE KINGDOM

JUNE 1832 - AUGUST 1833

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C. R. COOPER, ESQ.

STATIONER, LONDON

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LONDON: MDCCCXXXIII.

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COMMISSIONERS
ON
The Public Records of the Kingdom,

APPOINTED BY
HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSION

OF THE
12TH OF MARCH, 1831.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

*†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

*†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT ALTHORPE, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

*†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN LEACH, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

*†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM DUNDAS, LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER, K.G.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS GRENVILLE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, M.P.

~~THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES MACINTOSH.~~

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY HOBHOUSE, KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATE PAPERS.

~~THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD DOVER.~~

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE PARKE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BOSANQUET.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, BART. M.P.

LOUIS HAYES PETIT, ESQUIRE.

HENRY BELLENDEN KER, ESQUIRE.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQUIRE.

JOHN ALLEN, ESQUIRE.

EDWARD PROTHEROE, ESQUIRE.

EDWARD VERNON UTTERSON, ESQUIRE.

WILLIAM BROUGHAM, ESQUIRE, M.P.

CHARLES PURTON COOPER, ESQUIRE.

SECRETARY.

* Commissioners virtute officii.

† Quorum Commissioners.

RECORD COMMISSION,

12th MARCH, 1831.*

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith: To the Most Reverend Father in God Our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor William, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan; Our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, Our Chancellor of Great Britain; Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor William Viscount Melbourne, Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, or the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department for the time being; Our right trusty and well-beloved counsellors, Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, or the Speaker of the House of Commons for the time being; John Charles Spencer, commonly called Viscount Althorpe, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Our Exchequer, or the Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Our Exchequer for the time being; Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, or the Master of the Rolls for the time being; William Dundas, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, or the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland for the time being; Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousins and counsellors, George John Earl Spencer, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and George Hamilton Earl of Aberdeen; the Right Reverend Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Llandaff; Our right trusty and well-beloved counsellors, Thomas Grenville, Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir James Mackintosh, Henry Hobhouse, George Agar Ellis, and Our trusty and well-beloved Sir James Parke, one of Our Justices of Our Court of King's Bench; Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, one of Our Justices of Our Court of Common Pleas; Sir Robert Harry Inglis Baronet, Louis Hayes Petit, Henry Bellenden Ker, Henry Hallam, John Allen, Edward Protheroe, Edward Vernon Utterson, and William Brougham, Esquires, greeting:

Names of the
Commissioners.

WHEREAS the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses and Commissioners of Shires and Boroughs in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland assembled, having taken into their consideration the state of the Public Records in this Kingdom, and the necessity of providing for the better

* The parts printed in Italics are not contained in any of the former Commissions.

Report of Select
Committee of
1800.

Address of the
House of Com-
mons to his
late Majesty
George III.

arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same, did heretofore humbly lay before Our late Royal Father, of blessed memory, a Report of their Proceedings thereon, and also humbly represented unto Our said late Royal Father that the Public Records of the Kingdom were in many Offices unarranged, undescribed, and unascertained; that many of them were exposed to erasure, alteration, and embezzlement, and were lodged in Buildings incommodious and insecure; and that it would be beneficial for the Public Service that the Records and Papers contained in many of the principal Offices and Repositories should be methodized, and that certain of the more ancient and valuable amongst them should be Printed; and did humbly beseech Our said late Royal Father that he would be graciously pleased to give such directions thereupon as he in his wisdom should think fit:*

AND whereas Our said late Royal Father, and Our late Royal Brother King George the Fourth, considering the premises, and earnestly desiring more effectually to provide for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the said Records and Papers, did, by several Warrants under their Royal Sign Manual, authorize and appoint the several Persons therein severally named, and any three or more of them, to make a diligent and particular inquiry into the several matters which had in the above-mentioned Report been represented as fitting to be provided for by Royal authority, and to do such other matters and things touching the premises as were therein-before set forth:

AND whereas the several Persons by the said several Warrants appointed did duly proceed in the execution of the several matters committed to their charge, and have made considerable progress therein, as by their annual Certificates to Our said late Royal Father and to Our said late Royal Brother in their Privy Council appears; but some of the said Persons are since deceased, or have become less able to attend to the duties so required of them; and it is expedient to appoint others in their place, in such manner as may give more complete and permanent Effect to the Royal Intentions in this behalf: Know ye, therefore, that We do hereby determine the said several Warrants, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained.

Recital of ob-
ject of Commis-
sion.

AND FURTHER KNOW YE, That We, considering the premises, and earnestly desiring further and more effectually to provide for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the said Records and Papers, *and also having thought it expedient that diligent and full inquiry should be made whether any beneficial Alterations or Reforms can be introduced into the Offices and Repositories of Public Records and the general course of business therein*, and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you, the said William Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, William Viscount Melbourne, or the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department for the time being; Charles Manners Sutton, or the Speaker of the

* See the Address of the House of Commons, *post*, p. xiii.

House of Commons for the time being; John Charles Spencer, commonly called Viscount Althorpe, or the Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer for the time being; Sir John Leach, or the Master of the Rolls for the time being; William Dundas, or the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland for the time being; George John Earl Spencer, George Hamilton Earl of Aberdeen, Edward Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Thomas Grenville, Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir James Mackintosh, Henry Hobhouse, George Agar Ellis, Sir James Parke, Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Louis Hayes Petit, Henry Bellenden Ker, Henry Hallam, John Allen, Edward Protheroe, Edward Vernon Utterson, and William Brougham, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland to be one,) further to make a diligent and particular inquiry into the several matters which the faithful Commons of Our said late Royal Father did in the abovementioned Report of their proceedings represent as fitting to be provided for by Royal authority; *and also to make full and diligent Inquiry into the Duties of the several Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers having the care, custody, or management of the Public Records in all their several Departments, and into the Salaries, Fees, and other Emoluments and Perquisites received by such Officers, Clerks, Ministers, and other Persons, and also into the Rules, Usages, and Regulations of the several Record Offices, and other Repositories of Public Records, and the general course of business therein, and all matters connected therewith; and also to inquire whether any and what Reforms, Alterations, Amendments, and Improvements may be beneficially introduced therein, and how such Reforms, Alterations, Amendments, and Improvements may be best carried into effect.*

Quorum Commissioners.

Matters to be inquired into.

AND FURTHERMORE, *We do, by these Presents, give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be one,) full Power and Authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, such and so many of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers aforesaid, and other Persons, as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises, and to inquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.*

Powers :

to summon Record Officers, Clerks, &c.

AND We do hereby also give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be one,) full Power and Authority, when the same shall appear requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any Person

to administer an oath ;

or Persons whomsoever, to be examined before you or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be one,) touching or concerning the premises.

to compel on
oath production
of Records;

AND We do further give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, as aforesaid, full power and authority to cause all and singular the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers aforesaid, to bring and produce on oath before you, or any three or more of you, as aforesaid, all and singular Rolls, Records, Books, Accounts, Papers, and Muniments belonging to or preserved in the said Offices and Repositories, or which shall be in the custody, possession, or power of or belong to the said Officers, Clerks, and Ministers as aforesaid.

to execute
measures re-
commended by
aforesaid Ad-
dress;

AND OUR FURTHER WILL AND PLEASURE IS, That you, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be one,) upon due examination of the premises, shall cause such matters to be duly and speedily executed as ye shall judge fitting and proper to be done, for the more effectual execution of the several measures recommended by the faithful Commons of Our said late Royal Father in the said Report of their Proceedings relative thereto.

to appoint a
Secretary;

and Sub-Com-
missioners,

Sub-Commis-
sioners to me-
thodize and
bind Records,

AND to the end that Our Royal Will and Pleasure in the premises may be executed with the greater regularity and expedition, WE FURTHER BY THESE PRESENTS WILL AND COMMAND, and do hereby give full power and authority to you, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be one,) to nominate and appoint, from time to time, such person of ability, care, and diligence, as ye shall think fit, to be and act as your Clerk or Secretary, for the purpose of aiding you in the execution of these premises, and also to nominate and appoint, in like manner, such several persons of ability, care, and diligence, as ye may think fit, to be Sub-Commissioners, to be employed under your direction and controul in the premises, and, more especially, to methodize, regulate, and digest the Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books, and Papers, in any of Our Public Offices and Repositories, *and to cause to be made true and authentic Copies of such Records, Rolls or Instruments,* and to cause such of the said Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books, and Papers as are decayed and in danger of being destroyed to be bound and secured; and to make

exact Calendars and Indexes of any of the said Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books, and Papers, and to superintend the Printing of such Calendars and Indexes and Original Records and Papers, as ye shall cause to be printed; which said Clerk or Secretary and Sub-Commissioners, or any of them, shall and may be removed by you, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be one,) from time to time, at your will and pleasure, full power and authority being hereby given to you to appoint others in their places respectively.

and to make
Calendars and
superintend
printing.

AND WE FURTHER WILL AND COMMAND, AND BY THESE PRESENTS ORDAIN, That you, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be one,) shall from time to time certify, under your hands and seals, unto Our Lord High Treasurer, or unto the Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being, what shall be a fit and suitable Recompense to the above-mentioned Clerk or Secretary and Sub-Commissioners respectively, for their Pains and Services in the Execution of the Duties hereby required to be by them performed, which said Recompense it is Our will and pleasure shall thereupon be paid to them respectively and accordingly.

AND OUR FURTHER WILL AND PLEASURE IS, That you, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be one,) do and shall *from time to time, and when and so often as need or occasion shall require*, so long as this Commission shall continue in force, certify to Us in Our Privy Council, under your hands and seals respectively, all and every of the several proceedings of yourselves and the said Sub-Commissioners had by virtue of these presents, together with such other matters, if any, as may be deserving of Our Royal consideration, touching or concerning the premises, and what further Measures, if any, ye shall think fit to propose thereupon.

Reports to be
made, when ne-
cessary, to his
Majesty.

AND LASTLY, WE DO BY THESE PRESENTS ORDAIN, That this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that ye Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, (whereof the said Chancellor of Great Britain, the said Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the said Speaker of the House of Commons, the said Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, the said Master of the Rolls, or the said Lord Clerk Register of

Scotland, to be one,) shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by Adjournment.

IN WITNESS whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

WITNESS Ourselves, at Westminster, the Twelfth Day of March, in the First Year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.*

BATHURST.

* The whole of the former Commissions were Warrants under the Sign Manual.

Extracts from the Votes of the House of Commons.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO
HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE III.

Veneris, 11^o die Julii, 1800.—MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, having taken into our consideration the state of the Public Records of this Kingdom, and the necessity of providing for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same, humbly beg leave to lay before your Majesty the Report of our Proceedings thereon; and to represent to your Majesty, that in several of the principal offices we have found the Public Records preserved with great order and regularity, and in some few with a method and care which are exemplary; but that, in many of the most important offices they are wholly unarranged, undescribed, and unascertained; that some of them are exposed to erasure, alteration and embezzlement, and others are lodged in places where they are daily perishing by damp, or incurring a continual risk of destruction by fire.

A period of nearly Seventy Years has elapsed since the last General Parliamentary Inquiry upon this subject; and, during this interval of time, the change which has taken place in the language and written character of judicial proceedings, as well as the large accumulation of materials which has been progressively superadded in every department, have increased the difficulty of methodizing the several repositories, or applying their contents to purposes of practical use.

In the course of our inquiry we have found that many of the public buildings allotted to these uses, and especially those buildings which belong to your Majesty's Exchequer in all its branches, comprehending the antient Records and Muniments of the Rights and Possessions of the Crown, and the Vouchers and Accounts of the Public Revenues and Expenditure, are in a state so incommodious and insecure, as to require immediate attention.

It has also appeared to us that the salutary measures heretofore adopted by your Majesty's authority, for methodizing the contents of some of the principal repositories of your Majesty's Records and Papers of State, might also be extended to many other repositories, with consequences highly beneficial to the public service.

And the same motives which encouraged our predecessors to intreat your Majesty's Directions for Printing the antient Records of Domesday, and the Rolls of Parliament, have also induced us to submit to your Majesty's wisdom our desire of extending the same measure to other antient and valuable monuments of our history, laws, and government.

Your faithful Commons do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to give such Directions as your Majesty, in your great wisdom, shall think

fit, for the better preservation, arrangement and more convenient use of the Public Records of this kingdom.

And we beg leave further to assure your Majesty, that whatever extraordinary expenses may be incurred by the Directions which your Majesty, in your great wisdom, shall think fit to give on this occasion, shall be cheerfully provided for and made good by your faithful Commons.

Jovis, 17^o die Julii, 1800.—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported to the House, that their Address of Friday last (that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give such Directions as he shall think fit, for the better preservation, arrangement, and more convenient use of the Public Records of this kingdom, and to assure his Majesty that whatever extraordinary expenses may be incurred by the Directions which his Majesty shall think fit to give on this occasion, shall be made good by his faithful Commons) had been presented to his Majesty; and that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House, that he will give Directions as desired by the said Address.

See also *Journals of the House of Commons*, Vol. lv. pp. 753. 764.

FIRST COMMISSION

FOR EXECUTING THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
RESPECTING THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland,
Defender of the Faith, &c.

To Our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Our right trusty and well-beloved councillors William Wyndham Baron Grenville, and Henry Dundas, Esquire, Our Three Principal Secretaries of State; Our right trusty and well-beloved councillors, Henry Addington, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons; William Pitt, Esquire, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Our Exchequer, and First Commissioner of Our Treasury; Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Knight, Master of the Rolls; Frederick Campbell, Esquire, commonly called Lord Frederick Campbell, Our Clerk Register of Scotland; Sylvester Douglas, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of Our Treasury; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Mitford, Knight, Our Attorney General; Sir William Grant, Knight, Our Solicitor General; Robert Dundas, Esquire, Our Advocate for Scotland; and Charles Abbot, Esquire, greeting.

WHEREAS the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Commissioners of Shires and Boroughs in Our Parliament of Great Britain assembled, having taken into their consideration the state of the Public Records of this kingdom, and the necessity of providing for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same, have humbly laid before Us a Report of their Proceedings thereon; and have also humbly represented unto Us, that the Public Records of the kingdom are in many offices unarranged, undescribed and unascertained; that many of them are exposed to erasure, alteration and embezzlement, and are lodged in buildings incommodious and insecure; and that it would be beneficial to the public service that the Records and Papers contained in many of the principal offices and repositories should be methodized, and that certain of the more ancient and valuable amongst them should be printed; and have humbly besought Us, that We would be graciously pleased to give such Directions thereupon as We in Our wisdom shall think fit;

Now know ye, that We, considering the premises, and earnestly desiring more effectually to provide for the better arrangement, preservation and more convenient use of the said Records and Papers, and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion and integrity;—

Have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you the said William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland, William Windham Baron Grenville, Henry Dundas, Henry Addington, William Pitt, Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Frederick Campbell (commonly called Lord Frederick Campbell), Sylvester Douglas, Sir John Mitford, Sir William Grant, Robert Dundas, and Charles Abbot, and any three or more of you, to make a diligent and particular Inquiry into the several matters which Our faithful Commons have, in the above-mentioned Report of their Proceedings, represented as fitting to be provided for by Our royal authority.

And furthermore, We do by these presents give and grant to you Our said Commissioners, and any three or more of you, full power and authority to cause all and singular the officers,

clerks and ministers of the said offices and repositories respectively, to bring and produce upon oath before you, or any three or more of you, all and singular Rolls, Records, Books, and Papers, or other Writings, belonging to the said offices or repositories, or any of them, or any officers within the same, and which shall be in the custody of them or any of them respectively.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that ye or any three or more of you, upon due examination of the premises, shall cause such matters to be duly and speedily executed, as ye shall judge fitting and proper to be done for the more effectual execution of the several measures recommended by our faithful Commons in the said Report of their Proceedings relative thereto.

And to the end that Our royal will and pleasure in the premises may be executed with the greater regularity and expedition, We farther by these presents will and command, and do hereby give full power and authority to you, or any three or more of you, to nominate and appoint from time to time such person of ability, care and diligence, as ye shall think fit, to be and act as your Clerk or Secretary, for the purpose of aiding you in the execution of these presents; and also to nominate and appoint in like manner such several persons of ability, care and diligence, as ye may think fit, to be Sub-Commissioners, to be employed under your direction and controul in the premises: and more especially to methodize, regulate and digest the Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books, and Papers, in any of our public offices and repositories; and to cause such of the said Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books and Papers as are decayed and in danger of being destroyed, to be bound and secured; and to make exact Calendars and Indexes thereof; and to superintend the printing of such Calendars and Indexes, and Original Records and Papers as ye shall cause to be printed; which said Clerk or Secretary, and Sub-Commissioners, and every of them, shall and may be removed by you or any three of you from time to time at your will and pleasure, full power and authority being hereby given to you to appoint others in their places respectively.

And We further will and command, and by these presents ordain, that ye, or any three or more of you shall from time to time certify under your hands and seals unto Our Lord High Treasurer, or unto the Commissioners of Our Treasury for the time being, what shall be a fit and suitable recompense to the above-mentioned Clerk or Secretary, and Sub-Commissioners respectively, for their pains and services in the execution of the duties hereby required to be by them performed; which said recompense it is Our will and pleasure shall thereupon be paid to them respectively and accordingly.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that ye, or any three or more of you, do and shall, on or before the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord 1801, and so from year to year on or before the 25th day of March in each year respectively, so long as this Commission shall continue in force, certify unto Us in Our Privy Council, under your hands and seals respectively, all and every of the several Proceedings of yourselves and of the said Sub-Commissioners had by virtue of these presents, together with such other matters (if any) as may be deserving of Our royal consideration, touching or concerning the premises, and what further measures (if any) ye shall think fit to propose thereupon.

And lastly, We do by these presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue; and that ye Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given at Our Court, &c. the 19th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1800.

PORTLAND.

COMMISSIONERS

ON

The Public Records of the Kingdom,

APPOINTED BY

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

OF THE

19TH JULY, 1800.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GRENVILLE,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY DUNDAS,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY ADDINGTON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR RICHARD PEPPER ARDEN, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD FREDERICK CAMPBELL, CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY.
SIR JOHN MITFORD, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
SIR WILLIAM GRANT, SOLICITOR-GENERAL.
ROBERT DUNDAS, ESQUIRE, ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.
CHARLES ABBOT, ESQUIRE.

COMMISSIONERS

ON

The Public Records of the Kingdom,

APPOINTED BY

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

OF THE

23RD MAY, 1806.

- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GRENVILLE, FIRST COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER,
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES JAMES FOX,
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WINDHAM,
- } THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF
STATE.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES ABBOT, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM GRANT, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
- HENRY ERSKINE, ESQUIRE, ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD FREDERICK CAMPBELL, CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GLENBERVIE.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD REDESDALE.
- THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES BATHURST.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WICKHAM.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE NATHANIEL BOND.

* Commissioners virtute officii and Quorum Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS

ON

The Public Records of the Kingdom,

APPOINTED BY

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

OF THE

25TH JUNE, 1817.

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, FIRST COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY.

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH,

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BATHURST,

} THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES

} OF STATE.

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM GRANT, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

*ALEXANDER MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE, ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN, ESQUIRE, LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GLENBERVIE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD REDESDALE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD COLCHESTER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES BATHURST.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WICKHAM.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE NATHANIEL BOND.

* Commissioners virtute officii and Quorum Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS

ON

The Public Records of the Kingdom,

APPOINTED BY

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

OF THE

18TH JUNE, 1821.

- *†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, FIRST COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY.
- *†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
- *†THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, } THE PRINCIPAL SECRE-
- *†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BATHURST, } TARIES OF STATE.
- *†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
- *†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR THOMAS PLUMER, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
- *†SIR WILLIAM RAE, BART., ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.
- *THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM DUNDAS, LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.
- THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.
- THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GRENVILLE.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GLENBERVIE.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD REDESDALE.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD COLCHESTER.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS GRENVILLE.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES BATHURST.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WICKHAM.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE NATHANIEL BOND.
- SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.
- CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, ESQUIRE.

* Commissioners virtute officii.

† Quorum Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS

ON

The Public Records of the Kingdom,

APPOINTED BY

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

OF THE

7TH APRIL, 1825.

•†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, FIRST COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY.

•†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BATHURST,
•†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE CANNING, } THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.
•†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT PEEL,

•†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

•†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

•†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GIFFORD, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

•†SIR WILLIAM RAE, BART., ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND.

•THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM DUNDAS, LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GRENVILLE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD REDESDALE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD COLCHESTER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS GRENVILLE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES BATHURST.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WICKHAM.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

RICHARD HEBER, ESQUIRE.

* Commissioners virtute officii.

† Quorum Commissioners.

RECORD COMMISSION

OF 12TH MARCH, 1831.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF BOARDS AND COMMITTEES,

From March, 1831, to June, 1832;

TOGETHER WITH

SHORT NOTES OF SOME OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORMER.

26th March, 1831.—Board.—¶ Secretary appointed.—¶ Mr. Caley Sub-Commissioner to superintend the arrangement and repair of Records.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 13—15.

26th April, 1831.—Board.—¶ Committee appointed to consider best mode of compensating the Sub-Commissioners and of securing the property of Transcripts in their possession.—¶ Committee appointed to consider of the best mode of disposing of the stock of Works.—¶ Mr. Illingworth to be consulted upon the best means to be adopted for the better preservation and arrangement of the Records. ¶ The Printing of the New Edition of Rymer's *Fœdera* and other Works suspended.—¶ Mr. Petrie to confer with Mr. Petit and Mr. Allen upon the contents of the different volumes of the Materials for the History of Britain before the same go to press.—¶ Mr. Palgrave to make Lists of such Documents as he may have occasion to examine in the prosecution of his searches as do not come within the scope of his commission, but which would be useful and interesting to persons engaged in antiquarian researches; the intention of the Board being that the Trustees of the British Museum may, if they think fit, cause such Documents to be transcribed and deposited in the public library there.—¶ Alteration suggested in the size and form of the publications.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 15—36.

26th April, 1831.—Committee on best mode of compensating the Sub-Commissioners.

4th May, 1831.—Board.—¶Committee on best mode of disposing of the Stock, to take into their consideration the number of works that ought to be kept and the number that ought to be disposed of.—¶Committee appointed to consider the utility and expediency of collecting and publishing the Constitutional Records from the Conquest to the accession of Edward I., and of continuing the publication of the Parliamentary Writs.—¶Applications for copies of the Publications of the Board: Dundee Public Library, granted—Dublin Library Society, granted—Liverpool Corporation Library, refused—Rotherham Subscription Library, postponed—Newark Library, postponed.—¶The practice of making Annual Reports to the King-in-Council to be discontinued.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 36—53.

4th May, 1831.—Committee on the best mode of compensating the Sub-Commissioners.

20th May, 1831.—Board.—¶Report of Committee on best mode of compensating the Sub-Commissioners produced. Verbal recommendation of the same Committee that Lists should be made of Transcripts in the possession of the Sub-Commissioners, and that they should sign acknowledgments of the same being the property of the Public.—¶Verbal Report from Committee on the best mode of disposing of the stock of Works. Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock appointed to sell the Publications of the Board.—¶The King's Printer to furnish specimen of the Works in progress on 12th March, 1831, statement of prices charged per sheet for printing, &c.—¶A copy of the published volumes of the New Edition of Rymer's *Fœdera* lent to Mr. Ellis, of the British Museum.—¶The Secretary to prepare circular Questions to be sent to different Keepers of Public Records similar to those framed under the direction of the Select Committee of 1800. ¶Mr. Illingworth's Observations on the Public Records produced, and ordered to be printed.—¶Estimates ordered of the expense of cleaning, repairing, binding, and transcribing Writs and Returns to Parliament at the Rolls Chapel; also of cleaning, repairing, and binding the Surveys of Church Livings, in the same Repository.—¶Inquiry to be made into the practicability of purchasing for the public use such of the Indexes to the Records at the Rolls Chapel, as were the private property of the late Mr. Kipling.—¶Committee appointed to consider the expediency of removing any of the Public Records from their present Repositories, &c.—¶Committee appointed to inquire whether the plan of Mr. Petrie for the publication of the Materials of the History of Britain be in conformity with the Address presented by the House of Commons to his late Majesty.

¶Application for copies of the Publications of the Board for the Library of the Court of Exchequer, postponed.—¶Mr. Thomson to furnish an estimate of the time and yearly or other expense requisite for completing the compilation and printing of the Abridgment of the Register of Seisins, distinguishing the particular charges for compiling, editing, correcting the press—printing and paper. ¶Mr. Thomson to furnish an estimate of the time and yearly or other expense requisite for completing the transcription of the Ancient Charters, and the printing of the same.—¶Mr. Thomson to furnish an estimate of the time and yearly or other expense requisite for completing the compilation and transcription of the Abridgment of the Register of the Great Seal, and of recopying and printing the same. Mr. Thomson also to furnish a detailed statement of his reasons for recommending the termination of the Abridgment of the Register of the Great Seal, in the form hitherto followed, in the reign of James VI.—¶Mr. Thomson to furnish an estimate of the time and yearly or other expense necessary for completing the Parliamentary Records of Scotland, distinguishing the expense of completing the first volume; and also the expense of cancelling and reprinting the Records of the Parliament of Charles I.; and also the expense of compiling and printing the General Index of Matters. Mr. Thomson also to furnish the Board with his opinion as to the subdivision of the Index into periods, and the reasons of his opinion in detail.—¶Mr. Caley to furnish an account of the offices in which the work of repairing and binding the Public Records is proceeding under his direction,—what are the Records now repairing and binding,—what number has been repaired and bound since the present Commission issued,—what expense has been incurred during the same period,—out of what fund and by whom that expense has been paid,—and what will be the yearly or other expense for the future, and how long it is probable such expense will continue.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 53—72.

25th May, 1831.—Committee on the expediency of removing any of the Public Records from their present Repositories, &c. Written Remarks of the Secretary.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 73, 74.

26th May, 1831.—Committee upon Mr. Petrie's Plan for the publication of the Materials for the History of Britain.

1st June, 1831.—Committee on the expediency of collecting and publishing the Constitutional Records, continuing the publication of the Parliamentary Writs, &c.

9th June, 1831.—Same Committee.

10th June, 1831.—Board.—¶ Abstracts or Repertories of the Originalia in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer (25 vols. folio), presented to the British Museum.—¶ Proposed selling prices of the publications of the Board.—¶ The Speaker's suggestion that the expense of the Materials for the History of Britain should, for the future, be separated from the general expenses of the Commission; and that a separate estimate should be made for the same.—¶ Letter from Mr. Caley relative to the repairing and binding of the Public Records.—¶ Copy of Mr. Hewlet's Report on the removal of the Common Pleas Records from the wooden shed in Westminster Hall to the King's Mews. ¶ Extracts from the ancient Pleas of the Crown at the Chapter House, with suggestions for printing them in English.—¶ Order for repairing and binding Writs and Returns to Parliament, and Surveys of Church Livings, at the Rolls Chapel. ¶ Notes read of the Proceedings of the Committee on the expediency of removing any of the Public Records from their present repositories.—¶ Copy of Memorial of the Master of the Rolls to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury. ¶ Verbal statement to the Commissioners of a plan for the removal of certain Records of the Court of the King's Bench (now in the Treasury of that Court at Westminster), in order that a proper Court may be built upon the site thereof, for the public accommodation during such part of the year as the Master of the Rolls holds his Sittings at Westminster: the Plan—that the Rolls House in Chancery Lane should be fitted up as a temporary repository for Records, with the exception of the Court and Room adjoining;—that the above-mentioned King's Bench Records should be removed to the first-floor of the Rolls House;—that the Exchequer Records in the vaults under the eastern side of Somerset House should be removed to the second-floor of the Rolls House; and that certain Records in the Rolls Chapel, for which there is not at present sufficient accommodation in the Rolls Chapel, should be removed to a portion of the ground-floor of the Rolls House.—¶ Order that the Surveyor-General be instructed to inspect the King's Bench Record Office at Westminster, and the rooms above and below and adjoining the same, and also the Rolls House in Chancery Lane, and to report upon the practicability of removing the Records in the above Office to the first-floor of the Rolls House, and of erecting a Court for the Master of the Rolls, with the requisite accommodation, upon the site of the King's Bench Record Office; and also instructed to inspect the Records in the vaults under the eastern side of Somerset House, and to report upon the practicability of removing the same to the second-floor of the Rolls House; and also to inspect certain Records in the Rolls Chapel, and to report upon the practicability of

removing the same to part of the ground floor of the Rolls House. It being stated that a plan for the erection of a General Record Office and of Chambers for the Judges on the site of the Rolls Garden or Estate was under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, the Commissioners desire that the Surveyor-General may be instructed to report upon the matters above-mentioned, with reference to such plan.—¶ Order that the Surveyor-General be instructed to survey the buildings contiguous to the Chapter House, and report what measures ought to be taken to prevent the danger of fire, to which this repository is exposed from the contiguity of such buildings.—¶ Order that the Board of Ordnance be requested to cause the Canteen which has been built up against the back of the eastern wing of the King's Mews to be removed with as little delay as possible.—¶ Return ordered from Mr. Caley of the number of persons employed under his superintendence in arranging, cleaning, and binding the Records.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 75—111.

17th June, 1831.—Committee on the expediency of collecting and publishing the Constitutional Records, continuing the publication of the Parliamentary Writs, &c.

27th June, 1831.—Board.—¶ Report of the last-mentioned Committee produced.—¶ Report of Committee upon Mr. Petrie's plan for the publication of the Materials for the History of Britain.—¶ Details on the importance and utility of publishing the early Pleas of the Crown at the Chapter House.—¶ Necessity of Index of Persons and Places to the Edition of the Statutes of the Realm published under the authority of the Board. — Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 112—132.

22d August, 1831.—Board.—¶ Order to repair and bind the Rolls of the Curia Regis preserved at the Chapter House.—¶ Statement of increase of the fees at the Record Office, Tower, since the publication of the Calendar of Chancery Proceedings, temp. Eliz.—¶ Estimate as to the printing of the early Chancery Petitions or Bills.—¶ Transcripts of Charters and other Instruments relative to English Monasteries (3 vols. folio), and Inventory of Records in the Chapter House (1 vol. folio), presented to the British Museum.—¶ One hundred and fifty volumes of Sessional Acts of Parliament, extending from the 1st James II. to the 56 George III., formerly purchased for the use of the Board, presented to the British Museum.—¶ The Printing, &c. of works in Scotland stated still to remain suspended.—¶ Letter from Mr. Petrie as to the expense for corrections

in vol. i. of the Materials for the History of Britain.—¶ Letter from Mr. Waddel, the King's Printer in Scotland.—¶ Removal of the Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, from the wooden shed in Westminster Hall to the King's Mews.—¶ Correspondence with the Treasury, the Board of Works, Lords Tenterden, Kenyon, &c. upon the removal of certain Records of the Court of King's Bench from the King's Bench Treasury at Westminster to the Rolls House, Chancery Lane, and the conversion of such Treasury into a Court for the sittings of the Master of the Rolls during Term.—¶ Mr. Palgrave's Essay upon the origin of Equitable Jurisdiction, as deduced from the ancient functions of the High Court of Parliament, ordered to be printed.—¶ Application for copies of the Publications of the Board—King's College, London, granted—Russell Institution, London, postponed.—¶ The published volumes of the Parliamentary Writs to be lent for 12 months to Mr. George Baker, engaged in writing the History of Northamptonshire.—¶ The unpublished portion of the Calendar to the Duchy of Lancaster Records to be lent to Mr. Edward Baines, engaged in writing the History of the county of Lancaster.—¶ Certain transcripts made by the direction of the former Commissioners now deposited in the Gallery of the Speaker.—¶ Papers of Mr. Rowley Lascelles respecting the Documents and Transcripts belonging to the late Irish Record Commission, &c. &c. ¶ Inquiry to be made as to alleged removal of some cart-loads of decayed Records from the vaults under Somerset House.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 132—181.

17th November, 1831.—Board.—¶ Mr. Caley's Return to the order of the Board respecting the number of persons employed under his superintendence in arranging, cleaning, and binding the Records, &c.—¶ Estimates and Details as to transcribing and printing the ancient Chancery Petitions or Bills.—¶ The Ordnance Board directs the removal of a Canteen erected against part of the King's Mews.—¶ Ancient Placita at the Chapter House to be transcribed, with a view to printing at some future period.—¶ Several cart-loads of Records belonging to the King's Remembrancer's Office, said to have been entirely destroyed by damp, whilst in the wooden shed in Westminster Hall.—¶ Inquiry to be made into the state of those Records which particularly relate to Titles to Tithes and other property, and of the Indexes thereto, and into the mode of searching the same, with the view of devising the best means to enable the Public to make searches in such Records.—¶ Copy of Questions sent to different Keepers of Records of the Courts of Westminster Hall, also a list of their Names.—¶ Such questions to be sent to the other Keepers of Records to whom similar Questions were sent

by the Select Committee of 1800.—¶ Inquiry to be made what has become of the Records belonging to the Courts of the Principality of Wales, and the County Palatine of Chester, recently abolished.—¶ Many valuable Records belonging to the Exchequer stated to be lost in consequence of the officers taking them to their own houses.—Some of such Records said to have been publicly sold. Inquiry to be made upon the subject.—¶ The Board requested by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to examine the Liber Hiberniæ, &c. Committee appointed for this purpose.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 181—195.

28th November, 1831.—Committee on the Liber Hiberniæ.

30th November, 1831.—The same.

8th December, 1831.—The same.

14th December, 1831.—The same.

21st December, 1831.—The same.

11th February, 1832.—Board.—¶ The Report of the Committee on the Liber Hiberniæ produced.—¶ Letter from Dr. Adam Clarke respecting the transcripts made for the new Edition of the *Fœdera*, &c.—¶ Application from Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. to be permitted to examine without payment of fees the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, in order to complete a History of Wiltshire. ¶ Estimate as to the contents of the Harleian MS. No. 744, being a copy of the Calendars, called the Rough Coat Books, in the Record Office at the Tower. ¶ The Publications of the Board given to the Libraries of the United States of America, and of the Free City of Frankfort.—¶ Excise and Custom Accounts. Accounts of Public Accountants at home and abroad, designated “*Anglia Accounts*,” and dated between the years 1600 and 1780, in a partially decayed state; they are at Somerset House.—¶ Contemplated arrangement for sorting and cleaning the Records in the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s Office, ¶ Proposal to print some of the early Pipe Rolls.—¶ The Roll of Stephen sent to press.—¶ The Chancellor’s Rolls may supply Copies of the missing Pipe Rolls. ¶ Letter respecting the early *Placita Coronæ* at the Chapter House.—¶ The early Fines to be transcribed.—¶ The Chancellor’s Roll of the reign of John, preserved at the Chapter House, to be transcribed and printed as a specimen.—¶ The

Records to be removed from the King's Bench Treasury at Westminster to the Rolls House, Chancery Roll, and the former to be fitted up as a Court for the sittings of the Master of the Rolls during Term.—¶ Supplemental Report of Mr. Hewlet respecting the Common Pleas Records, &c.—¶ The printing of the Close Rolls.—¶ The sorting, arranging, and cleaning of the Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office at the King's Mews, and in the Stone Tower, Westminster Hall.—¶ A considerable quantity of the Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office wholly destroyed by the damp whilst in the wooden shed in Westminster Hall.—¶ The transcripts made by order of the late Irish Record Commissioners, in the custody of Sir William Betham.—Minute Book, vol. i. fol. 198 to the end.

16th June, 1832.—Board.—¶ Some general rules as to the proceedings of the Board.—Minute Book, vol. ii. pp. 1—3.

In the foregoing notes no mention has been made of the Reports of the Sub-Commissioners and other gentlemen in the employ of the Board. Most of the Estimates too laid before the Board prior to directions being given for transcribing, printing, &c., are unnoticed.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF BOARDS AND COMMITTEES,

FROM JUNE, 1832, to AUGUST, 1833.

The Notes of all the Matters brought before Boards are contained in the present volume.

- 23rd June, 1832. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 1—5.
30th June, 1832. . . Board. See *post*, pp. 7—15.
10th July, 1833. . . . Committee on the Parliamentary Writs, &c.
17th July, 1832. . . . Committee on the Chancery Calendars.
18th July, 1832. . . . The same.
20th July, 1832. . . . The same.
23rd July, 1832. . . . The same.
30th July, 1832. . . . The same.
4th August, 1832. . . . The same.
6th August, 1832. . . . The same.
7th August, 1832. . . . The same.
8th August, 1832. . . . The same.
9th August, 1832. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 17—19.
9th August, 1832. . . . Committee on the Chancery Calendars.
21st August, 1832. . . . The same.
19th Nov. 1832. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 21 and 22.
26th Nov. 1832. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 25—36.
1st December, 1832. . . Board. See *post*, pp. 39—43.
1st December, 1832. . . Committee on the Chancery Calendars.
— December, 1832. . . . The same.
18th Dec. 1832. . . . Committee on the Parliamentary Writs, &c.
22nd Jan. 1833. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 45—61.
24th Jan. 1833. . . . Committee on the Chancery Calendars.
28th Jan. 1833. . . . The same.
11th Feb. 1833. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 63—94.
2nd March, 1833. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 97—157.
9th March, 1833. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 159—192.
30th March, 1833. . . Board. See *post*, pp. 195—254.

- 22nd April, 1833. . . Renewed Committee on the Chancery Calendars.
27th April, 1833. . . Board. See *post*, pp. 257—300.
27th April, 1833. . . Renewed Committee on the Chancery Calendars.
1st June, 1833. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 303—356.
1st June, 1833. . . . Sir Francis Palgrave's Committee.
7th June, 1833. . . . Committee on the Materials for the History of
Britain.
21st June, 1833. . . . The same.
22nd June, 1833. . . . Sir Francis Palgrave's Committee.
22nd June, 1833. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 359—421.
4th July, 1833. . . . Committee for Auditing the Secretary's Accounts.
6th July, 1833. . . . The same.
3rd August, 1833. . . . Board. See *post*, pp. 423—562.
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LIST OF WORKS

PRINTED, COMPILED, AND TRANSCRIBED SINCE MARCH, 1831,

AND ALSO OF

THOSE NOW IN PROGRESS.

Third Volume of the Calendars to the Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. [Published.]

A General Introduction to Domesday Book, accompanied by Indexes of the Tenants-in-Chief and Under Tenants at the time of the Survey, as well as of the Holders of Land mentioned in Domesday, anterior to the formation of that Record, with an Abstract of the Population of England at the close of the Reign of William the Conqueror. 2 Vols. 8vo. [Published.]

An Account of the most Important Records of Great Britain, and the Publications of the Record Commissioners, together with other Miscellaneous Historical, and Antiquarian Information. 2 Vols. 8vo. [Published.—This work has for some time been out of print.]

Appendix and General Index to the Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henry VIII. This forms the Sixth and concluding Volume of the work. [The whole of the Volume is printed, except the General Introduction.]

Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londiensi asservati ab anno 1204 ad annum 1224. Folio. [Published.]

Third Volume of the Ducatus Lancastriæ Calendarium. [The printing nearly finished.]

Division III. of Vol. II. of the Parliamentary Writs, &c. in the reign of Edward II. [The printing nearly complete.]

Sir Francis Palgrave's Essay on the Origin of Equitable Jurisdiction, as deduced from the ancient Transactions of the High Court of Parliament. 8vo. [Printed.]

The Acts of the Privy Council in the Reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. 8vo. Vol. I. [Printed.]

The Chancellor's Roll, or Duplicate of the Great Roll of the Pipe, of the Third Year of King John, preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster. 8vo. [Will be published in a few days.]

Rotulus Magnus Pipæ de anno Regis Henrici Primi—commonly called the Roll of Stephen. 8vo. [Printed.]

Magnus Rotulus Pipæ de anno secundo Regis Henrici Secundi. 8vo. [Transcribing for the press.]

Magnus Rotulus Pipæ de anno primo Regis Ricardi Primi. 8vo. [Transcribing for the press.]

Memoranda de Traditione Magni Sigilli Angliæ e Rotulis Cancellariæ excerpta. 8vo. [Transcribed for the press.]

A Volume of Records, supplemental to Domesday Book, consisting of Territorial Surveys to the time of King John. Folio. [Preparing for the press.]

A Territorial Survey of Lands in Wales of the time of King Edward III. Folio. [Preparing for the press.]

Modus tenendi Parliamentum. 8vo. [Printed.]

Rotuli Curiae ac Justiciariorum Regis, of the reigns of Richard I. and John, preserved at the Chapter House. 8vo. [Printing.]

Fines of the Reigns of Richard I. and John. 8vo. [The whole transcribed for the press. The printing of those of the reign of Richard commenced.]

A Volume of Miscellaneous Records, selected from the Chapter House. Contents—*Rotulus Litterarum Patentium de Anno Regni Regis Johannis Septimo—Transcripta Litterarum Patentium Hiberniae temporibus Regum Henrici Quinti et Sexti—Placita (anno 52^o Regis Henrici Tertii) de Terris datis et occupatis occasione Turbacionis in Regno Angliae.* 8vo. [Printed.]

Appendix to the Volume of Nonæ Rolls. [Transcribed for the press.]

Petitions in Chancery in the Reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV. [Transcribed for the press.]

Catalogue of the Collection of State Papers at Hatfield House. This Collection contains no less than 13,000 Letters of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth. Permission has been obtained from Lord Salisbury to have a Catalogue compiled for the use of the Board.

Office Calendar of the whole of the Rolls of the reign of John now remaining at the Tower. [The transcript nearly finished.]

Office Calendar of the Miscellaneous Records at the Tower. [Transcribing.]

Manuscript, containing a series of Docquets of all Commissions, Grants of Honours, Pardons, and other Patents of Charles I. while he was at Oxford, from 28th November, 1642, to the 11th June, 1646. This Manuscript is amongst the Collections of Sir William Dugdale, in the Library of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. 8vo. [Transcribing for the press.]

Ancient Historical Records and Documents in the possession of the Corporation of Salisbury. [Transcribing.]

Catalogue of the inedited Manuscripts and Papers illustrative of the General and Local History of the Country, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and not described in any printed work. [Compiling.]

Letters of Frederic, Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, to his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James I., written between the years 1612 and 1632. [These have been printed in a work of which there probably does not exist more than one copy in this country. "Von Aretin, Beiträge zur Geschichte und Literatur, vorzüglich aus den Schätzen der pfalzbaierischen Centralbibliothek zu München."—[Munich, 1803—1807, 9 vols. 8vo.] A transcript of the Letters has been made, which will be collated with the originals in the National Library at Munich and then deposited in the British Museum.

Appendix to the Four Volumes of the Inquisitions post Mortem preserved at the Tower. [This is the *Calendarium Hæredum*. Considerable progress has been made in this compilation. No part is yet printed.]

A Proposal for the Erection of a General Record Office, Judges' Hall and Chambers, and other Buildings, on the Site of the Roll's Estate. 8vo. [Published.]

Questions circulated under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom, with the view of procuring information respecting Records, Manuscripts, &c. in the possession of Corporations and Individuals, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Norman Isles. Folio. pp. 26.

Catalogue of Documents, from the year 790 to the close of the 15th century, preserved in the Archives of France, Hotel Soubise, Paris.—List of Manuscripts and Documents connected with British History and Literature in the Libraries and Archives of Germany, Switzerland, &c. 8vo. [Printed. These will form the Appendix to the Secretary's Report on the Plan to be adopted in the continuation of the New Edition of the Fœdera.]

Besides the foregoing Works various Reports and Papers have been printed for the private use of the Board, the principal of which are:—

Mr. Illingworth's Observations on the Public Records of the Four Courts at Westminster, and on the Measures recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1800, for rendering them more accessible to the Public. 8vo.

Observations on the Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery, and on the Parliamentary Writs. 8vo.

Report of the Committee on the Utility and Expediency of Collecting and Publishing the Constitutional Records, from the Conquest to the Accession of Edward I. 8vo.

Report of the Committee on the Mode of Remunerating the Sub-Commissioners. 8vo.

Letter from the Right Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff to the Right Hon. the Speaker, upon the Parliamentary Writs. 8vo.

Letter from Mr. Protheroe, one of the Commissioners, addressed to the Secretary, upon the Continuation of the Parliamentary Writs. 8vo.

Report of the Committee on the Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 8vo.

The Bill of John Bayley, Esq., Principal Clerk in the Record Office at the Tower, for Searches, Office Copies, &c. of Records relative to the claim of the Corporation of Liverpool to the Town Dues. Folio. pp. 32.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the ROLLS HOUSE,
CHANCERY LANE, Saturday, 23d June, 1832.

I.

Applications for Copies of the Works, published under the authority of the former Commissions, from the following places:

Royal Burgh of Arbroath Subscription Library.

This application is supported by Letters from the Lord Chancellor, The Speaker, and Mr. Hume, M.P.

Society of Arts, Adelphi, London.

Letter from the Vice-president, Mr. Hume, M.P.

County of Suffolk.

Letter from Mr. Tyrell, M.P.

Nottingham Subscription Library.

Letter from Sir R. Ferguson, M.P.

Portsmouth Literary and Philosophical Institution.

Tewkesbury Court of Record and Quarter-Sessions.

Edinburgh Subscription Library.

The following Libraries at Edinburgh have Copies:—The General Register House.—Faculty of Advocates.—Writers to the Signet.—Lyon Office.—University.

Manchester Law Library.

The Portico Library, Manchester, has Copies.

Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society.

II.

Subsidy Roll, 51 Edward III. containing a Summary of the number of Lay Persons, male and female, of Fourteen Years of Age and upwards, in the several Counties and in certain Cities or Towns of England, and also a Summary of Ecclesiastical Persons beneficed and not beneficed.

This curious Document has lately been discovered at the Tower. It is proposed that it should be transcribed.

III.

Calendarium Hæredum apud Inquisitiones post Mortem exhibitorum.

This Specimen of a Volume, intended to supply the most obvious Defects of a Work compiled under the authority of the Old Commissioners, has been recently prepared; but the Funds of the present Commission are inadequate to this useful undertaking. The Specimen was prepared by Mr. Bayley, Chief Clerk at the Tower, by the desire of the Secretary.

IV.

Pipe Office.—Letters from Mr. Panton, of the Pipe Office, Somerset House, containing information relative to the Records in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe, the discovery of several Pipe Rolls, a List of the Chancellor's Rolls, &c.

The Pipe Rolls are, after Domesday, the most valuable of our Records; yet no steps were taken for their arrangement and preservation until the spring of this year, when the attention of the Commissioners was directed to that useful object.

V.

King's Remembrancer's Office.—Letters from Mr. Vanderzee.—List of Records unarranged and unindexed.—List of Records recently discovered, &c.

It has been supposed for the last Thirty Years that this Repository was inaccessible. The present Commissioners have, however, found means to penetrate into its recesses, and in the course of a few weeks have had the mortification to discover Documents that furnish the most lamentable proofs of the imperfections that pervade some of the best Publications of the Old Boards. The Money granted by Parliament being for the most part applied in Printing one or two expensive Works, there is no possibility of taking at present effectual measures for cleaning, sorting, arranging, and indexing the invaluable Contents of this Office.

VI.

Introduction to Domesday Book.—Letter from Mr. Ellis, relative to the reprint of this Introduction, with additional Notes, in an octavo form.

VII.

Chapter House.—Letters from Mr. Charles Devon, relative to certain Transcripts making by him in that Repository.

VIII.

Messrs. Payne and Foss, Booksellers, Pall-Mall.—Account of Copies of Works belonging to the Commissioners now in their hands for sale, &c.

IX.

Mr. Lemon.—His Bill for Transcripts for the Fœdera, made under the authority of the Old Commission.

X.

Reparation and Binding of Records.—Mr. Caley's Annual Report of the proceedings under this head at the following Offices:—1. Chapter House. 2. Augmentation Office. 3. Rolls Chapel. 4. Duchy of Lancaster.—The Secretary's Statement as to the necessity of sorting, cleaning, and repairing the Privy Seal Bills, Signed Bills, &c. (in the Roof), and Miscellaneous Records (in the Lockers), at the Rolls Chapel.

The Patent of the 3d of February, 1498, granted by Henry VII. to Sebastian Cabot, which is alleged to establish "conclusively and for ever, that the American continent was first discovered by an Expedition commissioned to set up the banner "of England," was lately found amongst the confused heap of Privy Seal Bills, and Signed Bills, in the roof of the Rolls Chapel.

XI.

Tower.—Mr. Petrie's Annual Report of Works at the Tower.

XII.

Materials for the History of Britain.—Mr. Petrie's Annual Report of Proceedings.—Estimate respecting ditto.

XIII.

Close Rolls.—Letter from Mr. Petrie, stating that he will readily afford all practicable facility for the transcribing and printing of the early Close Rolls.

As some of the Commissioners appear to have imbibed erroneous ideas respecting these Rolls, it is advisable to subjoin the account given of them in a recent publication:

"Of all the Records of the Court of Chancery preserved in the Tower, there are none so important, and in the nature of their contents so various, as the early Close Rolls, commencing with the fifth year of the reign of King John: they may with justice be styled the Diaries, or Journals, of our Kings, whereon are daily recorded all the Royal Acts and Commands proceeding either verbally from the King to his Chancellor, who was his constant attendant and companion, or delivered to him by messengers especially deputed, under warrant of the Signet, or Privy Seal. From the circumstance of the Chancellor being continually with the King, and present on almost all occasions, of course by far the greater portion of the royal mandates came from the King direct, *per ipsum Regem*. And the Chancellor, immediately upon receipt thereof, caused Letters to that effect to issue out of his Court, either Close, or Patent, as the nature of the mandate might require. The entries upon these Rolls must consequently present the most correct manifestations of the character, disposition, and pursuits of the Monarch, his foreign and domestic policy, his amusements and his expenses of every kind; the various and sudden movements of the Court from town to town, and from one end of the kingdom to the other, are all here particularly recorded, all original writs and commissions are here inrolled, by which is shown the authority upon which the several Courts which composed the *Curia Regis* (now in this reign first separated and made distinct) proceeded. In fact, by means of these Records, we are enabled to obtain a clearer and more general knowledge of the laws and constitution of this country at these early periods, and a more correct and intimate acquaintance with the costumes, modes of living, manners and customs of our

ancestors, the state of society and the feelings of the age, than can be derived from any other source whatsoever."

"The following list of subjects, which are of continual and constant occurrence upon the Close Rolls, selected promiscuously from the Records themselves, will serve to convey some idea of the miscellaneous nature of their contents, and of the vast importance and value of the information, which they are calculated to afford in illustration of our history, laws and institutions.—

"Arts and Sciences.—Introduction and Progress of Trades and Manufactures; Pictures, Paintings, Costume, Robes and Dresses, Jewels, Coin, *Aurum Reginae*, or Queen's Gold, Statutes, Books, Records in the Tower, Repairs of Bridges, Royal Parks and Forests, Crown Revenue, Royal Prerogatives, Deodands, Treasure Trove, *Donationes Regis*, Fines for Transgressions, Fishings, Charter of the Forest, Perambulations, Gold and Silver Mines, Homage, Fealty, Knights' Service, Aids and Marriages, Duels, Bail and Pardons, Laws, Politics, Chancellor of England, Deliveries of the Great Seal; Jurisdiction of the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Exchequer; Wardship of Minors, Custody of Idiots and Lunatics; Appointments of Justices of the Peace, Escheators and Coroners; Summons to Parliament, Parliamentary Writs, Expenses of Knights and Burgesses in Parliament, Privy Council, Liberties and Privileges, Fairs and Markets, Economy of the Royal Household, Royal Marriages, Kings' Messengers, Tournaments, Raising of Troops, Naval and Military Affairs, Protections, Truces, Royal Letters, Scutage, Talliage, Livery of Lands, Assignments of Dower, Ecclesiastical Affairs, Divorce, Prayers, Masses, Papal Bulls, Knights Hospitallers and Templars, Royal Presents to distinguished Individuals, &c. &c. &c."

The work in the press will not exceed a single volume.

It may be satisfactory to some of the Commissioners, who have hitherto been able to give but little attention to the general business of the Board, to learn, that the expense of the whole of the Works selected for the press since the existence of the present Commission, will not exceed the cost of corrections and deletions in one single publication, in which it is now admitted by the Editor himself that no corrections or deletions ought to have occurred: and that they are all works which are likely to have a considerable sale: indeed, there is so little doubt of the specimens of the Close Rolls and Pipe Rolls repaying the expenses both of Editorship and Printing, that they would long ago have been undertaken by Individual Speculators, were those Records preserved in accessible Repositories.

The *Account of the Public Records*, in Two Volumes, octavo, published in March last, was compiled by the voluntary and gratuitous labour of the Secretary. One of its principal objects was to diffuse a knowledge of the Works printed under the authority of the late Boards, as a means of promoting their sale, and consequently of increasing the Funds at the disposal of the Commissioners. Not only has this object been attained, but the First Edition of the Publication itself is already exhausted; and the Second Edition will yield a considerable profit to the Commission.

XIV.

Irish Records.—Letters from Sir W. Gosset, Dr. Erck, Sir W. Betham, &c. The Secretary's Statement of the Suggestion of the Right Honourable E. J. Stanley.

XV.

Law Manuscript Reports and Privy Council Papers.—Communication from Mr. Bannister.

XVI.

The Answers of different Record Repositories in England and Wales to the Questions lately circulated by the Order of the Commissioners.

These Answers form the Materials for the Appendix of a General Report, similar to that made by the Select Committee of 1800. It will be requisite to have them referred to some Gentleman to arrange and methodize, and to prepare further Questions in all cases where, on examination, the Lords' Report of 1719—the Commons' Reports of 1732 and 1800—and the Indexes of Powell, Strachey, and others, shall suggest further inquiries.

XVII.

Completion of the Sixth Volume of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

XVIII.

Completion of the Third Volume of the Records of the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

XIX.

Publication of the Third Volume of the Chancery Proceedings, *temp.* Elizabeth.

It is understood that Government is willing to grant the Money requisite to complete the Three Volumes of the “Chancery Proceedings, *temp.* Elizabeth,” the “*Valor Ecclesiasticus*,” and the “Records of the Duchy of Lancaster,” large portions of which Volumes had been printed prior to March, 1831. The sum necessary for this purpose is very properly considered as part of the Debt of the Old Commission. The Gentlemen employed on these Works, upon representations being made to them relative to their former rate of remuneration, have without hesitation expressed their willingness that the payment for Editorship should be regulated by the ordinary Price of Literary labour. The cost, therefore, of completing these Volumes will not much exceed the expense of Printing and Paper.

XX.

Removal of the Records of Court of Common Pleas and of the King's Remembrancer's Office from the King's Mews.—Necessity of finding some other Repository.

C. P. COOPER.

June 18th, 1832.

The Answer of Robert Hume, Esq. to the Question put to him by the Court of Session, in the Cause of the Trustees of the Glasgow Bank, v. the Bank, &c.

There is no doubt that the Trustees of the Glasgow Bank, who were appointed by the Court of Session, in the Cause of the Trustees of the Glasgow Bank, v. the Bank, &c., are bound to answer the Question put to them by the Court of Session, in the Cause of the Trustees of the Glasgow Bank, v. the Bank, &c.

Copy of the Report of the Committee of the Glasgow Bank, &c.

Statement of the Third Volume of the Records of the House of Commons, &c.

Publication of the Third Volume of the Records of the House of Commons, &c. The Third Volume of the Records of the House of Commons, &c., is now published by the Stationers' Company, in London, &c. The Third Volume of the Records of the House of Commons, &c., is now published by the Stationers' Company, in London, &c.

Removal of the Records of the House of Commons, &c. The Records of the House of Commons, &c., are now removed to the new building, &c.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the ROLLS HOUSE,
CHANCERY LANE, Saturday, 30th June, 1832.

I.

The appointment of a Committee, or Committees, to “inquire into the duties of the several Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers, having the care, custody, or management of the Public Records, in all their several departments, and into the Salaries, Fees, and other Emoluments and Perquisites received by such Officers, Clerks, Ministers, and other Persons; and also into the Rules, Usages, and Regulations of the several Record Offices, and other Repositories of Public Records, and the general course of business therein, and all matters connected therewith; and also to inquire whether any, and what Reforms, Alterations, Amendments and Improvements may be beneficially introduced therein; and more especially with a view to the better Arrangement, Preservation, and more convenient use of the Records and Papers; and how such Reforms, Alterations, Amendments and Improvements may be best carried into effect.”

The Secretary regrets to state, that although he has certainly since his appointment to Office devoted more than *half* of his *whole* time to the business of the Commission, yet that, beyond preparing and circulating the printed Questions, he has not been able to take any measures that will facilitate the above-mentioned Inquiries. He the more regrets it, because, upon his acceptance of the Secretaryship, he was informed by the Lord Chancellor that the prosecution of these Inquiries was the principal object of the New Commission.

II.

Mr. Illingworth.—It was ordered at a Board held the 17th of November last “that Mr. Ker and the Secretary do confer with Mr. Illingworth, as to the state of those Records which particularly relate to Titles to Tithes and other Property,

and to the state of the Indexes thereto, and the mode of Searching the same, and the Fees paid for Searches, and do devise and report to the Board the best means of enabling the Public to make Searches in such Records."

Mr. Ker and the Secretary have both conferred with Mr. Illingworth. Mr. Ker will state to the Commissioners the cause which has hitherto rendered it impossible to carry their order into effect.

III.

Tower, Calendars and Indexes.—The appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of the Calendars and Indexes to the Records in this Repository, and into the best means of Correcting and Filling up those which are defective and erroneous, and of making Calendars or Indexes to such Records as are at present uncalendared or unindexed.

The Report of the Select Committee of 1800 recommended that the Public Indexes and Calendars should be completed forthwith, either by the ordinary diligence of the persons usually employed for the purpose in each Office, or, if necessary, by extra assistance, provided at the Public expense;—and His Majesty's Commission enjoins the appointment of Sub-Commissioners to make exact Calendars and Indexes of "the Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books and Papers" in the different "Public Offices and Repositories."

It will perhaps, then, be thought not improper to call the attention of the Board to the head of "Calendars and Indexes." Lest, however, the account of what, in spite of the exertions of thirty years, still remains undone in this department, should alarm the Board by a sudden representation of the toil that awaits them, it is proposed for the present to limit the inquiry to the Calendars and Indexes of an Office, the Records of which are generally considered to be better arranged and more accessible than those of any other Repository in the metropolis. The subjoined Notes, for this reason, are confined to the Records of the Tower of London.

Charter Rolls.—The Calendar published by order of the Commissioners is very imperfect; and it was proposed, some years since, that a more correct Calendar should be made. The Officers of the establishment appear to have filled up and corrected the printed Calendar to the latter end of the reign of Edward II.

Patent Rolls.—The Calendar printed by the authority of the Commissioners is of no value. A new Calendar was commenced some time since, and it has been carried onwards to the 38th of Henry III. It is computed that it will require the uninterrupted labour of one person for at least two years to complete only the remainder of that reign.

Close Rolls.—The Office Calendars do not notice one instrument out of ten. A new Calendar has been begun, but it extends only to the end of the reign of John.

Fine Rolls.—No Calendar, except for the first ten years of the reign of Henry III. It will require the uninterrupted labour of one person for at least two years to complete it to the end of that reign only.

Liberate Rolls.—A Calendar only for the reign of John.

Redisseisin Rolls.—No Calendars or Indexes.

Perambulation Rolls.—An Index Locorum only.

Extracta Donationum.—No Calendars or Indexes.

Almain Rolls.—A very defective old MS. Calendar.

French Rolls.—Two Calendars, but both defective. One has been printed by Carte, but it is by no means clear that he has been fortunate in the choice.

Norman Rolls.—Carte's Calendar, defective.—A complete Calendar only of the Rolls that relate to the reign of John.

Gascon Rolls.—No Calendar except that printed by Carte, and which is very defective.

Roman Rolls.—A brief Calendar only.

Welsh Rolls.—A defective Calendar only, which has been printed by Ayloffe.

Papal Bulls.—A brief Calendar only, printed by Ayloffe.

Inquisitions post Mortem.—The printed Calendars strangely omit that specific information afforded by these documents which is most likely to be serviceable to those persons for whose use they were professedly published. See Notes of Business for the last Board, No. III.

Royal Letters and State Papers—Subsidy Rolls—Scotch Homage Rolls—Pardon Rolls—Privy Seals—Signet Bills—Writs of various descriptions, from Edward I. to Edward IV.—No Calendars or Indexes.

Miscellaneous Rolls, under the following heads.—Revenue—Expenditure—Debts and Accounts of the Crown—New Year's Gifts—the Royal Household—Mint and Foreign Bills of Exchange—Military and Naval Affairs—Instruments relating to Treaties, Truces, and Infractions of Peace, chiefly between England and France—Mercantile Affairs—Foreign Possessions of the Crown—Proceedings in the Admiralty, Military, and other Courts of the great Officers of the Crown—Pardons—Protections—Petitions. The above are without Calendars or Indexes.

Proceedings in the High Court of Chancery.—There are many volumes of Calendars and Indexes. The Calendars for the reign of Elizabeth have been printed, and are of great value.

A manuscript Calendar to Proceedings during the reign of James I. has been continued through a portion of the bundles of that reign, and it is calculated that it will require the labour of two persons during four years to complete it. An Index Locorum for the reign of Charles I. has been carried on through a part of the bundles for that reign.

King's Bench and Common Pleas Records—Placita.—A Calendar of such of them as have been arranged alphabetically in counties has been completed to "Middlesex." To the remainder there is only a brief Index Locorum. *Essoign Rolls, Plea Rolls, &c.*—Neither Calendars nor Indexes.

This division of the labours of the Commission is so important, that it is apprehended no apology need be made for introducing in this place the following general remarks of the Keeper of the Records at the Tower, upon the defects of the existing Calendars and the formation of new ones. After observing that, with respect to the comparative bulk and number of the uncalendared Records, it is scarcely possible to form any thing like an estimate, but that they greatly exceed those which have Calendars, he proceeds thus:—

"With respect to the Calendars to the Records in the Office, it may here be observed that they are all more or less defective. They were, for the greater part, formed in the 17th century, with the sole object, it would seem, of enabling the Officers to satisfy inquiries relating to subjects of general interest, such as grants of lands or offices in perpetuity, titles of honour, creations and privileges of corporations, grants of fairs and markets and free warren, foundations and endowments of monasteries, descent of lands, &c.; and the notices excerpted for this purpose were

generally as brief as possible, a mere indication being all that they themselves required for the purpose of reference."

"In pursuing the object above mentioned, many classes of Records were left wholly without Calendar or Index; and of those which had any apparatus of this sort, generally by far the larger portion of the instruments on the several Rolls, &c. was left unnoticed, as being either of a personal, or, with reference to the object of those Officers, of an unimportant description. With a view, therefore, to ascertain the practicability of obtaining complete Calendars to some of the more important series of Rolls, the Keeper of the Records endeavoured to form such a scheme as would exhibit at one view the names of the grantor and grantee, the subject matter, and the date of the several instruments; and in order to exemplify the scheme, he formed Calendars to the whole of the Rolls now remaining of the reign of King John."

"The time and labour required by this task convinced him, that although a very satisfactory exposition of the contents of the Rolls might be obtained, its progress must necessarily be very slow, even should the person employed in such a work be able to follow it up without interruption. But when it is observed that from the nature of the office, where the public demand for searches for or copies of Records is uncertain, and often of extreme urgency, nothing like a continual course of labour for this purpose is to be looked for, it will immediately occur that the business of calendaring must necessarily become a sort of *save-all*, to which the clerks may and do betake themselves the moment the pressure above-mentioned ceases to operate."

Upon the subject of the neglect to frame Indexes in general, the Board is respectfully referred to Mr. Illingworth's Report, printed by their direction, (pages 8—10); and upon the subject of the defects in the Indexes to particular classes of Records at the Tower, to the same Report, (pages 14—23.) Mr. Illingworth concludes his remarks by classing amongst the principal impediments and abuses in making researches at the Record Office in the Tower—

"1st. The imperfect Indexes to the Charter, Patent and Close Rolls.

"2d. The total want of Indexes or Calendars to the Fine, Liberate, Redisseisin, Parliament, Welsh and Roman Rolls, and to the Forest Proceedings, and the numerous bundles and files of Writs of Certiorari and Returns classed in counties, and also to the multitude of Private Petitions to Parliament."

IV.

Pipe Rolls.—Mr. Illingworth has informed the Secretary that he recently had occasion to inspect these important Records now deposited in the vaults under the east wing of Somerset House; when he found many of them in a very damp state. Mr. Illingworth is of opinion that if they are not removed, many of them will in a few months become illegible. It seems that the erection of King's College has increased the dampness of the cellars where these Records are kept.

V.

Records at the Tower.—The Commissioners are aware that a considerable portion of the Records are kept in Cæsar's Chapel and the upper story of the White Tower, but they probably are not aware that the lower vault of this building has been converted into a magazine for gunpowder.

VI.

Chancellor's Rolls.—These Records, called the Comptroller or Chancellor's Roll, are a copy of the Great Roll. They commence in the reign of Richard I. The earliest and most valuable are kept in the same repository as the original Pipe Rolls; and are much damaged. They are unindexed and in great confusion. No search has been made in them for many years past, the Pipe Rolls being of course searched in preference.

It is proposed that these Rolls should be transferred to the British Museum.

VII.

Report of the Committee on the best mode of compensating the Sub-Commissioners—Report of the Committee on the "Report," "Additional Statement," and "Letter" of Mr. Palgrave.

VIII.

Mr. Bayley.

IX.

Nomination of a gentleman to arrange, methodize, &c. the Answers of different Record Repositories in England and Wales to the Questions lately circulated by the order of the Commissioners.

See Notes of Business for the last Board, No. XVI.

X.

Letter of Mr. Palmer as to sorting, cleaning and repairing the Privy Seal Bills, Signed Bills, and Miscellaneous Records at the Rolls Chapel.

See Notes of Business for the last Board, No. X.

XI.

Transcription of the newly discovered Nonæ Rolls and of the Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall, made upon the grant to Edward the Black Prince.

XII.

Works, the printing of which has been suspended:—

The Inquisitions post mortem at the Rolls Chapel.

For general information concerning real property, its descent, and the pedigrees of families, these documents are said to be the most valuable of any of our national Records. Almost daily remonstrances are made to the Secretary by gentlemen in the legal profession respecting the discontinuance of this work. A few sheets only are printed.

The Fædera.

Although it is understood that the Commissioners have no intention of continuing this work upon the present plan, yet it is submitted that Part II. of Vol. II. should be completed. It is calculated that this part will comprehend all the remaining instruments of the reign of Richard II. The commencement of the line of Lancaster seems to present a fit opportunity for an alteration in the scheme of the work.

Measures appear necessary for correcting the errors and supplying the defects of such parts of the work as are already in the hands of the public. It is apprehended that this object may be attained by the publication of a Supplemental Volume, the total cost of which, if care be taken to collate the transcripts with the original documents before the former are sent to the press, will not, it is conceived, exceed £1500.

With respect to the immense and invaluable collection of Transcripts made for the continuation of this work (see *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 370—384,) it is worth while to consider if they might not be advantageously published in a cheap form, like the Two Series of Mr. Ellis's Letters Illustrative of English History, drawn from the stores of the British Museum. One or two volumes might be printed yearly—the expense would be small, and the whole, or great part of it, would be repaid by the sale of copies; as it is a work which would be purchased by almost every Public Library in this country and abroad.

It is proper to state that Mr. Holbrooke, for twenty years one of the Sub-Commissioners, and Co-Editor of this work, has by its suspension been deprived of the income which he has hitherto received from the Board.

The Parliamentary Writs.

Of Volume II. Division 3, there had been printed 1112 pages, when the Board, in consequence of a communication from the Treasury some time last year, was under the necessity of making a General Order to suspend the Printing of all their Works. It is submitted that directions should be given to complete the above-mentioned Division at the Press.

Scotland.—The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland.

This Work is complete, with the exception of the First Volume and the Indexes. When the Order for suspending Printing was issued about 126 pages of Vol. I. had been worked off. It will comprise the ancient Laws of Scotland, (the *Regiam Majestatem*, *Leges Burgorum*, &c.). The Indexes are, it is understood, in a state to be sent to the Printer.

The discovery of the Registers of the Parliaments of Scotland from May, 1639, to March, 1650, (*Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 292—302,) in the State Paper Office, makes it indispensable to cancel Vols. V. and VI. of the Acts. It is calculated that the newly discovered matter will fill 2278 pages.

It is obviously of the greatest importance that this work should be completed with as little delay as possible.

Royal Charters of Scotland.—Abridgment of the Register of the Great Seal.

These Works are necessary to complete the publication entitled "*Registrum Magni Sigilli*," a portion of the second only has been printed; but considerable progress has been made in transcribing for the Press the Charters to be comprised in the first Work.—*Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 229, 473.

Privy Council Records.

Several Volumes have been transcribed for the Press.—*Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. p. 240.

Abridgment of the Register of Seisins.

In March, 1831, 1197 sheets of this Index had been printed. The work is for the use of the Officers of the General Register House. Twenty-four copies only are printed.

With reference to the Works in prosecution in Scotland, the Board, on the 20th May, 1831, made the following Order:—"That the Secretary do procure from Mr. Thomson an estimate of the time, and yearly or other expense requisite for completing the Compilation and Printing of the Abridgment of the Register of Seisins, distinguishing the particular charges for Compiling, Editing, Correcting the Press, Printing, and Paper; and also an estimate of the time, and yearly or other expense, requisite for completing the Compilation and Transcription of the Abridgment of the Register of the Great Seal, and of recopying and Printing the same; and for completing the Transcription of the Ancient Charters, and the Printing of the same; and that the Secretary do desire Mr. Thomson to furnish the Board with a detailed statement of his reasons for recommending the termination of the Abridgment of the Register of the Great Seal in the form hitherto followed in the reign of James the Sixth; and also with an estimate of the time and yearly or other expense necessary for completing the Parliamentary Records of Scotland, distinguishing the expense of completing the First Volume, and also the expense of cancelling and reprinting the Records of the Parliament of Charles I.; and also the expense of Compiling and Printing the General Index of Matters; and the Secretary is also to desire Mr. Thomson to furnish the Board with his opinion as to the subdivision of the Index into periods, and the reasons of his opinion in detail."

It was shortly after this order was made, that the Printing of all the Works was suspended: and Mr. Thomson appears to consider it useless to furnish the estimates and statements required, until there is a prospect of operations being resumed. It is right to state that the present Secretary has made no payment to Mr. Thomson beyond the debt of £2912 due to him in March, 1831. It is supposed that he has a subsequent claim. There is also a considerable debt due to the King's Printer in Scotland.

It is proper also to state that nothing has been paid since the present Commission issued to the Gentlemen employed for some years past under the direction of Mr. Thomson upon the several Works prosecuted at Edinburgh.

XIII.

Application of the Money granted by Parliament in 1831 and 1832, to defray the Expenses incurred under the direction and management of the Commissioners of Records.

	£.	s.	d.
1831	10,500	0	0
1832	*10,000	0	0
	£20,500	0	0

* It was understood by the Treasury that a large portion of this last sum would be required for defraying the debt of the late Commission.

1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Palgrave	1588	0	0
King's Printer	2929	0	0
Rent of Warehouse	63	0	0
Mr. Caley, in part of his Salary as Secretary	210	0	0
Mr. Thomson	2912	0	0
King's Printer (Scotland)	1031	0	0
Materials for History of England	500	0	0
Wages of Persons employed in repairing the Records under the direction of Mr. Caley—Bookbinder—Tran- scripts—Stationery—Clerk—Books—Coach-hire— Porterage—Postage—and other Miscellaneous Ex- penses as per Petty Cash and General Disbursement Books, about	1267	0	0
	<u>£10500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Palgrave (1831—1832)	1302	0	0
King's Printer (on Account of Old Debt)	4250	0	0
Mr. Caley (Arrears of Salary as Secretary, 1830—1831)	262	0	0
Fœdera, Chancery Proceedings, and Duchy of Lancaster Records (Editorship and Transcripts, Old Debt)	1295	0	0
Inquisitions post Mortem, Rolls Chapel (Old Debt)	177	0	0
Materials for History of England	850	0	0
Ditto (Mr. Price, Old Debt)	40	0	0
Expenses of repairing the Records in different Offices, partly under the superintendence of Mr. Caley and partly under that of the Secretary—Printer's Bills (Ro- worth and Sons)—Bookbinder's Bills (part under the Old Commission)—Clerk, Stationery—Books—Tran- scripts—Coach-hire—Postage—Porterage—and other Expenses, as per Petty Cash and General Disburse- ment Books, about	1824	0	0
	<u>£10000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The Secretary has received no Salary or other emolument.

A considerable Sum is still due to the King's Printers in England and Scotland.

The Expense of completing at the Press the unfinished Volumes will be considerable.

The Expense of Printing the Materials for the History of England, having only recently commenced, has not hitherto formed an item in the estimates. It probably will not be less than £1500 a year.

The above Statement is made in order to assist the Commissioners in making their Financial arrangements.

XIV.

Messrs. Butterworth.—Balance of account due to the Commissioners for the sale of Works published under their authority, received by Mr. Caley towards defraying the expense of repairing Records.

XV.

Publications of the late Irish Record Commission.—*Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ asservatarum Repertorium*, Vol. I. II. — *Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ Calendarium*, Vol. I. Pars I.

The above are the only Volumes of the late Irish Board that are completed. The Secretary sometime since procured them for the Library of the Commissioners.

It is now proposed that application should be made in the proper quarter, that copies may be presented to the individual Members of the Board, and also that a certain number of copies may be placed in the hands of Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock for sale.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

June 25th, 1832.

The Editors of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* will be
considered.

The Editors of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* will be
considered.

The Editors of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* will be
considered.

111

The Editors of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* will be
considered.

112

The Editors of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* will be
considered.

Part I.

The Editors of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* will be
considered.

C. P. COOPER.

June 25th, 1902.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business—Board held at the ROLLS HOUSE, CHANCERY
LANE, Thursday, August 9, 1832.*

I.

Communication from the Committee upon the Parliamentary Writs.

II.

Memorial from Mr. Bayley.

III.

Applications for Copies of the Works published under the authority of former Commissions, from the following places—

Royal Burgh of Arbroath Subscription Library.

Explanatory Letter from Mr. Hume, M.P. See Notes of Business for the Board of the 23d June, No. I.

Portsmouth and Portsea Literary and Philosophical Society.

Letter from Mr. Carter, M.P. to Mr. Brougham, one of the Commissioners.

Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

The following Libraries at Dublin have copies: Office of Ulster King at Arms, Dublin Castle Library, Stevens' Hospital, King's Inns, Record Tower Dublin Castle, Trinity College, Royal Academy, Dublin Society, Cathedral of St. Patrick, Cathedral of Christ Church.

* This Board was summoned by the Speaker's desire for a day too early to allow of the Notes of Business being previously printed. But they were drawn up on the subsequent day, and soon after sent to the press, it appearing desirable that the Series of Printed Notes should form a *Record* of all the principal business brought before the Board.

IV.

Letter from Francis Douce, Esq. requesting a copy of the Statutes of the Realm published under the authority of the Board.

V.

The Secretary has received the following Letter from Mr. Caley.

Exmouth Street, Wilmington Square, 26th June, 1832.

DEAR SIR,

May I request you will have the goodness to make known to His Majesty's Commissioners that, at the close of March last, one year's salary, as Sub-Commissioner on the Reparation and Binding of the Public Records, became due to me, the receipt of which I shall feel grateful for. I trust that on a retrospect to my engagements on this appointment, it will be found I have in no respect been deficient, but on the contrary, notwithstanding a long and severe bilious attack, I have even exceeded the promises made by me on that occasion. The amount of my salary under the former Record Commission has been for many years past 525*l.* with the exception of one-half year, when I, (*of my own accord,*) omitted to make a charge of fifty guineas for Co-editorship of the Index to Proceedings in Chancery, because previously to that time I had laboured on that work *gratuitously*.

You have, no doubt, on perusing the certificates to the Treasury entered on the minutes of the Board, noticed these facts, and here I beg permission to state that the annual sum of 210*l.*, or even a much larger sum, as the salary for the office of Secretary, would have been quite inadequate to the labour and attention indispensable in that situation, and which I, therefore, should wholly have declined but for the positive promise of the Speaker, (Mr. Abbot,) that though the salary might be more, it never should be less than 500*l.* per annum; it being understood that the remainder of the allowance, except as to the Reparation of the Records, which has never been paid or provided for until now, should be made up by correction of press, superintendence of Sub-Commissioners, and other incidental duties of an office attended with considerable anxiety, and requiring an almost constant residence in London.

I am sorry to trouble you with this detailed statement, but I have been unable to comprise it within a narrower compass, and I thought explanation on some of these points might be thought essential.

I am, Dear Sir, very truly and faithfully your's,

JOHN CALEY.

C. P. Cooper, Esq. Sec. Com. Pub. Rec.

VI.

Pipe Rolls. See Notes of Business for the Board of the 30th June, No. IV. The Secretary has received the following Letter from Mr. Illingworth respecting the present condition of these invaluable Records.

Gray's Inn Square, 7th July, 1832.

DEAR SIR,

My absence from Town must plead my excuse for not sooner answering your Note. I had occasion, on the 16th May and the 25th June, to examine several Pipe Rolls of the reigns of Edw. I., II., and III., for the counties of York and

Kent, when I perceived the parchment of two or three entire Rolls so exceedingly damp I was apprehensive of taking cold in my hands, (being at the time afflicted with rheumatic pains.) I mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Panton, Jun. and Mr. Foxton, who both satisfied themselves of the fact; and our united opinion was that those Rolls ought not to be restored to their place of deposit till they were sufficiently dried by an exposure to the sun and air. I do not intend to say all the Rolls are in that state, far otherwise; yet I am decidedly of opinion, for the reasons stated in my observations on the Public Records, p. 49, that the place where these Rolls are kept is not calculated for their preservation.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, very faithfully your's,

W. ILLINGWORTH.

To C. P. Cooper, Esq.

Secretary to the Record Commissioners, &c. &c. &c.

VII.

Alleged sale of some of the Papers and Documents belonging to the late Irish Commissions—Letter from Sir W. Betham in answer to one written by the Secretary on this subject.

VIII.

Reparation and Binding of Records—Mr. Caley's Quarterly Report, March to June, 1832.

August, 1832.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

Record Commission.

III.

Notes of Business—Board held at
the Rolls House, CHANCERY LANE,
Thursday, August 9, 1832.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business—Board held at the LORD CHANCELLOR'S PRIVATE ROOM, WESTMINSTER, Monday, November 19th, 1832.

I.

Application from the Right Honourable Sir Nicholas Tindal, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for copies of some of the works published under the authority of the Board.

Copies of all the publications appear at various times within the last twenty years to have been given to Judges of the Four Courts at Westminster. It is suggested that, for the future, the works should be given to the *Judge*, and not to the *individual*; and that the condition of the gift should, as in similar cases, be printed upon the reverse of the title page of each volume.

II.

Hamburg.—Application for Copies of the Publications of the Board for the Library of the Senate. This Library possesses more English works than are to be found in the libraries of most of the cities and universities of Germany. Indeed its superiority in this respect is so well known, that those who are engaged in researches relative to the British Islands commonly resort to it as the most extensive field of information. Many English families, too, reside in Hamburg:—English newspapers are published there, and public lectures are delivered on our history and literature. But perhaps the strongest claim which this city has upon the Commissioners, is that the Senate has given permission that all such manuscripts in the Public Library as illustrate the early history of England should be copied for the use of the Board.

III.

Wolfenbittel.—Application for Copies of the Publications of the Board.—The Public Library of this city yields to none in Germany, in the number and value of its manuscripts, that of Vienna alone excepted. Notice of some of the manuscripts have been sent to the Secretary, and they show that this collection well deserves the investigation even of the student of English history and antiquities. Permission has been obtained to copy all such as the Commissioners may deem important or interesting.

IV.

Books belonging to the Record Commission now deposited in the Speaker's Gallery.

Many of these books are indispensable for the works now in prosecution under the immediate superintendence of the Secretary; and unless they are transferred to his custody, it will be necessary that other copies should be purchased. Hitherto the persons employed by the Secretary have had the use of the books in his library; but this is inconvenient with respect to works of frequent reference. It is therefore proposed that all the books belonging to the Commission, and at present deposited in the library of the Speaker, should be transferred to the Secretary, and placed in his Chambers, the second-floor of which has been fitted up for the reception of the numerous volumes, printed and manuscript, the property of the Board.

V.

The Secretary's Salary.

November, 1832.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1871

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN

RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 1870

AND

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

APRIL 1870

ALBANY:

WEDDING

1871

Record Commission.

IV.

NOTES of Business—Board held at the LORD
CHANCELLOR'S PRIVATE ROOM, WESTMIN-
STER, 19th November, 1832.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the House of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Monday,
November 26, 1832.

I.

Rolls Chapel.—Writs and Returns to Parliament from the 33d Henry VIII. to the Parliament next before the Restoration—Surveys of Church Livings for several Counties during the Commonwealth.

Some time since the attention of the Board was called to the decayed state of these Records, and orders were immediately given that they should be repaired. The Secretary has to state, that this work has been performed, so far as the present condition of the Records will allow.

II.

Rolls Chapel.—Privy Seal and Signed Bill Bundles. The grants, &c. contained in these bundles are generally speaking inrolled upon the Patent and other Rolls, and are readily found by means of the Office Indexes; and, to use the words of an intelligent officer, “when any have been inquired after, and not so “found, it has been concluded that the parties have brought wrong names or “dates, or that such grants never had existence, and a search among the bundles for the Privy Seal or Signed Bill is rarely recommended, on account of “the great trouble and length of time required to make it, and the improbability “of a satisfactory result, arising from the bills of a particular year being frequently found dispersed through the bundles of several years.” As however, from neglect, or some other cause, many grants never were inrolled, searches amongst these bundles have occasionally been attended with success; and it was amongst them that the Patent creating the Earldom of Huntingdon, *temp.*

Hen. VIII., the Charter to the Artillery Company granted in the same reign, and the Commission to Sebastian Cabot, (formerly mentioned,) were discovered, after the other Records had been explored in vain. Upon this representation the Board in June last directed that Mr. Palmer should proceed to clean and arrange the bundles of Privy Seal Bills, Signed Bills, &c.; and should in the course of that operation make an Index of them, and after he had proceeded upon the work for a month, he was to communicate the result to the Secretary. Mr. Palmer has, in the course of the last vacation, sorted the Signed Bills and Privy Seal Bills of the reign of Henry VII., and has begun to compare them with the Office Indexes, in order to discover which have been inrolled, and which have not. He has stated to the Secretary that the experiment has shown the expediency of the order of the Board.

It is submitted that Mr. Palmer should be instructed to prosecute his task in the ensuing vacation.

III.

Library of Congress, United States.—The Secretary has received the following letter with directions to deliver it to the Chairman of the Board.

To the Chairman of the Record Commission, England.

DEAR SIR,

The very munificent present of a copy of the Records of Great Britain, published under the direction of your honourable Commission, and comprising seventy-one volumes folio, has been received by the Library of Congress through Obadiah Rich, Esq. Agent of the Library Committee in London.—The Committee on the Library of Congress have received in the spirit which dictated it this liberal manifestation of kind feeling from a people to whom we are connected by many of the strongest bonds of friendship, and in placing these early records of England in our Library for use, they feel pride in the consideration that our own country owes much of her prosperity and freedom to the people and institutions to whom these Records more particularly relate.

The Committee on the Library of Congress have directed that a copy of the Legislative and Diplomatic Documents of the United States, published under the sanction of Congress, be presented to the Record Commission, with a request that the Commissioners will cause them to be deposited in the Library of Parliament. Our Librarian is charged with the duty of sending them to England without delay, and it is hoped they will reach their destination without injury.

With very great respect, Dear Sir,

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

ASHER ROBBINS,

Chairman of the joint Library Committee of Congress.

City of Washington, Aug. 18th, 1832.

IV.

The proposed Removal of certain Record Documents from the Chapter House to the State Paper Office.—The Secretary has received a letter upon this subject from Mr. Charles Devon, a Clerk at the Chapter House, which it seems expedient should be printed amongst the Notes of Business.

*Record Office, Chapter House, Westminster,
September 21st, 1832.*

SIR,

Knowing your desire to render the Public Records and Documents useful to the Public, and your anxiety to preserve them in safe and proper custody, I venture to address you, to request that you will be pleased to exert your influence as Secretary to the Record Commission for Preservation of the Public Records, &c. to prevent, if possible, the removal of some Records and Documents from the Chapter House, Westminster, to the State Paper Office; for which purpose, I understand, an Order has been obtained from the Treasury.

The Records and Documents referred to, consist of a series of correspondence with Cardinal Wolsey, of sixteen volumes, which some years ago I arranged in alphabetical order, together with about sixty volumes, quarto, of Miscellaneous Letters, Papers, Documents, and Accounts, formerly belonging to Cardinal Wolsey, Cromwell, Lord Essex, Lords Lisle, Northumberland, and other attainted persons—some of which, at much expense and labour, have been bound up, and others still remain to be completed;—the removal of which, for the following Reasons, would, I apprehend, in a great measure invalidate their authenticity as legal documents, and render them by far less accessible to the Public: viz.—

First. These Documents were, I apprehend, delivered into the Court of Exchequer (for which Court the Chapter House forms the Repository for the Records of the Receipt side of the Exchequer,) under the Act of Attainder of Cardinal Wolsey, 21 Hen. VIII. c. 25, ss. 1, 2, 3, and other Acts of Attainder, for the purpose (*inter alia*) of ascertaining the value of the possessions of the persons attainted, and under which the *cestui que trusts* of these lands made title to the Crown's grantees. I should therefore humbly and with great deference submit, that though the Treasury have an undoubted right to remove their own Records, yet these should not be removed without an Act of Parliament, as they now must be considered as evidence of title, and upon which, no doubt, in former times, the solemn Judgments of the Courts of Law have been founded; which, if removed to the State Paper Office, Museum, or any other place not being proper and legal custody, would no longer be evidence, and might be made a plea to impeach any title held under them.

Secondly. This collection of Records has of late become much known, and many references for legal and other purposes have been made to them, and in the present custody are perfectly accessible to the public, which would not be the case, were they removed to the State Paper Office, where an Order must be obtained from the Under Secretary of State before permission is granted to inspect any document, and the difficulty is increased by being obliged to specify the document and purpose for inspection, which nearly amounts to a denial, without, through some other channel, you obtain a knowledge of the existence of the exact document you wish to inspect.

Thirdly. That these Documents are demanded to be given up to the State Paper Office, under the pretence of being State Papers: this would lead to the inconvenience of unbinding the whole number of volumes, to select such as may be considered State Papers (a matter rather difficult to decide); besides which, the Chapter House is equally a depository for State Papers, as many of the Originals from which Rymer's *Fœdera* are printed, are preserved in the Chapter House, together with Treaties of Peace, Popes Bulls, &c.: and, finally, it may be truly stated, that nothing so much tends to lessen the value of a Record and render it useless, as by changing its custody, to destroy the usual reference by which for many years it may have been known and referred to by various writers, and in Reports on Records, &c.—All which is humbly submitted by,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES DEVON.

V.

Completion of Vol. III. of the Calendars of Chancery Proceedings, in the Duchy Court of Lancaster.—Short Report.

VI.

Tower of London.—Calendars to the Proceedings in Chancery.—In 1809 two supernumerary Clerks, Messrs. Hoole and Cossart, were added to the Record establishment at the Tower, principally for the purpose of forming Calendars to these useful Records: and Mr. Cossart was employed in this work till the time of his death, some few years back, and Mr. Hoole until 1829, when the supernumerary Clerks were suppressed by an Order from the Treasury; it being probably considered that the appointment of persons for the mere temporary purpose of making a Catalogue, was a power that might be more advantageously entrusted to the Record Board. The Catalogue of the Chancery Proceedings, *temp.* Elizabeth, having been printed, the existence of a Catalogue for that reign is of course well known, and may have induced the Commissioners to think that Manuscript Catalogues have been framed for the succeeding reigns. This, however, is not the case; a portion only of the Catalogue for the reign of James I. had been completed when Mr. Hoole left the Tower, and the immense series of bundles of Chancery Proceedings for the whole subsequent period, extending to the year 1745, are uncalendared and indeed unindexed; for there exists no other Index but a meagre *Index Nominum*, containing only the names of one plaintiff and one defendant; and consequently no search can be made in any case where the applicant is unable to point out the particular suit that he wants. As there seems no reason to

suppose that the present Clerks at the Tower have not ample occupation during office hours, (see Notes of business for the last Board, No. III. p. 10,) it cannot be expected that the labours which have been thus interrupted will be resumed without extraordinary aid afforded for that purpose, and it is therefore submitted to the Board that it would be a useful application of the funds at their disposal, were a small yearly sum appropriated to the continuance of the above-mentioned Calendars; or, at all events, some directions should be given for completing the Calendar for the reign of James. The Calendar is alphabetical, and has proceeded to the letter H.

VII.

Inquisitions *post Mortem*—*Calendarium Hæredum*—(See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i. p. 339, note.)—Some time since, Mr. Bayley, at the Secretary's request, compiled materials for a printed specimen of the proposed work. The specimen consisted of a single sheet, upon which Mr. B. has made the following observations :

“ It has been suggested to me, that briefly giving the name of the person who
“ has died and that of the heir, thus,

“ ‘ Radulphus de Kameys—Radulphus filius suus.’

“ would be sufficient, and I began the specimen somewhat on that principle; but on
“ consideration, I do not think that this would be satisfactory, though it would, of
“ course, be attended with much less trouble and expense.

“ In genealogical researches, a knowledge of the age is often of great importance,
“ in affording the means of identifying persons, and accurately connecting the links
“ of a pedigree, as are also the most trifling expressions connected with ancestor or
“ heir, and I have therefore considered that the best and only satisfactory mode will
“ be to give in every instance the precise words of the Inquisition.

“ In the more early times the Writs, by virtue of which the *Inquisitiones post*
“ *mortem* were made, did not require that the time of the person's death should be
“ found; but in later times they did, and the information of the record on this head
“ I also propose to give, as it may frequently be of great utility.

“ From the sheet which has been set up, it will be seen that comparatively few of
“ the Inquisitions which appear in the Calendar prior to the 30th of Henry the Third,
“ are of the nature of *post mortem* inquiries; but I have carefully examined the whole
“ as I have proceeded, and having compared them with the printed Calendar, I am
“ sorry to say I have found the first part of that work so exceedingly inaccurate and
“ deficient, that I feel it my duty to state this for the information of the Board; and if it
“ were not for the expense that must attend such a work, I should beg leave to
“ suggest the propriety of printing a corrected or entirely new Calendar of these
“ valuable documents, at least for the reign of Henry the Third.”

The discovery of a great number of Inquisitions *post mortem*, in addition to three thousand and upwards disinterred during the progress of the large work printed under the authority of the Board (*Cooper on the Records*, vol. i. p. 333),

and which form an Appendix to the Fourth Volume, together with some other causes, have rendered it impossible to carry into effect any plan for the compilation and publication of a Fifth or Supplemental Volume of Inquisitions *post mortem*, which shall contain the much desired Calendar of Heirs.

VIII.

Foreign State Letters—Tower of London.—About thirty years ago, there was discovered under the arch at the North-west corner of the White Tower, and in the Gallery of Cæsar's Chapel, a great number of Letters from the Kings of France and Spain, the Kings of the Romans, the Dukes of Norway, and the Earls of Holland and of Flanders, addressed to the Kings of England, and written during the period that elapsed from the beginning of the reign of Henry III. to the end of the reign of Richard III. There is every reason to suppose that these Letters will be found to be of great value, some as historical documents, and others as early examples of language; and a more acceptable service could not be rendered to those Continental States, which are now engaged in the publication of the materials of their history, than by communicating to them copies of these documents. It is obvious, too, that they must be important with reference to the ancient foreign relations of this country. From age and neglect many of them are illegible, and the whole are likely shortly to become so. Immediate steps should, therefore, be taken to preserve their contents by transcripts.

It is proposed that directions should be given for copying the most ancient and decayed.

IX.

Application from the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for copies of some of the works published under the authority of the Commissioners.

See Notes of Business, the last Board, No. I.

X.

Royal Burgh of Arbroath Subscription Library. See Notes of Business for Boards of 23d June and 9th August.

It appears by Mr. Hume's Letter, that the Publications relative to Scotland have been presented to this Library, whilst those that concern England have, for some unknown reason, been withheld.

For the convenience of the Commissioners, an Alphabetical List of the Libraries, to which the Publications of the Board have at various times been given, is subjoined to these notes.

XI.

Proposal for the Erection of a General Record Office, Judges' Hall and Chambers, and other Buildings, on the site of the Rolls Estate.

Lord Dover will make a statement to the Board upon this plan.

XII.

The late Mr. Kipling's Indexes to Records at the Rolls Chapel.—Some inquiry having lately been made respecting the overtures made by the Secretary for the purchase of these Indexes, it is necessary to state, that although, by an order made by the Board on the 20th May, 1831, the Secretary was directed to ascertain whether they could be purchased for public use, and upon what terms, and a proposal for sale was in consequence some time after laid before the Board on behalf of the individuals to whom those Indexes belong, yet that proposal was subsequently withdrawn, and it was understood that, for the present at least, no further steps should be taken.

XIII.

Reparation and Binding of Records—Mr. Caley's Quarterly Report from Midsummer to Michaelmas, 1832.

November 22d, 1832.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOOKS

Printed under the Direction of The Commissioners on Public Records.

England, Ireland, and Scotland.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Aberbrothock, The Subscription Library.
 Aberdeen, New, The University of Marischal College.
 ——— Old, The University of King's College.
 Armagh, The Cathedral Library.</p> <p>Bangor, The Cathedral Library.
 Bath Institution.
 Birmingham Library, Birmingham.
 Bishop's Auckland, Bishop of Durham's Library.
 Bristol Library Society.
 ——— The Cathedral Library.</p> <p>Cambridge, Catherine Hall.
 ——— Christ's College.
 ——— Clare Hall.
 ——— Corpus Christi College.
 ——— Downing College.
 ——— Emanuel College.
 ——— Gonvil and Caius College.
 ——— Jesus College.
 ——— King's College.
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 ——— Public Library.
 ——— Queen's College.
 ——— Saint John's College.
 ——— Saint Peter's College.
 ——— Sidney Sussex College.
 ——— Trinity College.
 ——— Trinity Hall.</p> <p>Canterbury, The Cathedral Library.
 Carlisle, The Cathedral Library.
 Chester, The Cathedral Library.
 Chichester, The Cathedral Library.
 Cork Royal Institution.
 Coventry Subscription Library.
 Cupar, Fife, Public Library.</p> <p>Doncaster Library.
 Dublin, Castle Library.
 ——— Christ Church, The Cathedral Library.
 ——— King's Inns' Library.
 ——— Library Society.
 ——— Office of Ulster King at Arms.
 ——— Record Tower, Dublin Castle.
 ——— Royal Academy.
 ——— Society.
 ——— St. Patrick, the Cathedral Library.
 ——— Stevens Hospital.
 ——— Trinity College.</p> | <p>Dundee Public Library.
 Durham, The Cathedral Library.</p> <p>Edinburgh, The College of the University Library.
 ——— General Registry House.
 ——— The Library of the Faculty of Advocates.
 ——— ———— Writers to H. M. Signet.
 ——— The Lyon Office.
 Ely, The Cathedral Library.
 Eton College, Library.
 Exeter, The Cathedral Library.
 ——— Devon and Exeter Institution.</p> <p>Fulham, Bishop of London's Library.</p> <p>Glasgow, The University Library.
 Gloucester, The Cathedral Library.</p> <p>Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, Bishop of Worcester's Library.
 Hereford, The Cathedral Library.
 Hertford, East India College.
 Hull Subscription Library.</p> <p>Ipswich, Corporation, for use of County of Suffolk.</p> <p>Leeds Subscription Library.
 Lichfield, The Cathedral Library.
 Lincoln, The Cathedral Library.
 Liverpool Royal Institution.
 Llandaff, The Cathedral Library.
 London, Antiquaries, Society of.
 ——— Arts, Society of, Adelphi.
 ——— Auditors of Land Revenue.
 ——— Augmentation Office.
 ——— British Museum.
 ——— Chapter House, Westminster.
 ——— Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.
 ——— Corporation of London, Guildhall.
 ——— Doctors' Commons Library.
 ——— Duchy of Cornwall.
 ——— Duchy of Lancaster.
 ——— First Fruits Office.
 ——— Gray's Inn Library.
 ——— Herald's College.
 ——— House of Commons Library.
 ——— ———— Lords Library.
 ——— Inner Temple Library.
 ——— Institution.
 ——— Irish Office.
 ——— King's College.</p> |
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London, King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer.

- Lambeth Palace.
- Law Institution.
- Lincoln's Inn Library.
- Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer.
- Middle Temple Library.
- Rolls Chapel.
- Royal Institution.
- ——— Library, British Museum.
- ——— Society.
- St. Paul's Cathedral Library.
- Sion College.
- State Paper Office.
- Tower Record Office.
- Town Clerk's Office.
- University Library.
- Westminster, The Cathedral Library.
- Williams' Dr., Library, Red Cross Street.

Manchester, Library in the College.

——— Portico Library.

Montrose, Public Library.

Newcastle, Literary and Philosophical Library.

Norwich, Library of the Corporation.

——— The Cathedral Library.

Nottingham Subscription Library.

Ossory, The Cathedral Library.

Oxford, The Cathedral Library.

- All Souls' College.
- Baliol College.
- Bodleian Library.
- Brazen Nose College.
- Christ Church College.
- Corpus Christi College.
- Exeter College.
- Hertford College.
- Jesus College.
- Lincoln College.
- Magdalen College.
- Merton College.
- New College.
- Oriel College.
- Pembroke College.

Oxford, Queen's College.

- Radcliffe Library.
- Saint John's College.
- Trinity College.
- University College.
- Wadham College.
- Worcester College.

Peterborough, The Cathedral Library.

Reading Literary Institution.

Rippon, Library of the Collegiate Church.

Rochester, The Cathedral Library.

Rose Castle, Cumberland, Bishop of Carlisle's Library.

Salisbury, The Cathedral Library.

Sheffield Subscription Library.

Shrewsbury School Library.

Southwell, Library of the Collegiate Church.

St. Andrews, University Library.

St. Asaph, The Cathedral Library.

St. David's, The Cathedral Library.

Taunton, Somerset and Taunton Institution.

Waterford, The Cathedral Library.

Wells, The Cathedral Library.

Winchester, The College Library.

——— The Cathedral Library.

Worcester, The Cathedral Library.

Yarmouth Public Library.

York Subscription Library.

—— The Cathedral Library.

Foreign Libraries.

Berlin, The Royal Library.

Berne, The Public Library.

Copenhagen, The Royal Library.

Frankfort on the Main, Public Library.

Gottingen, The University Library.

Hanover, His Majesty's Library.

Paris, The Royal Library, Rue Richelieu.

Washington, The Library of the United States.

Record Commission.

V.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Monday,
26th November, 1832.

RECORD COMMISSION

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the
HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Monday, November 26, 1832.

The Secretary has received a communication from Lord Dover upon the
“ Proposal for the Erection of a General Record Office, Judges’ Hall and
Chambers, and other Buildings, on the site of the Rolls Estate” (No. XI.);
and “ The proposed Removal of certain Records and Documents from the
Chapter House to the State Paper Office” (No. IV.). Although this communi-
cation is addressed to the Chairman of the Board to be held on Monday,
the Secretary apprehends he should ill discharge his duty, did he not give
directions that it should be immediately made known to every Member of the
Commission.

*To the Chairman of the Meeting of the Commissioners of Public Records, to be held
November 26th, 1832.*

SIR,

As I am unfortunately unable, from the state of my health, to attend the
meeting of the Commissioners of Public Records on Monday, I am anxious, as I see
my name mentioned in the *Agenda*, in connexion with the erection of a general
Record Office, to address a few words through you to the meeting upon the subject.
I was first led to the consideration of it by the Pamphlet of Mr. Cooper, our Secre-
tary, to whom the first merit of the idea is entirely due; and I was soon so much
struck with the importance and utility of such an undertaking, that I felt anxious to
give it all the support in my power.

With this view, and having the hope that I should be able myself to bring the
subject before the notice of the Commissioners, I consulted my friend Mr. Dering,
whose merits as an architect must probably be well known to many of the Commis-
sioners, in order to ascertain the capabilities of the Rolls Estate for containing the
buildings proposed to be erected on it—the probable Expense of such buildings—and

the manner in which Public Records might be best arranged in an edifice especially devoted to their preservation. Mr. Dering has in consequence executed several ground plans, which, if the Commissioners will inspect, I think they will approve of. He has also made an elevation of the proposed building, which seems to combine beauty with utility and economy. In executing these, which I need hardly add have been entirely done at his own risk and expense, he has consulted the Judges and the Serjeants, (with whom I have also had various communications,) with a view of combining with his plan the erection of Judges' Chambers, &c. I understand, that these learned persons are entirely satisfied with the accommodations provided for them in Mr. Dering's plan. In consequence of my unavoidable absence from the Board, Mr. Ker has kindly undertaken to bring the subject of the New Record Office under your notice; and it is some consolation to me, as I cannot do it myself, to think that it could not be placed in abler hands. I will only add, that I trust the scheme will receive from the Commissioners that favourable attention, which its importance in every point of view undoubtedly merits.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

DOVER.

Rochampton, November 24th, 1832.

I see among the *Agenda* of the meeting a question for removing certain Historical Documents of the time of Henry the Eighth, from the Chapter House to the State Paper Office. Upon this subject, I cannot refrain, in all humility, and as a very unimportant member of the Record Commission, imploring the Board to pause before they consent to such a proposition. If it is advisable to remove these documents from the Chapter House, I do hope they will at least be sent to the British Museum, where they will be well taken care of, and well catalogued,—and above all, *where they will be accessible to the public*. At the State Paper Office they are subject entirely to the will of the Secretary of State for the time being,—who may, *and very frequently has*, thrown obstacles in the way of literary men, who wished to consult the ancient historical stores deposited there. I am therefore decidedly of opinion that the State Paper Office is the very worst place to which documents, which, from their age, are become purely matters of history, can be sent. So strong has been, and is, my opinion upon this point, that I hope upon some future occasion to propose to the Commission, to petition the Secretary of State to authorize the removal of all the historical papers in the State Paper Office, anterior to the time of George the First, to the British Museum. I am the more anxious that this step should be taken, as the Museum already possesses a great proportion of these very documents,—such as portions of Wolsey's correspondence, &c. Having said thus much, I will now conclude, only apologizing for having occupied the time of the meeting with so long a letter.

D.

C. P. COOPER,

Secy.

Saturday Evening.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

11

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
11

Record Commission.



VI.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board
to be held at the House of the RIGHT
HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Monday, 26th November, 1832.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the House of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
December 1st, 1832.

I.

Foreign State Papers—Tower of London.—See Notes of Business for the last Board, No. VIII. The appointment of some Person of competent skill and knowledge to superintend the transcription of these documents.

II.

Proposal for the Erection of a General Record Office, Judges' Hall and Chambers, and other Buildings on the site of the Rolls Estate.

III.

Pipe Rolls and other Records in the Vaults of Somerset House.—The Committee appointed on the 20th May, 1831, for the purpose of inquiring whether it is expedient to remove any of the Public Records from their present Repositories, on the 10th of June following reported to the Board, that “on inspect-
“ing the Vaults in which the Records belonging to the Pipe and the Lord
“Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s Office are now deposited, they are convinced of
“the utter unfitness of that Repository for the purpose to which it is applied,
“notwithstanding the large expense, incurred under the direction of the late
“Mr. Wyatt, to remedy the inconveniences pointed out by the Record Com-
“mittee in 1800.”—See further Notes of Business for the Boards of 30th June, 1832, (No. IV.), and 9th August, 1832, (No VI.). These Vaults have been

recently minutely examined by the Surveyor to the Board of Works, and directions have been given that new Windows should be opened to improve the Ventilation, which has been greatly impeded since the erection of King's College. The more ancient and valuable Rolls too have also, at the suggestion of the Secretary, been removed to a dry and well-aired Room immediately beneath the Pipe Office, which is situated on the North Side of Somerset House. It is hoped that these precautions have removed all danger of any immediate and irreparable mischief to the above-mentioned valuable Records; and that before another winter they will be placed in some more secure and commodious spot.

IV.

The Chapter House.—The Committee of the 20th May, 1831, recommended to the Board, “That the Surveyor-General should be directed immediately to “report on the buildings adjacent to the Chapter House, with a view to the “removal of such as may endanger its security.” The Secretary has had several interviews with Sir Benjamin Stephenson upon this subject, and is enabled to state, that although it would have been more satisfactory had the Dean and Chapter of Westminster removed the insignificant buildings which have, as it appears, for a century past, created some alarm for the safety of this repository (See *Cooper's Proposal for a General Record Office*, p. 31), yet there is no reasonable ground for the apprehensions that have been felt.

V.

The King's Mews—Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office.—The Committee of the 20th May, 1831, reported that, “upon entering the Barrack-yard they observed a temporary Canteen which had been lately erected against “the wall of this building, and also a considerable quantity of old timber and “building materials piled up, which might expose it to fire.” The Canteen, &c. have been removed in consequence of an application made by the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

VI.

Records in Cæsar's Chapel—Tower of London—Magazine of Gunpowder.—See Notes of Business for Board of 30th June, 1832, No. V. The Secretary addressed a letter upon this subject to the Duke of Wellington as Governor of the Tower, but it appears by His Grace's reply, “that the care of the Gunpowder “in the Tower of London is under the exclusive direction of the Master-

“General of the Ordnance,” and he suggests that “if the Commissioners upon the Public Records should think that the Gunpowder is exposed to any danger, they should apply to that office.” The Secretary is now in correspondence with the Ordnance Board relative to the removal of this Gunpowder; which it seems, however, is no new neighbour. The Committee on the Cottonian Library reported, in 1732, that although the Chapel was a commodious receptacle for Records, yet that there were underneath stores of gunpowder belonging to the Office of Ordnance.

VII.

General Report on the Public Records.—See Notes of Business for the Board of the 23d of June last, No. XVI. It has been thought desirable that the Questions should be sent to all the Repositories mentioned in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of 1800, in order that the information afforded by the contemplated General Report may be equally extensive. Very recently application has been made to the Trustees of the British Museum that the Principal Librarian may be directed to give some interesting details respecting the numerous Charters, Rolls, Deeds, Chartularies, Visitations, Judicial Proceedings, &c. forming part of the Collection under his superintendence. The Circular Questions have also very lately, at the suggestion of one of the Commissioners, been sent to the Office of the Town Clerk of London, and to the Court of Hustings. It having become necessary to place the numerous answers already received in the hands of some person for arrangement, the Secretary had selected a gentleman for that task, who had made some little progress when he found that its performance demanded more time than he was able to spare; and the whole mass of papers has now, by the desire of the Lord Chancellor, but subject to the approbation of the Board, been transferred to Mr. Webster, who appears to be well qualified for the tedious undertaking of digesting and methodizing them. In imitation of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, and of the General Reports of the Board, it is proposed that this Report should be accompanied with engraved specimens of the more early and curious Records.

VIII.

Codex Aureus—Royal Library Stockholm.—Expected application that the Works published under the authority of the Board may be given to this Library.

In the Royal Library at Stockholm there is a splendid Manuscript of St. Jerome's Latin version of the Evangelists, with the initial letters of the alternate leaves,

black, and violet and gold. But what renders this *Codex* principally interesting to the English Antiquarian is the following inscription written in the margin of the eleventh leaf above and below the text.

Ic Ælfréd aldormon and Verburg mín gefera begetan ƿás béc æt hæðnum herge mid uncre clæne feó, ƿæt ƿonne væs mid clæne golde, and ƿat vit deodan for godes lufan and for uncre saule ƿearf, and for ƿon ƿe vit noldan ƿæt ƿás hálƿan beoc lencg in dære hæðenisse vunaden, and nú villað heó gesellan inntó Cristes-circean, gode tó lofe and tó vuldre and tó veorðunga, and his ƿrovunga to ƿoncunga and ƿæm godcundan geferscipe tó brúcenne, ƿe in Cristes-cyrcan dæghvæmlice godes lof rærað, tó ƿæm gerade, ƿæt heó mon aréde eghvelce monaðe for Ælfréd and for Verburge and for Alhðryðe, heóra saulum tó ecum lécedóme, ƿá hvíle ƿe god gesegen hæbbe, ƿæt fulviht æt ƿeosse stóve beón mote. Ec svelce ic Ælfréd dux and Verburg biddað and halsiað on godes almæhtiges noman and on allra his háligra, ƿæt nænig mon seó tó ƿon gedyrstig, ƿætte ƿás hálƿan beoc aselle oððe aðeóðe from Cristes-circean, ƿá hvíle ƿe fulviht standan mote. . . .

Ælfred, Verburg, Alhðryð eorung.

See *Rask Angelsaksisk Sproglære*, Blad 167.

The Testament of “Ælfred dux” is printed in the Appendix to Lye’s Dictionary, and appears to have been written prior to 888, in which year, Archbishop Æthered, one of the witnesses to it, died.*

It has been suggested that it is highly desirable to possess the *Codex Aureus* “as a portion of what relates to our history before the Conquest.” The expected application for the Works of the Commissioners seems to present a favourable opportunity for the acquisition of this Volume.

IX.

Warrant for permitting Joseph Williamson, Keeper of the Papers of State, to transcribe such Treaties, Leagues, &c. as he may please, from the Records in the Rolls Chapel, without fee or reward :—

CHARLES R.

Our will and pleasure is that you permit and suffer our trusty and well beloved Servant Joseph Williamson, Esq. Keeper of our Papers of State, or whom he shall employ, to peruse all such Records and Memorials as now are in your custody in the Chappell of the Rolls in Chancery Lane, and from them to make Transcripts of whatever Treatyes, Leagues, Commissions conducing thereto, or Public Grants which he or they shall deem fit for our service, as also to make use of all such Indexes, Calendars, and Repertoryes there, which may the better farther the same, without takeing any fee or reward for soe doeing; and that you give notice to all and every your Clerkes who belong to that Office of our Records and Memorials remaining in the sayd Chappell, that they may readily conforme to our pleasure

* Hammerskjöld, the late Librarian at Stockholm, once assured a learned German Correspondant of the Secretary, that “Ælfred Dux,” the possessor of the *Codex Aureus*, was no other than “Alfred, the innocent etheling,” son of King Ethelred, who fell a victim to Earl Godwin’s treachery in 1036.

herein, and yield theyr best assistance for this our special service. For which this shall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 5th day of March, in the 21 yeare of our Reigne, 166^g.

By His Majesties Command.

ARLINGTON.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved
Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart.
Master of our Rolls in Chancery.

In 1627 an order of Council was made for the encouragement of Sir Edward Deering in the Study of Antiquities, which enjoined all Officers of Records throughout England, to permit him to search and transcribe the documents in their custody "without fee." One of the Commissioners once asked the Secretary, if there was any example of a similar order having been made?—The Warrant of Charles II. has been copied from the original in the Harleian Library.

November 27th, 1832.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

Record Commission.

VII.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the House of the Right Honourable the
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
1st December, 1832.

C. F. COOPER

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the LORD CHANCELLOR'S PRIVATE ROOM at the HOUSE of LORDS, Tuesday, January 22d, 1833.

I.

Library of the Free City of Frankfort.—The Secretary has received the following Letter from the Senate of this City:—

MILORDS :

L'accueil favorable, que vous avez bien voulu accorder à l'intervention de Monsieur le Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique Mr. Koch, en nous gratifiant du don des ouvrages importants, que vous avez fait paroître successivement, ou "*publics records*," et dont nous avons rendu compte au Sénat, nous a pénétré de reconnoissance.

Le Sénat, en ordonnant la déposition de cette collection précieuse à la Bibliothèque publique pour remplir le but, que vous avez fait empreindre sur chaque tome, nous a commis de vous faire parvenir, Milords, l'expression de sa gratitude. Nous nous en acquittons par ces présentes avec d'autant plus d'empressement, que nous sommes plus à même d'apprécier l'importante valeur de ce don et le relief, qu'il donnera à une collection, que nous tâchons d'utiliser de plus en plus pour tous les amateurs dans les différens genres de la littérature. Votre présent, Milords, remplit une lacune essentielle pour l'historien, le diplomate et celui, qui désire de connoître les actes publics de Vos admirables institutions.

Le Sénat nous a en outre commis de joindre à l'expression de ces sentimens une exemplaire de l'atlas, qui a paru dans les dernières années sur les decouvertes en l'histoire naturelle, que notre compatriote le Dr. Rüppel s'est procurées dans ses voyages en Egypte, l'Abbyssine et contrées adjacentes; et de vous annoncer, qu'un ouvrage important va être mis sous presse par notre premier bibliothecaire Monsieur le Dr. Boehmer, intitulé "*Codex diplomaticus Mœnofrancofurtanus*," et que nous empesserons de vous en presenter une exemplaire, dès que l'impression en sera achevée. Veuillez, Milords, croire à la sincérité de ce que nous venons de vous dire; de la reconnoissance du Sénat, et accueillir favorablement l'expression de la haute consideration, avec laquelle nous avons l'honneur d'être,

Milords,

Vos très-humbles et très-obéissans

serviteurs,

Les députés pour l'inspection de la
Bibliothèque publique,

J. G. METZLER. v. GUAILA. BUCH. VOGT.

Frankfort s. M., le 28. Juin, 1832.

Aux très-honorés, les Membres de la Commission
de Public Record à Londres.

II.

The proposed removal of certain Records and Documents from the Chapter House to the State Paper Office.—See Notes of Business for the Board of Nov. 26, 1832, No. IV. p. 27, and Additional Notes for the same Board, p. 36.—The consideration of this matter was adjourned, and the Secretary was directed to obtain further information. This information is comprised in the following Letter and Report from Charles Devon, Esq., one of the Clerks in the Chapter House:—

36, Queen Street, Bloomsbury,
December 10th, 1832.

DEAR SIR,

I have, agreeably to your directions, examined several of the Books and Papers delivered into the Exchequer and remaining in the Chapter House under the respective Acts of Attainder of Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell his secretary, afterwards Lord Essex, with a view of ascertaining whether, from the nature of their contents, it would be advisable to have them removed from their present legal custody to another office, and whether such removal would make them more available for public utility. I have hereunto annexed a Schedule, describing the nature of a few of these documents selected from a great mass, which I trust will be sufficient to show they are of such a nature that the removal of any portion of them would materially tend to destroy the authenticity of the whole, and deprive the public of any advantage they might derive from their being evidence of title or other rights.

In making this and my former communication, I trust I shall not be considered as doing it from officious motives, to oppose any one who may have conceived the idea that the removal of these documents might be of public utility; I am influenced by no other motive than a sense of duty in calling the attention of the Honourable the Commissioners for Preservation of His Majesty's Records, to preserve inviolate and unshaken the authenticity of the documents by not allowing them to be removed from the proper place of their legal custody.

I shall not have the presumption to assert that the whole of these documents are to be considered as legal evidence, when I find the opinions even of learned counsel, well acquainted with the laws of evidence, widely differ upon this head. What is, or what is not evidence, is a question that can only be determined by the judges upon the production of the document before them, coming from the proper custody; and in cases where the rigid laws of evidence are relaxed, such as in pedigree and reputation, I with deference venture to affirm, that each of these documents might be admissible as evidence of the facts which it contains, particularly as these Records can be traced to have been deposited where they now are under the Act of Attainder of Cardinal Wolsey, Anno 21 Hen. VIII., and under the subsequent attainder of Thomas Cromwell, then Lord Essex, in 1540; but should they be transferred to the State Paper Office, they become, as far as regards their authenticity, mere waste paper, and I need not say they will be quite inaccessible to the public, except as the Secretary of State may give authority to any individual able to specify a particular document liberty to inspect the same. Upon these grounds, Sir, I have ventured to make the above representation, and in conclusion beg leave to suggest, that if your Honourable Board should think it right to prevent the removal of these Records, no impediment would

be thrown in the way of the Keeper of the Records of the State Paper Office, as upon an order, obtained from your Board, two or three volumes at a time might be lent to that office for transcription, upon an undertaking being given to return the same to their proper custody.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

C. P. COOPER, Esq.

CHARLES DEVON.

Secretary to the Record Commission, &c. &c. &c.

SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Letter refers.

Wolsey's Correspondence,

Vol. i., p. 107.—Letter from the Bishop of Bangor to the Archbishop of York, praying to be appointed Dean of Saint Paul's, and to have the fees as theretofore taken; also representing the state of the City of Winchester, &c.

Vol. i., p. 152.—Letters from Sir William Bulmer and Sir Thomas Tempest to the Cardinal of York, finding the value of the estates, lands, and possessions of the Duke of Richmond, as directed by the King and Council.

Vol. ii., p. 1.—Petition from the Merchants Staple, &c. to Cardinal Wolsey.

p. 65.—Correspondence from Dr. Capon to the Archbishop of York about the dissolution of Cardinal College at Ipswich, founded by Cardinal Wolsey.

Dr. Capon was Abbot of Saint Bett's Monastery. This volume contains several Letters from the Dr. respecting the value of the lands and possessions belonging to his Monastery, and gives an account of a most particular survey having been made of the same by Master Cromwell and Master Auditor.

Vol. iii.—Colyer's Petition to the Archbishop of York, to be presented to the Church of Bishops Burton.

NOTE.—This volume abounds with Letters and Petitions from the Bishops and Clergy to the Archbishop of York as Metropolitan, setting out various complaints and grievances in their Dioceses and Livings, and praying remedy for the same.

Vol. iii., p. 85.—Letters and Instructions from Cromwell (who was Wolsey's Secretary) to take possession and livery of seisin of the parsonage of Rudby in Cleveland, together with an account of the value of the possessions of the late Monastery of Wallingford, and of Livings purchased in the County of York and Buckingham, for appropriating the benefices thereof to Cardinal College, Oxford.

NOTE.—These volumes contain much information relative to the founding and endowing Cardinal College, afterwards King's College, Oxon.

Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Henry VIII.,

Vol. i., p. 13.—Statement from the Vicar of Tysherst, in Chichester Diocese, to an Information from his Parishioners, sent by the Justices to the Bishop of Chichester, to suffer ecclesiastical censure for preaching contrary to his orders.

p. 18.—Instructions given by Thomas Lord Dacre to the Master of the College of Graystock, to be submitted to King's Council.

Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Henry VIII.—continued.

Vol. i., p. 69.—Patent from Queen Catherine, granting to George Francis the Custody of the Manor and Park of Stonden in co^m Hertford, and to be Bailiff of the said Manor, &c.

p. 112.—Correspondence of Sir John Nevyll for the Attorney General of Duchy of Lancaster, to search the Records of the Duchy in the Castle and College of Lancaster, to ascertain the rights of common in the Forest of Leicester, with other forest rights within the Duchy of Lancaster.

Vol. ii., p. 67.—Correspondence from William Poulett and Thomas Crumwell, Surveyors General of the King's Woods, respecting the sale of the King's Woods in his Majesty's Forests of Wtichelwood, with authority for cutting the same.

Vol. ii., p. 195.—Bishop of Rochester dispenses with the Statute of Leases, on sight of the King's Letters for granting certain Leases.

p. 127.—Correspondence from the Chancellor of the Augmentaton to the Abbot of Evesham for a Lease of the Farm of Penortham, &c.

NOTE.—This volume contains several Letters from Richard Rich, as Chancellor of the Augmentations relating to Monastic Possessions surrendered, and granted out by the Crown.

Vol. iii., p. 21.—Correspondence from the Steward of Ruthyn to the Lord Chancellor for collecting the King's Rents, Tenths, &c., in the Lordship of Denbigh in Wales.

A long correspondence from John Salisbury, the King's Steward, respecting the King's possessions and tenants in North Wales.

Miscellaneous Letters, Second Series, temp. Henry VIII.,

Vol. i., p. 10.—Several Letters from the Abbot of Abbendon to the Lord Privy Seal, respecting his Farmers, Tenants, and Right of Common there; Grants under the Conventional Seal, &c.

Thirty pages of Correspondence from the above Abbot to Master Cromwell, the King's Secretary, respecting the Estate and Possessions of his Monastery, &c.

p. 45.—Statement respecting the King's Customs at Lynn.

p. 52.—Instructions to make a perfect terrier of all lands belonging to the late Monastery of Langedon, with a Rental.

What the King ought to have by the Old Rentals as appears by the Courts holden at Dover.

p. 61.—Correspondence from the Abbot of Saint Alban's, relating to his Monastery and the Cell of Tinemouth paying the First Fruits.

Very many Letters as to his possessions.

p. 86.—Correspondence from Alderman Allen for conveying his lands and houses at Stook to Master Cromwell.

Vol. i., p. 150.—Letters from Thomas Arundell concerning the presentation to the Advowson of the Church of Tarrent Hynton, under Seal.

And concerning the Profits of the Bailiwick of Burley in the New Forest, &c.

Vol. ii., p. 274.—Correspondence from Lord Audley, for surveying the King's Lordships of
p. 284. Kenmes and Llandeny, containing a reference to a Grant of the Demesnes and Parsonage of Atheney, &c.

Miscellaneous Letters, Second Series, temp. Henry VIII.—continued.

Vol. iii., p. 33.—Complaint of Thomas Baldey to Master Cromwell, of the King's Council, respecting his Copyhold Land conveyed by Indentures of Bargain and Sale, which had been unlawfully sold under distress.

p. 43.—Letters from the Abbot of Hyde, afterwards Bishop of Bangor and Sarum, respecting his obtaining a Pope's Bull relating to the temporalities of his See.

p. 47.—Ditto about Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

NOTE.—These volumes contain many Letters upon Ecclesiastical matters, Presentations to Churches, &c.

Letters to the King and Council, temp. Henry VIII.,

Vol. i., p. 28.—The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry to the King in Council, acknowledging the Letters of the Lord Privy Seal, appropriating the Church of Hanbury "mensæ episcopali Coven' & Lich," and praying further confirmation thereof by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

From same to same respecting an exchange of his house in the Strand for one at Kew.

p. 77.—Depositions taken before Commissioners appointed for examining into the disturbances in the North.

NOTE.—The greater part of this volume relates to the disturbances in the North, and examination of witnesses against the rebels.

Vol. ii., p. 1.—Letters from the Archbishop of York to the King respecting a Prebend of his becoming void by an attainder.

p. 2.—Ditto for granting the Advowson of the Prebend of South Cave to Mr. Rich.

p. 3.—Correspondence to the King and Council respecting the Prebend of Wetwang united to Cardinal College, Oxford, and then by attainder of the said Cardinal, and dissolution of his College, in the gift and disposal of the King. The Bishop of York prays time to consider the question with his Dean and Clergy, how far he is able to reunite the said Prebend to the said College, then called King Henry VIII.'s College, as requested by the King.

NOTE.—Belonging to this Collection of Documents are very many relating to the founding and endowing Cardinal College, Oxford, viz.

Charges of the Building.

Rentals of the Lordships and Manors belonging to.
The Cardinal's Instructions to his Chaplains and others.

Statutes of the College.

Expenses of the College.

Commission of Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, appointing him Receiver of the Manors and Lordships, &c.

Vol. ii., p. 10.—Letters to the Lord Privy Seal (Cromwell) respecting the King's subsidies.

Vol. iii., p. 1.—Proceedings before the Justices of Assize, held at the Castle of York, from the Council of the North.

p. 21.—Petition to the King from Sir William Leylond to have his Letters-Patent granting to him and his heirs certain lands and possessions therein named, formerly given to the Abbey of Whalley for superstitious uses in the Church of Whally.

(The Premises and their value are then set out.)

Letters to the King and Council, temp. Henry VIII.—continued.

p. 29.—From the Bishop of Lincoln respecting the induction and institution of Mr. Roke to the Church of Sherrington, with the title of the advowson set out. unbound.—Book concerning the buildings at York Place besyds Westminster.

Certain reparations done upon York Place, giving an account of the buildings.

NOTE.—A copy from the above is to be produced in evidence in a trial now pending, to prove the extra-parochiality of the site of the Old Palace, as this book contains evidence of the existence of a Royal Chapel, &c.

There are also various other Papers and Documents returned into the Exchequer under the Attainders of Wolsey and Cromwell, not yet bound up, amongst which appear the following:—

Bundle 1.—Petition of the Parishioners of Allhallows against some new Tithes wanted to be exacted, refers to other other Parishes.

Patent of Creation for Charles Duke of Suffolk.

Custody of North Frith Park granted to Edward Guldeford.

Bundle 2.—An Account of the Lands of Thomas Haddon in Ischall in Oxford, and of others in Northampt. Bucks, Kent, and Suffolk.

Survey of Lands in Kent and Suffolk, and of the Manor of Benyngton and Stanbrugge.

Creation of Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset.

Grant to have precedence of other Dukes.

Bundle 3.—Articles against the Prior and Convent of Bromesgrave and Hospital of Droitwich for suppressing the same.

Bundle 4.—Copy of an Order relating to the possessions of Sir Christopher Willoughby, viz. the Manors of Cokerynton, Fullythby, and Ingolsby in Lincoln, Fulslowbeck and Fulston, Arysyke, Orby, Borowe, and Somcote in Lincolnshire, &c.

Patent of Creation of the Marchioness of Pembroke.

Bundle 5.—An Account of the Spiritualities in Staffordshire, Worcester, and Salop, belonging to the late Monasteries of Drenleucre, Tutbury, Crocksdene, Stone, Routon, Trentham, Great Malberne, Parshire, Bokehille, Little Malbern, Whyston, Clifford, Wenlock, Salop, Haughmond, and others.

Bundle 5.—Copy of Deed relating to the Manor of Estridge, Knyghton, Rammesbury, and Rents in Marleborough and Tyths in Swindon in Com Wilts.

III.

Records in Cæsar's Chapel, Tower of London.—Magazine of Gunpowder.—See Notes of Business for last Board, No. VI. p. 40.—The Secretary has received the following Letter upon this subject:—

Office of Ordnance, 10 December, 1832.

SIR,

I am directed by the Master General and Board of Ordnance to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th ult., signifying the wish of the Commissioners on the Public Records that immediate orders may be given for the removal of the gunpowder from the magazine under the White Tower in the Tower of London.

In answer thereto, I am commanded to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that the magazine in question contains the proportion of ammunition considered necessary for the defence of the Tower in case of attack, and also a large quantity of small arm cartridges for the supply of troops on any emergency. The Master General and Board consider it absolutely necessary that this store should be kept up, experience having proved that an attack upon the Tower should not be considered so visionary as to warrant the abandonment of the necessary means for defeating it; and with regard to the store of small arm ammunition, experience, and that of a recent date, (the Master General and Board allude especially to the Bristol riots,) has also shown that there is no place from whence ammunition can be dispatched to any part of England with equal rapidity as from the Tower—the early receipt of the Master General and Board's orders on the one hand, and the ready communication with the proprietors of every sort of conveyance on the other, affording facilities which are not possessed in an equal degree at any other station whatever,

The Master General and Board would therefore regard the removal of the store of ammunition as a serious injury to His Majesty's service, by rendering the department less efficient in time of need than it would otherwise be.

It may, however, be remarked, by the Commissioners on the Public Records, that the object sought is not the removal of the ammunition from the interior of the Tower, but only from the precise spot underneath the Record rooms where it is now deposited; to which the Master General and Board beg to reply, that the same quantity of ammunition in any other spot within the Tower would, on the supposition of its explosion, bury the Records under the ruins of the building containing them, and the Master General and Board therefore do not think it would be prudent to remove the powder from a safe place, where it now is, to one less safe, though a little more distant from the Records.

The Master General and Board's opinion is that the magazine in question is perfectly safe; but, in order that so important a matter might be fully considered, they have called upon their officers within the garrison to state their opinion on the subject, grounded on their local and professional knowledge—particularly the officer commanding the Royal Artillery—who, after minutely inspecting the magazine, entirely concurred with the Master General and Board both as to its safety and as to the expediency of giving it up.

The Master General and Board would beg permission to remark, that the Public Records preserved in the White Tower—whatever may be their importance—can scarcely be of greater than that of the large store of small arms, the crown and regalia of the kingdom, and the lives of His Majesty's troops and other inhabitants within the garrison, all of which are equally exposed to destruction if the magazine should be blown up, and all of which are considered as secure under the existing magazine regulations.

If, however, the Commissioners should view this differently, and consider the safe custody of the Records within a fortified place as inconsistent with the keeping a store of powder necessary for the defence of that place, the Master General and Board beg to suggest whether it would not be more advisable and consonant with what is due to the first consideration, the security of the Tower, that, under all circumstances, the Records should be removed rather than the ammunition.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

R. BYHAM.

C. P. COOPER, Esq.

Secretary to the Commissioners on the Public Records.

IV.

Records in the King's Remembrancer's Office.—These are the Records which were in the wooden shed that for so many years disfigured Westminster Hall. The attention of the Board to their lamentable condition at that period was awakened by Mr. Illingworth's observations.

"The present situation and condition," says that gentleman, "of the numerous Records in this Repository which are kept in the long wooden shed on the side of Westminster Hall, to which place they were removed on the erection of the New Courts, are too shameful to pass unnoticed. The loss, spoliation, and disarrangement of them, in consequence of their sudden removal in wheelbarrows and baskets by soldiers and common labourers, is a most serious and lamentable evil. On their being hereafter removed to a place of permanent deposit more damage will unavoidably ensue; and their ultimate arrangement will be a labour not easily overcome."

That many cartloads of these Records were destroyed by the damp during their unfortunate sojourn in Westminster Hall the Commissioners are well aware, but they are not perhaps aware of another cause that has been even more prejudicial to these precious documents—the want of a responsible *Keeper*. This will sufficiently appear from the following documents. Mr. Thompson is one of the Sworn Clerks in the King's Remembrancer's Office, and if it could be supposed beneficial to those gentlemen that the ancient system should be adhered to, he has an interest in its preservation neither greater nor less than that which they may imagine themselves to possess.

Exchequer Office, Temple,
Dec. 17, 1832,

SIR,

I was not aware that any investigation into the Records in the Office of his Majesty's Remembrancer of the Exchequer was being made until I was called upon by him on the 12th November last as one of the clerks in his office to make a return, nor was I informed of the full nature of the Inquiry until I was favoured with your letter of the 30th November inclosing the Questions proposed by his Majesty's Commissioners of Public Records. I understand on inquiring that the King's Remembrancer is preparing a Report of the State of the Records, but I conceive that little more information can be conveyed than was done in the Return of 1800, except their transfer from one building to another and the partial arrangement of the Records of the Court as a Court of Equity, leaving an immense mass of most valuable Manuscripts totally useless. Having much interested myself respecting the Records of our office, and devoted considerable time and attention to Antiquarian research, I beg to submit such facts as suggest themselves to me respecting them, in the hopes of assisting to rescue a most valuable collection of Historical and Topographical Antiquities from destruction, for the easy and cheap access and reference of Authors and Antiquaries.

The Custody of the Records by the King's Remembrancer is merely nominal, he having no interest or emolument from them and knowing nothing about them. In fact, the eight Table and twenty-four Side Clerks are the Keepers, each of them individually having the power of searching for, removing, and copying such as they may require,

and receiving all fees therefrom, they only being attended by the Bagbearer, whilst the Bagbearer, a non-responsible officer, keeps the keys and has at all times access alone to every part of the Records, except those few Books in the private Custody of the first and second Secondary. Without the least impeachment of the present Bagbearer, who I believe to be a most respectable and trustworthy man, I humbly submit that it is by no means proper that one person uncontrolled, and he in an humble station, should be the guardian of some of the most valuable National Documents; and moreover the free access of between twenty and thirty individuals and their clerks seems equally improper, as it takes away all responsibility from each.

During the twenty-one years that I have been in that office many things have occurred that have convinced me of the necessity of some change in the system: about sixteen or seventeen years since I was engaged for near six weeks in the damp and dark rooms at Westminster for the Earl of Somers, searching for the Survey of Malvern Chase in the Counties of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, in the reign of Charles I., but could never find it. About two or three years afterwards Lambert, the then Bagbearer, produced it to me, being a large bundle, stating that he had found it at a Clerk in Court's house, but it was then useless to Lord Somers. I have recently had occasion for the same survey again, but only two or three skins are forthcoming. Many instances might be adduced of the impossibility of finding Records, which have been previously seen, and are known to exist: there is no doubt that the removal of the Records from the old rooms at Westminster to the wooden building in the Hall, and subsequent removal to the Mews, though it has disclosed many curious Documents, has still tended to increase the confusion,—but this I fear is not all.

At a sale that took place at Evans's, in Pall Mall, on the 27th June, 1829, of the library of the late Craven Ord, the first Secondary in the King's Remembrancer's Office, there were sold at large prices Wardrobe Accounts of our early Kings, which had originally been in the Exchequer, and at two subsequent sales of further parts of the Library of the same Gentleman there were more of the same description of Manuscripts sold: these were all purchased by the British Museum and Sir Thomas Phillips, and by that means are preserved to the country; at that time an application was made to the King's Remembrancer to stop the sale: finding a disinclination on his part to interfere, I wrote to the then Home Secretary of State, who took no notice; and lastly I applied to Mr. Ellis and Mr. Madden, at the Museum, but as they were not their Records they could not interfere. Mr. Madden, I have no doubt, would inform the Commissioners of these facts, and of the value and prices given by them, and Sir Thomas Phillips, for the Manuscripts in question. There can be no doubt that for very many years past, even from the time of the Commonwealth, many Manuscripts which are at present in various collections, have been from time to time taken from amongst the Records of the Exchequer, where they were originally deposited.

In any arrangement that might be made respecting the Records, they must be divided into two distinct classes, their uses being so wholly different.

The one Class comprising the Memoranda of the Exchequer, together with all the Records of the Court, both as a Court of Equity and of Revenue, and also the Special Commissions, must necessarily ever remain attached to the Court. They are mostly in a good state of preservation, with the exception of some of the earlier ones. The Special Commissions are considerably damaged, but are very valuable, and require arranging and indexing.

It is, however, to the other Class that I would particularly call the attention of the Commissioners—in this may be comprehended all the unarranged Records set forth in the Report of the Commissioners made in 1800.—page 143. Little can be added to the Return then made; they are in the same confusion, and a search amongst them for any document is quite a matter of uncertainty.

These Unarranged Records may be again subdivided into such as are merely Historical, and can by no possibility be used as evidence, such as Wardrobe and Household Accounts, Parliament Rolls, Repairs of Castles and Palaces, Gascon Rolls, Jewel Accounts, Army and Navy, and indeed Manuscripts under so many heads that it would be difficult to enumerate them all without a complete assortment and List made. The immediate transfer of all these Records to the British Museum I should most strongly recommend, and I should conceive that no objection could be raised by any one, as no emolument is derived by any body; and they are daily becoming more damaged, are almost useless to the Public from a total want of arrangement, and are scarce ever looked at by the Officers of the Court. I have had repeated applications for references to different Manuscripts; could they have been readily referred to, they would have been of considerable value to many parties.

The other portion of the unarranged Records would be more difficult to deal with, namely, the Ministers and Bailiffs' Accounts, Inquisitions post Mortem, Escheat Rolls, Extents of Manors, and such other documents as are occasionally used as evidence in Courts of Law, and it is objected that, were they removed, they would cease to be evidence; at present, however, they are in such confusion as to render it almost impossible to find what is wanted without great time and labour, and consequently, expense to parties; and as to the value of these Records as legal evidence, the Judges have, I believe, latterly declared that they did not place so much reliance upon them—at the same time, to the Antiquary and Topographer they are most valuable, but the fees for searches and copies are almost a total obstacle to their being available to literary characters, and under some arrangement they also, I should humbly submit, might be transferred to the Museum as a National Library.

The expense to parties and the danger to these Manuscripts is moreover increased by the practice of certain Clerks in Court permitting various parties to search amongst these Records attended only by the Bagbearer, the Clerks in Court still receiving their fees.

The Records at present are partly contained in the Stone Tower at Westminster, but the greater mass are in the King's Mews at Charing Cross, and as these latter Records must now be very shortly removed from that building, it seems a most favourable time at once to place the valuable Documents to which I have alluded in a permanent depository before any further loss and damage takes place. The arrangement of them under Reigns, Subjects, Places and Matters, though laborious, might be done, I should conceive, without very great difficulty; but to make any Calendars or Indexes Locorum, Nominum and Rerum, or even simple Lists of them, would be a very long and arduous undertaking, from their numbers, confusion, and bad state, they being many of them loose, dirty, untied up, crushed up together, and crammed into chests, bags, and presses; and in each removal they must necessarily be more torn and damaged. At present they might be, without doubt, arranged, tied up, and indorsed, and classed so as to form a very valuable collection of Manuscripts—to do it effectually it would require constant and uninterrupted attention for a long time—but when done they must be placed in such custody that persons should not heedlessly open and scatter them about again, as has been the case with some that have been tied up and indorsed.

On the first removal of the Records from the old Rooms at Westminster to the wooden building in the Hall, it was discovered that some of the labourers had taken parchment books and sold them to the glue manufacturers, and on that occasion two or three Gentlemen in the Office laid it before the Treasury; but, as it was said the Documents were of no value, and the persons could not be discovered, no further notice was taken—this I submit to show the danger of removals.

I have merely hastily sketched out such ideas as offered themselves to me, not having had time to investigate and make any return to the Questions proposed to me by the Commissioners, and as the King's Remembrancer will, I believe, make a minute Return, I presume any individual return would be useless. I shall ever feel most happy to give every information in my power, and the Commissioners may command my services, and rely upon my exerting my utmost abilities in forwarding what I have for many years considered a great national object—in preserving our most Ancient Archives in one grand Repository.

And remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT THOMPSON.

To C. P. COOPER, Esq.

The Secretary has been furnished with an account of the Records belonging to the King's Remembrancer's Office that were sold on the occasions mentioned in the foregoing Letter.

The first of Mr. Craven Ord's Sales took place on the 25th June, 1829, when the Museum purchased—

No. 638. A Transcript by Mr. Ord of the Household Book of Henry VII.

The Original of this was once in the Exchequer, as proved by a note in it, yet it was sold at Mr. Ord's Second Sale, and is now in the Library of Sir Thomas Phillips.

Thorpe purchased for Sir T. Phillips—

No. 545. Liber Garderobæ ab anno 18 Edw. II. ad an. 15 Edw. III.	£110	0	0
546. Liber Receptorum in Scaccario et Garderobæ, 6 Edw. III.	42	0	0
547. Liber Garderobæ Alienoræ Sororis Edw. III.	42	0	0
548. Liber Garderobæ Johannæ Regine Henr. IV.	44	2	0
549. Liber Garderobæ 3 Henr. VIII.	31	10	0
550. Household Book of Henry VIII. anno 1544-5	53	11	0

The Cartularies are not mentioned because it is unlikely (though possible) they should have been in the Exchequer.

The Second Sale took place 25th January, 1830, when the Museum purchased—

No. 1004. Liber Garderobæ 25 Edw. I.	£54	12	0
1005. Ditto 29 Edw. I.	54	12	0
1006. Ditto Edw. II.	54	2	0

Sir Thomas Phillips bought—

No. 1008. Compotus Meh. de Tickhull 5 Edw. II. of Works at the Palace of Westminster and at the Tower	73	10	0
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All undoubtedly once in the Exchequer.

At the last Sale Sir T. Phillips bought—

No. 1007. Liber Receptorum et Garderobæ, 17 Edw. II.	£27	6	0
1012. Account of the Navy, temp. Henry VI.	43	1	0
1014. Original Wardrobe Warrants, temp. Henry VI.	6	2	6
1017. Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.	20	9	6
1018. Ditto	17	6	6
1019. Ditto Henry VIII.	22	1	0

The Secretary has endeavoured, both by threats and promises, to induce the gentlemen in the King's Remembrancer's Office to concur in some plan for hav-

ing the important Records in their custody cleaned and arranged, (it was considered imprudent to alarm them by a proposal to make Calendars,) and a subordinate officer and the bagbearer were prevailed upon, by the offer of remuneration for their trouble, to employ some weeks of last summer in this useful work. But after all nothing satisfactory has been done, and it is submitted that one or two of the Commissioners should be requested to inquire into the state of these Records, and make a Report to the Board. It is the opinion of the Secretary, confirmed by the experience obtained in his communications with the officers in the King's Remembrancer's Department, that there are only two courses open—the sale of all the remaining Records on the Public Account, or the appointment of a responsible and competent, and zealous officer for their due classification and preservation.

V.

Applications for Copies of the Works published under the Authority of the Board.—Public Library at Bruxelles. Library founded by the Dukes of Brunswick at Wolfenbüttel. Library of the Senate of the City of Hamburg. Letter from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

VI.

Royal and Public Libraries of Dresden and Leipzig—Public Libraries of the Free Cities of Bremen and Lubeck.—Applications that copies of the works published under the authority of the Board may be given to these libraries.

VII.

Access to the Public Records.—The Secretary has received the following Letter from Frederick Madden, Esq.—

British Museum, Jan. 3, 1853.

SIR,

I beg you to lay before the Board of Commissioners on the Public Records the following application.

I have for many years been employed in pursuits of an historical and topographical nature (particularly collections for a History of the County of Hampshire,) and it is of the utmost importance to those pursuits I should be enabled to consult freely the mass of original and inedited documents preserved in the various Record Offices.

The large fees required at these Offices and the obstacles placed in the way of literary men by some of those persons who are intrusted with the care of the Records, have made me unwillingly relinquish all attempts to gain information only to be acquired by incurring a heavy expense or an unpleasant personal obligation.

It is certain that formerly the same difficulty of access was not experienced by antiquaries, as the large collections in the Museum and Bodleian Library will amply prove.

But there is one precedent in the case of Sir Edward Deering, Bart. to which I would earnestly direct the attention of the Board. In 1627, by an Order of the Privy Council, (solely with a view to assist his study of antiquities,) that gentleman was empowered to search and copy any Record at any of the Public Offices, without obstacle or fee: limiting, however, such researches in matters relative to the Revenue of the Realm to the commencement of the reign of K. Edward the Sixth.*

I therefore respectfully request of the Board to grant me a similar power, by which I may be enabled *to consult or copy any Document in any of the Public Record Offices*, (including the Prerogative Court of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,) down to the reign of King George the First; and if the authority of the Board be not of itself sufficient to procure me the said power, by an Order of Privy Council, or by Warrant under the Signature of His Majesty.

The objects of my researches are purely literary, and my character, from the situation I have the honour to hold, sufficiently responsible to guarantee the safety of the Documents I may consult.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
FREDERIC MADDEN,
Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum.

To C. P. COOPER, Esq.
Sec. Com. Pub. Rec. &c. &c. &c.

Looking at the quarter from which this application comes, it may not be irrelevant to state, that the attention of the Russian Government being some years since drawn to the most expedient measures for the augmentation of the Department of Manuscripts in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, a power was conferred on the "Directory," which, if it had been possessed by the Trustees of the British Museum, or by the Keepers of the Manuscripts there, would, it is presumed, have long since perpetuated, by transcription, all the most rare and curious documents scattered in the various repositories of the United Kingdom.—

"Ad augendum in Bibliothecâ apparatione manuscriptorum magni momenti."—
"Directorium ejus habet jus requirendi accurata apographa omnium manuscriptorum ad Historiam patriæ spectantium, quae asservantur in variis Archivis, item in ecclesiasticis et civilibus Institutis."

VII.

Chancellors' Rolls.—See Notes of Business for the Board of the 30th June last, No. VI. p. 11.

"A List of Chancellor's Rolls (being Duplicates of the Great Rolls of the Pipe) deposited in the Pipe Office Record Rooms, which have been lately cleaned,

* See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. p. 426. See also Notes of Business for the last Board, No. IX. p. 42.

and labelled by direction of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records,
December 1st, 1832.

14th HENRY II.	1st EDWARD I.	12th EDWARD III.	1st EDWARD IV.
	2	14	9
	4	16	14
4th JOHN.	5	17	15
10	6	18	17
	7	22	19
	10	26	22
14th HENRY III.	11	28	
15	12	31	
16	13	33	1st RICHARD III.
17	15	34	2
18	18	35	3
20	19	37	
21	20	43	
23	21	45	10th HENRY VII.
24	22	48	11
25	24	50	12
26	25		13
27	27	11th RICHARD II.	
28	31		
29	33		21st HENRY VIII.
30	34	7th HENRY IV.	24
31			26
32			27
35	1st EDWARD II.	5th HENRY V.	28
37	2		30
39	13		32
40	15	1st HENRY VI.	36
41	17	4	38
44	18	5	
45		6	
46	1st EDWARD III.	12	3rd ELIZABETH.
47	2	13	29
48	3	15	
49	4	18	
51	7	19	15th JAMES I.
53	8	20	17
55	9	23	
56	10	26	

Also a Chancellor's Roll of Accounts of the time of Edward the Third, endorsed
'Antiqua Custuma.'

The Commissioners some time since directed the Secretary to ascertain whether there was accommodation for the above-mentioned Records at the British Museum. He has received a communication, from which it appears there is ample space there for these Rolls, and that the Trustees will be glad to receive them into the Museum Collection.

VIII.

Miscellaneous and Unsorted Records at the Chapter House.—In a Report made by Sir Francis Palgrave to the Board, there is the following statement:

"The Miscellaneous and Unsorted Reports in the Chapter House are dispersed in every part of the building; some of great value are, or were, in the *dark passage leading to the Cloister*, but as far as I can ascertain, there is no List, Inventory, or Calendar thereof, or any Part thereof. To prevent misapprehension I must observe that I have

seen a Press Catalogue of what have been termed *Miscellaneous Rolls*, but these are not the Records to which I refer. Some of the so called letters are flattened and inserted in books."

Now the accuracy of this Statement is by no means admitted by the Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House and his Clerks, and they have required Sir Francis to be somewhat more specific in his charges; but they appear to have overlooked a passage in the succeeding page of the same Report:—

"When first employed in the Chapter House in 1822-3, a most cursory inspection and a momentary *hawl* (if I may venture to use this familiar expression) amongst the miscellaneous and unsorted Records produced—1st. Richard de Anesty's Narrative of the Suit by which, in the reign of Henry II., he recovered the lands of 'William my Uncle.' 2d. The Talliage Roll of the Jews (temp. Hen. III.). 3d. The Original Taxation Roll of the Inhabitants of Ipswich, 12 Edw. I. 4th. Bills preferred to the Trailbaston Justices in the same reign. 5th. Various Letters or Writs close under the Seal (yet unbroken) of the Treasurer of the Exchequer, (temp. Edw. III. or thereabouts). 6th. A Suit relating to the Franchise of the Bishoprick of Durham, (temp. Hen. V.) begun in Chancery and concluded in Parliament."

It is submitted that it is expedient that Sir F. Palgrave, in case he be inclined to undertake the task, should during a limited period, and under such restrictions as the forms of the office may require, have an opportunity of ascertaining whether the Miscellaneous and Unsorted Records at the Chapter House are of the value and importance he imagines.

IX.

Estimates.—Letter from the Right Honourable T. S. Rice, dated 17th October, 1832. Letter from the Honourable James Stewart, dated 6th December, 1832; and Letter from the Secretary, dated December 27th, 1832.

X.

Discovery of a Pipe Roll of the time of Edward I., endorsed "*Rotulus de Corporibus Comitatum*."—It seems that frequent inquiries has for many years past been made after this Roll by various persons engaged in genealogical and topographical pursuits. It has been recently discovered in the progress of the measures taken under the direction of the Board for cleaning, repairing, and arranging the Records of the Pipe Office. The following account of this Roll has been furnished to the Secretary by Mr. Charles Panton, one of the Clerks in that Department:—

"There are references to this Record in all the early Great Rolls of the Pipe from the 11th of King Edward I. It contains the particular Rents which made up the Body of the County in the Sheriff's Account in the Great Roll; which Rents were written at large in the eleventh and preceding Rolls of Edward I.; but as it was afterwards thought inconvenient to copy them in the Great Roll every year, the Clerks omitted

to charge them in particular, but put them in gross in Corp^s. Comitatus. Maddox, in his 'History and Antiquities of the Exchequer,' Chap. 23, refers to this Roll as follows:—
 'In the twelfth year of King Edward I., a Writ Patent under the Great Seal was sent to the Treasurer, Barons and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, whereby it was ordered, that for the future, the Corpus Comitatus of each County should not be written every year afresh in the Great Roll, but in a particular Roll by itself; and out of that Roll should be read to the Sheriff every year upon his Account. But that the Remanens Firmæ after the Terræ Data should be written in the Great Roll every year, and the Sheriff charged therewith. By Virtue of this Writ, in the following years of this King, the Corpus Comitatus of each County was written by itself in a separate Roll. And in that Roll the Dead Farms and Desperate Debts were also entered. Thus in the 13th year of King Edward I., the Corpus Comitatus of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire is left out of the Great Roll, and referred to as entered in the separate Roll appointed for that purpose. And then the Sheriff of those two Counties accounts for the Remanens Firmæ of his Counties, and so goes on with his Account in the usual manner. The same was done in this 13th year, by the other Sheriffs of England.' ”

XI.

Great Rolls of the Pipe.—See Notes of Business for the Board of the 23d June last, No. IV. p. 2. Several additional Rolls have been discovered since that time. The following is a list of those not previously known to be extant, which have been brought to light since the commencement of the operations mentioned in the preceding note:—

Great Rolls.

8th Henry II.	20th Richard II.
22d Henry III.	4th Henry VI.
5th Edward I.	2d Edward IV.
35th Edward I.	1st Richard III.
21st Edward III.	

The two following Rolls hitherto unknown, and which are said to belong to the Class of the Pipe, were also found in the prosecution of the same task:

“ Rotul^s Compoz de 15^{mis}. et 10^{mis}. Regis E. ꝑcii in Com̄ Suth^l. ”

“ Rotul^s Compoz de Sub^s et Custuma Pannoꝝ de tempe Re^g E. ꝑcii. ”

It is not improbable that the greater part of the Rolls of the Pipe now missing lie hid in some corner of the vaults or attics of Somerset House.

XII.

Pipe Rolls.—The only Pipe Rolls known are deposited at Somerset House, with the exception of the three mentioned in *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i. p. 437. The solitary Record of the Chapter House (7th John) has been transcribed and printed under the authority of the Board; and will be published as

soon as the Index is completed. It forms an octavo volume; and affords all the valuable information that was anticipated. It is now proposed that the two Rolls (6th Richard I. and 7th John) should be transcribed and printed in a corresponding form.—There is reason to believe that arrangements may eventually be made for the transcription and publication of the early Great Rolls at Somerset House; but too many obstacles present themselves at present to afford hope that any progress can be made in so desirable a work for some years to come. The printing, however, of the three Rolls above-mentioned will, for reasons which it is not necessary here to state, considerably facilitate ulterior measures. The production of the printed sheets of the Chapter House Roll has wonderfully tended to diminish certain official difficulties and scruples at Somerset House. There is no inconvenience, too, in printing detached Rolls. Indeed, except for the very early period, it will probably be found expedient to print only the Roll for every third or fifth year; as the entries in succeeding years must, in numerous instances, be almost similar. The volumes, although printed uniformly, will be in other respects distinct, each having its peculiar Title-page, Index, &c.

XIII.

Survey of the several Record Repositories.—A Copy of the Order of the Board of the 26th of November last, made at the suggestion of the Master of the Rolls, was forwarded to the Treasury, and the Secretary has received a Letter from the Honourable J. Stewart, informing him that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have requested the Commissioners of Woods to take the necessary steps.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

16th January, 1833.

Record Commission.

VIII.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the LORD CHANCELLOR'S PRIVATE ROOM at
the HOUSE of LORDS, Tuesday, January 22d,
1833.

C. R. COOPER,

Secy.

1833 January 18th.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the ROLLS HOUSE,
CHANCERY LANE, Monday, February 11th, 1833.

I.

Proposal of Mr. William Lynch to collect and superintend the printing of early Public and State Documents relating to Ireland, and preserved in the Tower and other Offices here.

Proposal of the same Gentleman to frame and edit, under the authority of the Board, a Repertory to all the Heirs of Tenants *in Capite* in England, from the beginning of the thirteenth century down to the abolition of Feudal Tenures, as the same occur in the Inquisitions *post Mortem*.

Carlton Chambers, Regent Street,
11th December, 1832.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Having been conversant for some years with the Records preserved in the several Public Departments, I undertook to trace, by authentic evidences, the Introduction of the Common Law and Legal Institutions of England, about the end of the twelfth century, into Ireland; and a copy of my work on that subject I have the honour now to lay before you, as also a copy of another work, wherein I endeavoured to elucidate, by written Records, the Origin of Corporate Establishments and Municipal Rights, as founded there beyond the time of legal memory.

The preparation of these works, involving considerable research, was attended with much labour; and I beg leave most respectfully, but most truly, to affirm, my Lords and Gentlemen, that, in endeavouring to collect materials for such portions of Legal Baronial and Legislative history, as appears in those volumes, I derived no assistance from the works published by the Board of Records. I found some of those works numerically not to contain one-half of the Entries on the Rolls—I experienced, that, as those Entries are now printed, the reader must frequently be unable to ascertain their true purport, unless he refers to the original Records—and I felt there was but too much truth in the complaint long and generally made, that the peculiar ortho-

graphy of the names of Irish Persons and Places,* and a want of acquaintance with that orthography on the part of the Editors, had led to such misprints and typographical errors, as left them almost unintelligible, even to Irish readers.

But it was principally to be regretted, that some of the works, especially those now going forward, or last published, actually proved, with reference to Ireland, too well calculated to mislead. In these the reader is led to expect full and complete data, as well for Ireland as for this country, and the appearance of several Irish Records in the Collections would justify that expectation. But, after drawing conclusions and grounding opinions upon the materials thus offered, he must feel surprised to discover, that, in fact, though the series of Documents *respecting England may be perfect and complete*, yet no such perfect series *was aimed at for Ireland*; and that the Public have got nothing but a few unconnected Irish documents, indiscriminately taken out of their regular series, where they are intelligible and valuable, and now printed in an isolated, and, consequently, unintelligible form, in order to throw an appearance of variety over those massive publications.

This I certainly, as an individual, do complain of; for though I discovered my error in sufficient time, and have only to lament the cost of extensive cancels, yet mine was a peculiar case; and were it not that large manuscript collections had already been made from the originals by myself, it is perfectly possible I should never have discovered the fallacy. To this error all future British writers will be liable, and, consequently, its effects will soon become perceivable in the literature of Europe;—may I, therefore, with great humility, yet with due earnestness, my Lords and Gentlemen, submit to your consideration, whether a memorandum prefixed to each of those volumes last published, stating, that no regular series of the Records still existing as to Ireland is to be found therein, might not hereafter prevent the propagation of error. The Calendar of Patent Rolls offers nearly a precedent, for, in the preface, the reader is warned that he is to peruse “only a selection.”

The Public Records now in Ireland do not regularly commence until about the reign of Edward the Second; and nearly all the Records of a previous date relating to that country, are preserved in the Tower, and other offices here. Their contents appear most valuable; and though such Irish Documents have been hitherto generally passed over and excluded, yet the opinion is warranted, that the proceedings and events in some early periods of English history cannot be fully understood until the coeval Documents as to Ireland have been published.†

* One instance deserves notice, as showing such mistakes to be almost unavoidable, where Editors are not acquainted with the orthography so peculiar to Irish places and persons. In the printed Calendar of Patent Rolls, after King John had returned from Ireland, there is an entry (page 5) to the this effect:—“*Protectio pro RACHELL REGINA Connaciæ in Hiberniâ;*” and these words gave rise to surmises, which were strengthened by King John’s general character, that, when there, he had extended *his conquests* over Rachael Queen of Connaught. But it was well known, that no Queen named Rachael then flourished; and further, there was reason to believe, that no lady of the O’Connor family had any inclination to put herself under that *gallant Prince’s protection*. In this belief the new edition of Rymer’s “*Fœdera*” was resorted to, and there the name was found printed “*Kathel*,” the usual contraction for the Irish female name KATHELINE, and the word *Reginam* in the Patent Rolls was printed *Regem*. This was a remarkable discrepancy between the two Editors, one making it *Queen Rachel*, and the other printing it as *King Katheline*!! However, on referring to the Original Roll, I found both Editors were incorrect; for the words are there “*Kadhel Regē Connoch*,” or, Charles (O’Connor) King of Connaught: and this circumstance I mention as a proof, in room of many others, that not even a succession of Editors (if not qualified in this respect) will be able to detect or prevent such errors. The obvious and simple means of avoiding such were adopted in the publication of the Scotch Rolls, and they are consequently accurate.

† If the Lords’ Committees, in framing their elaborate History of the English Legislature, had a Repertory, or other available means of ascertaining the purport of the Documents now enrolled, relating to Ireland, it would be found that, during the reigns of John and Henry the Third, some doubts could be removed, and several chasms in that history filled up. Even so late as the fourteenth century, when the letter from the Barons assembled at Lincoln, to Pope Boniface, was written, most curious yet decisive information may be obtained from the Irish Records as to the legal effect, as a piece of evidence, of that important Document.

If this should meet with the concurrence and approbation of your Board, I would respectfully offer my services as Editor, to collect and superintend the Printing of Public and State Documents relating to Ireland, down to the middle or end of the fourteenth century.

Before concluding, I beg leave to advert to one other publication, which, I am sure, would be received with sincere gratitude by the Peerage, by all Professionals, and decidedly by that numerous and influential body, the Country Gentlemen. This publication is a Collection or Repertory to all the Heirs of Tenants *in Capite* in England, from the beginning of the Thirteenth Century down to the abolition of Feudal Tenures, as same are to be found in the Inquisitions *post mortem*.

In common with all persons engaged in research, I have experienced the want of some such publication; and having already given much attention to the class of original Documents called Inquisitions (as by several manuscript volumes now in my possession may be seen), I should willingly undertake the Repertory of Heirs, if the Board should not be pleased to sanction the above Collections for Ireland.

Of the two volumes which accompany this Letter, one has been favourably spoken of by some of the Judges and several practising Members of the Bar: while the other was cited as a Record work during last session in the House of Lords. If, however, they offer no sufficient test of my competency for what is above proposed, I beg to add, that the Chancellor of Ireland has authorised me to say, he is prepared to certify his Opinion on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your respectful and obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM LYNCH.

To the Right Honourable

His Majesty's Commissioners of Public Records,
&c. &c.

Note.—Omissions in the *Fœdera*.—In stating that “the Public have got nothing but a few unconnected Irish Documents, indiscriminately taken out of their regular series,” Mr. Lynch must, it is presumed, allude to the New Edition of the *Fœdera*. The objection is not new, and is by no means confined to the Irish Documents. More than eighteen months since it was stated to a Committee of the Commissioners, that in the early portion of the New Edition of the *Fœdera* so much generally is omitted that, in making collections for a Supplemental Volume, in one year of King John “nine Documents were added to one, that is to say, its bulk was increased 900 per cent.” See further *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 136. 139—142.

Calendar of Heirs found by the Inquisitions *post Mortem*.—This subject has not escaped the attention of the Board; and more than twelve months since it was stated in print, that it was probable the Commissioners would direct the compilation and publication of a Supplement to the four volumes of Inquisitions *post Mortem*, which should contain the desired *Hæredum Calendarium*, and correct some other errors apparent in that work: and a Specimen of such Supplement has been actually prepared and printed.—See Notes of Business for Board of 23d June, 1832, No. III. p. 2. The cause which has prevented the Commissioners from carrying their intention into effect is stated in Notes of Business for Board of 26th November last, No. VII. p. 29.

II.

Irish Records.—See Notes of Business for Board of 23d June, 1832, No. XIV. p. 4.—In consequence of the suggestion there alluded to, the Board made the following order:—"That the Secretary do write to the Right Honourable " E. G. S. Stanley, and request that Sir W. Betham be authorized to make a " Report or Reports to the Board relative to the Repertories, Calendars and " Indexes prepared, and the transcripts and copies of Records and other Docu- " ments made, under the authority of the late Irish Commissioners, and the " Books and Papers belonging thereto; and that Sir W. Betham may be also " authorized to communicate to the Board his observations relative to the Re- " cords of Ireland in general, and the present state thereof." A Letter was, in pursuance of such order, written to Mr. Stanley, but no answer has been received. The Secretary, however, thinks it very probable, that the Irish Office has given Sir William Betham the instructions desired.

III.

A List of the Great Rolls of the Pipe.—Those marked thus * have been discovered in the prosecution of the task of arranging, cleaning, and repairing the Rolls. Those marked thus † are still missing.

Great Rolls of the Pipe.

5th year STEPHEN.*	28th HENRY II.	10th JOHN.	21st HENRY III.
	29	11	* 22
	30	12	23
† 1st HENRY II.	31	13	24
2	32	14	25
3	33	15	26
4	34	16	27
5		17	28
6			29
7	1st RICHARD I.		30
* 8	2	† 1st HENRY III.	31
9	3	2	32
10	4	3	33
11	5	4	34
12	6	5	35
13	7	6	36
14	8	7	37
15	9	8	38
16	10	9	39
17		10	40
18		11	41
† 19	1st JOHN.	12	42
20	2	13	43
21	3	14	44
22	4	15	45
23	5	16	46
24	6	17	47
25	7	18	48
26	8	19	49
27	9	20	50

* 5th Henry I.—Maddox.

Great Rolls of the Pipe—continued.

51st HENRY III.	1st EDWARD III.	14th RICHARD II.	28th HENRY VI.
52	2	15	29
53	3	16	30
54	4	17	31
55	5	18	32
56	6	19	33
	7	* 20	34
	8	21	35
	9	22	36
	10	23	37
1st EDWARD I.	11		38
2	12		
3	13	1st HENRY IV.	
4	14	† 2	1st EDWARD IV.
* 5	15	3	* 2
6	16	4	3
7	17	5	4
8	18	6	5
9	19	† 7	6
10	20	8	7
11	* 21	9	8
12	22	10	9
13	23	11	10
14	24	12	11
15	25	13	12
16	26		13
17	27		14
18	28	1st HENRY V.	15
19	29	2	16
20	30	3	17
21	31	4	18
22	32	5	19
23	33	6	20
24	34	7	21
25	35	8	22
26	36	9	
27	37	10	
28	38		EDWARD V.
29	39		(The period of this reign
30	40	1st HENRY VI.	is included in the Roll
31	41	2	1st Ric. III.)
32	42	3	
33	43	* 4	
34	44	5	* 1st RICHARD III.
* 35	45	6	2
	46	7	3 ^b
	47	8	
	48	9	
1st EDWARD II.	49	10	1st HENRY VII.
2	50	11	2
3	51	12	3
4		13	4
5		14	5
6		15	6
7	1st RICHARD II.	16	7
8	2	17	8
9	3	18	9
10	4	19	10
11	5	20	11
12	6	21	12
13	7	22	13
14	8	23	14
15	9	24	15
16	10	25	16
17	11	26	17
18	12	27	18
19	13		

^b In *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i. p. 10, there is a short General Catalogue of the Great Rolls of the Pipe, ending with the Reign of Richard III.—A note, which stated that from this period to the present time the series is complete, has been omitted.

Great Rolls of the Pipe—continued.

19th HENRY VII.	7th ELIZABETH.	7th CHARLES I.	7th WILLIAM.
20	8	8	8
21	9	9	9
22	10	10	10
23	11	11	11
24	12	12	12
	13	13	13
	14	14	
1st HENRY VIII.	15	15	
2	16	16	1st ANNE.
3	17	17	2
4	18	18 & 19	3
5	19	20	4
6	20	21	5
7	21	22	6
8	22	23	7
9	23	24	8
10	24		9
11	25		10
12	26	CHARLES II. an. 1649	11
13	27	1650	12
14	28	1651	
15	29	1652	1st GEORGE I.
16	30	1653	2
17	31	1654	3
18	32	1655	4
19	33	1656	5
20	34	1657	6
21	35	1658	7
22	36	11th CHARLES II.	8
23	37	12	9
24	38	13	10
25	39	14	11
26	40	15	12
27	41	16	13
28	42	17	
29	43	18	
30	44	19	
31		20	1st GEORGE II.
32		21	2
33	1st JAMES I.	22	3
34	2	23	4
35	3	24	5
36	4	25	6
37	5	26	7
38	6	27	8
	7	28	9
	8	29	10
1st EDWARD VI.	9	30	11
2	10	31	12
3	11	32	13
4	12	33	14
5	13	34	15
6	14	35	16
	15	36	17
	16		18
1st Queen MARY.	17		19
1 & 2 PH. & MY.	18	1st JAMES II.	20
2 & 3	19	2	21
3 & 4	20	3	22
4 & 5	21	4	23
5 & 6	22		24
			25
			26
1st ELIZABETH.	1st CHARLES I.	1st WM. & MARY.	27
2	2	2	28
3	3	3	29
4	4	4	30
5	5	5	31
6	6	6	32

Great Rolls of the Pipe—continued.

33d GEORGE II.	17th GEORGE III.	37th GEORGE III.	57th GEORGE III.
34	18	38	58
	19	39	59
	20	40	
1st GEORGE. III.	21	41	
2	22	42	1st GEORGE IV.
3	23	43	2
4	24	44	3
5	25	45	4
6	26	46	5
7	27	47	6
8	28	48	7
9	29	49	8
10	30	50	9
11	31	51	10
12	32	52	
13	33	53	
14	34	54	1st WILLIAM IV.
15	35	55	
16	36	56	

IV.

Pipe Rolls.—Proposal to transcribe and print the two Rolls at the Tower 6th Richard I. and 7th John. (Notes of Business for the last Board, No. XII. p. 60.) The Secretary, through inadvertence, did not draw the attention of the Board to this Proposal.

V.

Repairing and Binding of Records at the Chapter House, Augmentation Office, Rolls Chapel, and Duchy of Lancaster Office.—Mr. Caley's Quarterly Report, from Michaelmas to Christmas, 1832.

VI.

Publications of the late Irish Record Commission.—(See Notes of Business for Board of 30th June, 1832, No. XV. p. 15)—In pursuance of an order of that Board, application has been made to the Right Honourable E. G. S. Stanley, that copies may be furnished to the Members of the Board, and also that a few copies may be placed in the hands of Messrs. Baldwin & Cradock for sale. No answer has been received to this application.

VII.

The *Acta Dominorum Auditorum* and *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, printed at Edinburgh under the authority of the Record Commission. Notwithstanding the numerous Reports, printed and manuscript, that make mention of these works, their existence was, and not without reason, doubted, when, upon application to Mr. Caley, he stated he had no recollection of any such publications. These doubts have, however, been effectually removed, in consequence

of the Secretary having obtained from His Majesty's Printers in Scotland, copies of their bills, one of which contains the following items:—

November 2, 1816.

1000 Copies <i>Acta Dominorum Concilii</i> —109 sheets pica folio, printed with abbreviated types	£.	s.	d.
	1310	6	7
2 Fac-simile Engravings, from Records, for ditto	38	0	0
1000 Copies <i>Acta Auditorum</i> —63 sheets pica folio, printed with abbreviated types	756	18	3
2 Fac-simile Engravings, from Records, for ditto	44	14	0

See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 218—224 and 472. Even since that compilation was published many endeavours have been made to obtain copies of the *Acta Dominorum Concilii* and *Acta Dominorum Auditorum*, but they have been equally unsuccessful.

VIII.

Letter from Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock, stating the number of copies of the Register of the Great Seal, and of Vols. II. III. IV. and V. of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, that they have lately received from Mr. Thomson; but that no copies of the *Acta Dominorum Auditorum*, or of the *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, have been sent, nor has any communication been made to them of the reason of this omission.

The Secretary some time since directed Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock to write to Mr. Thomson for copies of the last mentioned works, hoping that their application might meet with better success than those made by himself.

IX.

Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office, King's Mews.—See Notes of Business for the last Board, No. IV. pp. 52—54. The Secretary, when he urged the necessity of the immediate appointment of a responsible and competent and zealous officer for the custody of these records and their due arrangement and classification, did not venture to hope that the opinion he then expressed would shortly be confirmed by an official communication from the King's Remembrancer himself—Henry William Vincent, Esq. This communication is made in a letter dated the 29th January, 1833, which accompanies the Answers to the Questions circulated by the Board to elicit materials for the General Report. After remarking that his attention had been called very early after his appointment, which took place in 1823, “to the evils resulting from the vague and indefinite nature of the controul over the Records which existed in the Head of this office, in consequence of long negligence and desuetude,” Mr. Vincent proceeds to state—

“I found that the Books and Records of the Exchequer, instead of being collected in one solid, substantial, dry, and well watched Building, commodious for reference, hourly accessible, (within certain limits of time,) to the Public;—subject to the controul and guardianship of one responsible official individual, who might make himself master of their character and tendencies, and take measures both for their safety and general utility, were scattered in various places and various custodies;—at various distances and with various pretensions:—some were kept by the First Secondary, some by the Second: some by the King's Remembrancer himself, at his chambers:—some were supposed to be in the keeping of individuals,—some to be missing altogether:—some were at Westminster, some in the Temple:—most in places exceedingly

ill adapted for their preservation and security, and inaccessible, for the most part, to the Public without great trouble, difficulty, and expense:—I found that by far the largest portion of them had, in 1822, been moved from buildings which were to be removed to facilitate the erection of the Courts of Law,—without order, without specific authority, without superintendence or care, without any official cognizance that I have been able to trace, or any provision for the service being vigilantly, or even honestly, performed:—into a flimsy erection of deal boards in Westminster Hall, destitute of space or power of arrangement, and, at the time of my first visit to it, dark, damp, and almost pestilential.”

Mr. Vincent then gives an account of the removal of the Records from the wooden shed in Westminster Hall, where they had been deposited eight years, to their present receptacle, and after adverting to the benefit that has already resulted from the labours of the gentlemen who had begun the business of cleaning and sorting, under the authority of the Board, he concludes thus:

“ Still, the general evils which affect the condition of these Records, and their custody, remain. A large part are yet unarranged: and by far the major portion of the whole are destitute of proper Calendars and Indexes:—Those that exist, in a better state, are in different and remote places, generally not well adapted for their preservation;—are in the hands of various and almost irresponsible guardians, (and it is indeed sometimes difficult to trace where even the *actual* care and guardianship reside,)—are inaccessible to the Public without individual favour and arbitrary (though I believe not abused,) power of expense. It is obvious that this state of things affords every facility for abuse,—the abstraction, at any rate the *concealment*, of particular Records for particular purposes,—the opposing of obstacles to an opposite suitor—the making of an inordinate profit of even a favoured one:—the general inapplicability of public documents to public utility—the general obscurity and insecurity of all matters connected with them.

It will probably be apparent that no modification of the present system will be productive of real or permanent benefit, which does not involve the following general principles:—viz.

1st. The Collection of all the Records of this Branch of the Exchequer in one commodious and efficient Building, in a quarter easily accessible by Practitioners in the Court, and for the Public generally, with due provision for the safety from damp, fire, and vermin.

2d. The assigning the guardianship of them and controul over them to one official head, who should possess unquestioned power over all subordinate officers in regard to them, and should frame such Regulations as might from time to time seem necessary for their security and use:—and that no transaction with reference to them should take place without his privity and co-operation.

3d. That, subject only to the discretion of that one custos or head, an otherwise unlimited right of search and examination in the Office of the Records should be secured to the Public, under proper regulations—at a small and fixed expense, if it was thought proper to remunerate the officers employed in that manner—and gratuitously, if their remuneration could be otherwise provided for.

4th. That, as far as might be practicable, copious Calendars and Indexes should be made of those Records actually in existence, and provision be made for the due proceeding and continuance of such, *pari passu*, with the occurrence of the materials for them.”

Note.—Removal of the Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office, in 1822, from the old buildings adjoining Westminster Hall to the Wooden Shed.—It cannot be sufficiently regretted that Mr. Caley should not have suggested to the Board the necessity of making such arrangements, in concert with some of the gentlemen in the King's Remembrancer's Office, as would ensure the safe transport of the Records across the Hall. It has been long rumoured that upon this occasion large quantities of parchment were purloined by the labourers employed,* and sold to the glue manufacturers; and the following passages, that occur in Mr. Vincent's Answers to the Questions, (it will be remembered these are not framed for the purpose of obtaining information on the point,) afford too strong ground for suspicion that these rumours are not unfounded.†

"It is feared that some Papers and Records have been injured and lost by the removal in 1822, as that removal took place under circumstances very unfavourable to security or accuracy, the Records having been removed without the presence or superintendence of any Officer of the Court, but were sent to the Shed or Building erected in Westminster Hall, and carried some in sacks and others in the hands and on the shoulders of labourers, without order or method, and free from any check whatever. * * * *

Besides other accidents and inconveniences occasioned by the removal in 1822, it happened that the Records which had been transcribed, and some of them printed by order of the Commissioners of the Public Records of the Kingdom, viz. The Inquisitiones Nonarum and Nonæ Rolls and other Records, entitled "Monastic Records," were placed several years before 1822 in a Record Room at Westminster, and they with others were removed from the Record Rooms adjoining the Court of Exchequer to a temporary Shed or Building erected in Westminster Hall, and some to the Stone Tower, in 1822, by labourers, without the presence and superintendence of any Officer of the Court, without any order or method, in sacks, baskets, and on their shoulders, and some of these were found amongst the mass of unarranged and unsorted Records which were removed from the above mentioned Shed to the King's Mews at Charing Cross, in 1831, and where, it is suspected, there were and are many others."

It may be said that it was the duty of the King's Remembrancer to superintend the removal of these Records; but it was notorious that that functionary was merely the nominal Keeper, "having no interest or emolument from them, "and knowing nothing about them;" and that the Eight Table and Twenty-four Side Clerks disavowed the responsibility attaching to the *custody*, and contented themselves with asserting their ancient privilege, "of individually searching

* "The loss, spoliation and disarrangement of them, in consequence of their sudden removal in "wheelbarrows and baskets, by soldiers and common labourers, is a most serious and lamentable evil." *Mr. Illingworth's Observations*, p. 44.

† The letter of Mr. Thompson, printed in the Notes of Business for the last Board, No. IV. p. 54, leaves no doubt upon the matter.

“ for, removing, and copying such Records as they may require.” An attempt then to prevent the mischief clearly inseparable from transport without controul should at all events have been made, and there can be no doubt it would have been successful. One of the Secondaries had on every occasion evinced the most lively interest in the Records, and had been employed as Sub-Commissioner in editing some of the most valuable works that have appeared under the authority of the Board. It was under the direction of this gentleman that the recent removal to the King’s Mews took place, and he would not have refused his aid in 1822, had application been made. But supposing no *official* controul could have been had, there could exist no difficulty in finding two or three trustworthy persons, who for a few pounds would have acted as overseers; and all loss, by theft at least, would then have been effectually prevented.

X.

Different Repositories of the Records belonging to the King’s Remembrancer’s Office.—It will probably facilitate the inquiry now in progress, to put the Board in possession of an official statement respecting the various buildings in which these Records are kept. It forms the Answer of Mr. Vincent to one of the Questions mentioned in preceding N^o.

“ The Records in the custody of the King’s Remembrancer are at present kept in three different places, viz. the Stone Tower adjoining the Great Gate of Westminster Hall, which contains three small rooms, each room having a gallery, which makes them equivalent to six rooms. The galleries, being above the windows, are dark, and in that respect much inconvenience is experienced. There is dampness about these rooms. There is also another room, the entrance to which is from Westminster Hall, which is dark, and would require the assistance of a lighted candle should any search ever be made there; and moreover it is damp, and in every respect unfit for a Record Room. It contains the old Port Books, which are never resorted to now. There is also a *mass of miscellaneous Records, the nature of which none can tell*, till they have been thoroughly cleaned and examined.

The next place is the King’s Mews at Charing Cross. The Long Room on the ground floor there, in which the major part of the Records are deposited, is not free from dampness, and vermin have been seen there.

The Rooms adjoining and on the same floor are small, damp, and dark. The three Rooms above, at the east end of the building, are small, light, and dry.

The third place is the Record Room beneath the Exchequer Office, in the Inner Temple, which is damp. The accommodation in room in each of the three places before mentioned, viz.—the Stone Tower at Westminster—the King’s Mews—and the Record Room in the Exchequer Office, Temple—is sufficient; and with some alterations in the presses, &c. when the nature and bulk of all the various Records now in sacks and otherwise unsorted in heaps shall be fully known, might be better adapted for accommodation and security than at present.”

XI.

Records of King's Remembrancer's Office at the King's Mews.—Sir Martin Frobisher's Voyages for the Discovery of a North West Passage.* The following account, drawn up from some Papers discovered in this Repository, has been lately communicated to the Secretary.

"At a time when the attention of this country is still directed to the Arctic Regions, notwithstanding every exertion made for the discovery of a north west passage has hitherto proved unavailing, it is conceived that an insight into the undertakings of those daring adventurers, who, at an early period of navigation, had the courage to encounter those unknown and perilous seas, must afford much interesting information. Under this impression, the Record Board may not be displeased to have some details respecting a bundle of papers, discovered in the Exchequer, containing the accounts of the Three Voyages of Martin Forbisher "for the discoverye of Catay, &c., by Northwest," in the years 1576, 77, and 78; and of the freight brought home from the "Meta Incognita:" and although no journal is attached, many interesting facts may be collected.

The Papers are the Accounts of Michael Lok, Treasurer of the Company of Cathy, &c.; and the Lists of Subscribers contain the names of all the distinguished characters of the reign of Elizabeth, including the Queen herself; and on some of the accounts are evidently the observations and explanations of Martin Forbisher himself, in his own handwriting.

The amount of subscription to the first voyage was £875, which seems to have been wholly unsuccessful, by the observation in the second page, "and so by this first voyage is spent and lost of the £875 the sum of £800, which God restore." The ships engaged in this voyage were the Gabriel, Michael, and a pynasse: they left Gravesend the 12th June, 1576; the Michael returned to Blackwall the 1st of September, and the Gabriel to Harwyck the 2d of October following—the pynasse was lost.

Amongst the payments is the bill for maps and nautical instruments used on the voyage following:—

Paid for a Book of Cosmographie in French, of Andreas Thevet making . .	£2	4	0
Paid to Humphrey Cole and others as follows:—			
For a greate Globe of metal in Blanke, in a case of leather.....	7	13	4
For a great instrument of brasse, named Armilla Tolomæi or Hemisperium, with a case.....	4	6	8
Paid for an instrument of brasse named Sphera Nautica, with a case.....	4	6	8
For a great instrument of brasse, named Compassum Meridianum, with a case.....	4	6	8
For a great instrument of brasse, named Holometrum Geometricum, with a case.....	4	0	0
For a great instrument of brasse, named Horologium Universale, with a case	2	6	8
For a ringe of brasse, named Annulus Astronomicus	1	10	0
For a little standing Levell of brasse	0	6	8
For a case, with small Instruments for Geometrie, of yron	0	6	8
For an instrument of wood, a Stafe named Balistella, with a case	0	13	4
For a very great Carte of Navigation.....	5	0	0
For a great Mappe Universall of Mercator, in prente	1	6	8
For 3 other small Mappes, prented	0	6	8

* An Account of Frobisher's three voyages is contained in a popular work—*Barrow's Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions*, pp. 77—96. Captain Edward Fenton, named *post*, (p. 76,) afterwards attempted to discover the North West Passage on the side of the Pacific.—*Barrow*, p. 97.

For 6 Carts of Navigation written in blacke parchment, whereof 4 ruled playne and 2 rounde.....	2	0	0
For a Bible, Englishe, great volume	1	0	0
For a Cosmografical Glasse and Castell Knowlege	0	10	0
For a New World of Andreas Thevett, Englishe and French books, 2 smalle	0	6	8
For a regiment of Medina, Spanishe	0	3	4
For Sir John Mandevylle, Englishe	0	1	0
For a Carte of Orelus, prynte	—	—	—
For 20 Compasses of divers sorts	3	3	0
For 18 Hower Glasses	0	17	0
For a Astrolabium	3	10	0

The following drugs, furnished by Hewe Morgan, grocer, show the contents of a ship's medicine-chest in the reign of Elizabeth:—

Ambra Grisi oriental—Cibetti—Moschi oriental—Agallorbi—Ligni Aloes—Rabarbe
Agarisi—Turpenti—Diagridii—Cipri Indici—Turmerick—Calam Aromatici—Irios—
Galanga—Mirrha, fine—Mastichis—Argenti viti—Laddiri—Anmne gomme—Oppoponax
—Oppen—Alloes—Bellzonica—Styrax Calnuc—Myrobhoralia chebue—Bellerichi—
Indiovu citrini—Ledoria—Spica nardi—Cardamomi—Ligni Rhodi—Colocuthis—
Margarite—Boli oriental—Lapis Lazuli—Cantalii Citemi—Corallina—Coralli Rubili—
Borax—Camphora—Castorium.

The goldsmith's bill for gold and silver rings, and a few jewels, both *right* and *counterfecte*, amounts to £5. 6s. 4d., and includes a plate of copper, with nine holes, for measure of pearles, and also a touche stone.

The merchandize carried out for trade consisted of woollen, linen, hardware of brass and iron, and cutlery of various descriptions, particularly specified.

No mention is made of what land they discovered; but that they brought over one of the natives, who died here, may be collected from the following items:—

Paid for Apparrell for the strange man of Cathay or new land India.....	£1	10	0
Paid Mr. Crowe, the surgeon, for opening of the India man and balmyng, him dead	5	0	0
For Bedding for him spoyled in his sickness	0	16	0
For household charge, Potticarye in his sickness, and folke highered to tend him and wind him	1	10	6
For a Coffyne, bran to pak him and other	0	11	4
For Wax to make his Mold in pictur	0	10	0
Paid Cornelius Kettell, payntar Ducheman, for making a great Picture of the whole bodye of the strange man in his garments	£5	0	0
and the Joyner for a frame and case for it, 13s. 4d., which was given the Queen's Majesty	5	13	4
For another lyke Picture and frame for it, which is for the Companye ...	5	8	0
For two other small Pictures of his head	2	0	0
Paid Wm. Cure, Duchemane graver, for making a Mould of hard earthe of the Tartar man's ymage to be cast in wax	1	13	4

The subscriptions for the second voyage amounted to £5,150, and the expedition consisted of the two ships Michael and Gabriel, together with the Ayde, a ship purchased of the Queen for £750, with a present of £100 to the Lord Admiral besides.

The ordnance and warlike store amounted to	£467	5	10
The victuals, &c. to	963	18	3

And a very large assortment of merchandize of every description, which is particularly specified in this account.

On this voyage they took out three "goldfynars" and a number of "minars," with tools and apparatus.

The expedition consisted of 143 persons, viz. 36 officers and gentlemen, 14 "mynars and fynars," 64 mariners on board the Ayde, 16 in the Michael, and 13 in the Gabriel. They were absent some months and returned the latter end of November, bringing with them a quantity of mineral ore (ewar), on which assays and experiments were made in two small furnaces erected at the Queen's Storehouse on Tower Hill, by John Baptista Agnello, Jonas Schutz, and Robert Denam, which two latter went to Windsor to report the result of the proofs. The consequence of which was an agreement was made with the Lord Treasurer for certain premises at Dartford, on which mills and furnaces were erected on a large scale; the charges for all these proceedings are set forth at length. Besides the ore brought to the Tower, 140 tons were landed from this voyage at Bristol, from the ships Ayde and Gabriel, and then brought to Dartford.

On this occasion they likewise brought over a native man, woman, and child; the man and woman died at Bristol. Mr. Forbisher is allowed a payment of £17. 18s. 5d. at Bristol for apparel and expenses of the strange man and woman there—the child was brought to London.

There is a charge for maintaining the child and its nurse for eight days, at the Three Swans; and then for its burial in St. Olave's, Hart Street, and also the Surgeon's charges that attended it.

Large and small portraits of the woman were made for the Queen and the Company; the Queen's were sent to Hampton Court.

Amongst sundry payments are paid for strong water and a glass, and a "platte and other stuffe" for parting gold and silver.

The third voyage was undertaken upon a much larger scale, consisting of the ships Ayde, Michael, Gabriel, and Judith, belonging to the Company, together with nine other ships hired for the voyage; the men were hired for six months from May, but the exact time of their sailing and return doth not appear. A large number of miners and mining implements were taken out, and arrangements were made for Captain Edward Fenton, with one hundred men, to establish a fort at Meta Incognita.

The ships brought home from this voyage 1,296 tons of ore, which were deposited at Dartford; and considerable works seem to have been carried on there in smelting and refining the ore with some success, unless indeed by the quantity of lead and other additaments, which seem to have been purchased to assist the smelting, the metals were first added to the ore. At this period some disputes seem to have arisen in the Company, and an investigation into the state of the adventure having been instituted, Thomas Neale and William Baynham were appointed, by letters dated 12th August, 1580, and 6th May, 1581, to audit the accounts, who made a full report of the whole receipts and expenditure of the Company, with their debts and the stock and effects remaining. This report recapitulates the names of all the subscribers both for the three voyages and the buildings at Dartford; and the subscriptions of the three several voyages amounted to £20,345, of which the Queen advanced £4,000.

By this account it appears that the smelting was carried on by John Baptista Agnello, Jonas Schutz, Doctor Burcotcranik, Robert Denam, and William Humfrey. Amongst the property of the Company is mentioned that Thomas Allen received of Captain Forbisher 2 ingots of fine gold, weighing 9 pennyweights and 8 grains, and 2 ingots of fine silver, weighing 7 ounces 18 pennyweights, which said gold and silver proceeded of the melting and working of 4 cwt. of the "ewar" brought from Meta Incognita in the second voyage, by the workmanship of Jonas Schutz, in a furnace

"bylded at the Tower Hill, being the first great proof and tryall made by the said Jonas Shutz of the said ewar of Meta Incognita."

Again: "Received for certain peces of fyne silver, weighing all 119 oz. and 12 pennyweights, valued at 5s. the ounce and a part at 5s. 1d. the ounce, and $\frac{xx}{iii}$ grains of fine gold, valued at 10s. of money, which gold proceeded of 14 oz. 3 grs. of the said silver, being parted, all which said gold and silver proceeded from 23 cwt. of lead being refyned, which lead proceeded of a small portion of the 16 tonnes of ewar of Meta Incognita and other mineral ewar, therewith molten, refined, and wrought by Jonas Shutz, at Dartford."

"That William Burrow is accountable for 23 cwt. of lead.

That of the foresaid workes done at Dartford, by the said Jonas, in the melting and refining the said 16 tonnes of ewar of Meta Incognita and other minerals, there was remaining 8 — of lead, which afterwards was refined by Robert Denam, whereof proceeded 210 ounces of fine silver mixt with gold, which was delivered to Richard Young, and also 7 cwt. of wrought copper; and also of one other ton of the said ewar of Meta Incognita, which was molten and refined by R. Denam, at Dartford, there proceeded 24 ounces of fyne silver mixt with gold."

Amongst the assets of the Company, is stated to be at Dartford 1,300 tons of the ore remaining, valued at £13. 6s. 8d. per ton, £17,333. 6s. 8d.

No further information can be collected respecting this ore; but it is to be presumed it did not turn out so valuable, because it is immediately after said that "much of the same like ewar may be obtained for £6 a ton, whereas this cost the Company £16."

Captain Forbisher is charged with having taken out four ships without the knowledge of the Company, on his own venture, but at much cost to them, and that he brought home two of them laden with ore, which was bestowed in the Queen's house at Dartford, "which was to be considered of according to equity." There are many questions on particular items in Captain Forbisher's charges, to which he has made marginal observations appearing to be in his own handwriting.

The accounts themselves consist of about half a dozen quires of foolscap paper, out of which a short abstract only has been given of what appears most interesting, although the whole accounts, as illustrative of fitting out a naval expedition in the sixteenth century, seem well worthy of attention.

No. XII.

Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office.—*Inventarium factum apud Burgum super Sabulonem—XVII^o. die Julii, Anno XXXV^o. (Edwardi I.)*—This Inventory was mentioned by the Secretary to the Commissioners present at the last Board. The ensuing account was drawn up by the Clerk employed to transcribe it.

"This Inventory was taken at Burgh-upon-the-Sands, near Carlisle, on the 17th of July, 1307, ten days after the decease of Edward I., which, according to the Annals of Trokelowe, happened at that place. The date, thus given, "xvii^o die Julii, anno xxxv^o," were it not for the words "novus Rex," would imply that Edward I. was still living. These words, "novus Rex," are appended to certain articles, stated to be in his possession. Who

the "novus Rex" was or would be, was probably a matter of no doubt, but this vague expression, coupled with the above date, adds evidence to the theory that inheritance—as inheritance alone, and unconfirmed by election, did not constitute the whole ingredients of the title to the monarchy. Walsingham indicates as much, when he says, that Edward surnamed Carnarvon succeeded "*non tam de jure hereditario quam unanimi assensu procerum et magnatum.*" Trokelowe also says "successit ei (Edw. I^o) filius suus Edwardus primogenitus paterna successione et eciam *unanimi assensu* procerum." It may also be observed, that one of the first acts of the new sovereign, if not the first act, was the proclamation of the King's peace, and this measure was not taken until the 23d of July, as appears by writ tested on that day at Carlisle. Clear it is, that on the 17th of July, (although Edward I. had been dead ten days,) his successor had not been fully inaugurated in his office: and the evidence, be it remarked, springs from a document, made, if not under the inspection of Edward of Caernarvon himself, yet at the place, or its immediate neighbourhood, where he then was staying, and under circumstances which he had the power to controul, if they tallied not with the notions of constitutional propriety which obtained at that period.

The List appears to have made out, not so much with reference to the nature of its contents, as to the chances under which the articles came to hand:—and possibly it is only a portion of a more lengthened account.

Contents.

It consists chiefly of enumerations of property termed personal—mingled with reliques held most sacred by the Church—and jewelry, decorations, dresses, and furniture peculiarly confined to the use of ecclesiastics. Amongst the reliques will be found a purse containing a thorn of Christ's crown; a head of one of the 11,000 virgins, inclosed in a white wooden shrine; various crosses; another thorn of Christ's crown, in a leathern case; a portion of the cross; reliques of St. Edmund the Confessor, in a purse bearing the arms of France, with other reliques presented by the King of France to Alexander King of Scotland; wood of St. Andrew's cross; bones of the head of St. Lawrence; also of St. James; an arm of St. Morris; a small ampulla, containing milk of the Virgin; bacon miraculously petrified; a nail (of the cross) of the Lord, and a stone of the holy sepulchre; and many images of various saints.

Reliques.

Church Furniture.

Amongst the ecclesiastical furniture are lists of candelabras; boxes (*pixis*) of various sorts and values; tables in like manner (*tabula—tabula picta*); water pitchers (*urciolus pro aqua benedicta*); brushes for sprinkling the holy water (*aspersoria*); garments various (*amicta, Dalmatica, camis de Chartres*); robes (*stola,—capæ chorales*); gloves (*manipulus*); cloaks (*casula*); napkins (*mappa*); zones (*zona*); cushion for the Testament (*auriculare ad Evangelium*); missals; towels (*manutergia*); pieces of various cloth (*pannus de Tars, &c.*)

Articles for domestic use.

The articles of domestic use mentioned in this inventory are generally specified of what metal, whether gold, silver, or silver gilt. Plates or dishes (*discus*); saltsellers (*salsarius*); spoons (*coclearia*); various vessels for bathing or washing (*pelvis,—lavatoria*); pitchers (*picherum*); cups various (*ciphus, calix, godettum*); pots various (*olla, olla ad aquam califaciendam*); saucers or platters (*scutella*); forks (*furchettum*); knives (*cultellus*); linen; napkins. Amongst the jewels, many rings of gold and precious stones; also a "Lichefrit" or "Leschesfriches."

XIII.

Records of King's Remembrancer's Office at the King's Mews.—Wardrobe Accounts.—See Notes of Business for last Board, No. IV. p. 55. Even since this sale a beautifully written *Liber Garderobæ*, in excellent preservation, has disappeared from this Repository.* Some of these documents, however, are still to be found there, and the Secretary has received some extracts from that for the 21st year of Edward I., which, together with the observations that accompany it, are subjoined.

“ The Wardrobe Accounts, published some years since by the Society of Antiquaries, having already so fully explained the nature of those Manuscripts, it is needless to enter into any detail on the subject ; but, at the same time, as there are still many of them in existence unarranged and in confusion, it is suggested that at the present time, when every research is being made for those Records which will form a basis for an Authentic National History, every fact which can illustrate from contemporary documents the manners, and specify with certainty the most minute actions, must be of value, although these facts are generally combined with a vast mass of useless matter. In the early reigns, the administration of the government of the country being more immediately in the King's hands, and in most events he being personally engaged, those Authentic Records which distinctly state the Royal Progresses would materially assist the historian, and this information is fully afforded by Rolls of Household Expenses during the momentous reigns of the three first Edwards. At a later period they simply state the sums for diet.

That all the Original Rolls of these Expenses are, or ought to be, amongst the Records of the King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, there can be no doubt. There are some very beautiful Rolls already found, and there may be others amongst the heaps of Records ; and although little can be collected from the mere details of daily expenses of the King's Household, yet, when combined as they are with the names of the places in which he daily held his Court, with marginal observations marking certain events, it is conceived they are such documents as are worthy attention.

One of the earliest yet found is the 21 Edward I. ; it is for one whole year, commencing the 20th November. The following Extracts embrace those days on which any material event occurred, the first day's expenses in the account, and one whole fortnight, to show the arrangement and manner in which the account was kept, and the sum totals of the conclusion of the Roll. One item on this Roll seems peculiarly interesting—that on Christmas Day the King of Scotland dined with the King at Newcastle, and on the following day did homage to him. It is curious to remark that, with few exceptions, the King seldom remained above two or three days in any place, and that during this year he visited a very great portion of his dominions. The Roll likewise marks where he kept the different festivals of the Church, and with whom he dined on particular days ; on the 4th and 5th April there is no charge whatever, he having been with the Bishop of Ely, who therefore seems to have paid the whole expenses of the Court those days, wages and every thing.”

* The Secretary is using every exertion to prevent the continuance of this spoliation. The most effective measure will be that which shall most speedily bring the Commissioners acquainted with the contents of the Office : and directions have been given that a short descriptive List be made, for the use of the Board, of all the unarranged miscellaneous Records as they are taken from the bags and dusted. A Gentleman, too, who had great practical knowledge of the Records when deposited in the Old Buildings at Westminster, has undertaken immediately to make search for some valuable documents which undoubtedly existed in this Office thirty years ago, although recent inquiry has shown that they are not now forthcoming.

*Rotulus Hospitii Regis Edwardi de tempore Walteri de Langeton custodis Garderobe
ejusdem Regis de anno vicesimo primo.*

(NOVEMBER.)	Vinū de s ^t Cxlvij sex ² . Cera ^{xx} / _{iii} x lb.	Die Jovis xx die Novembris in festo S ^t i. Edmundi Regis anno regni Regis Ed- wardi vicesimo p ^o mo incipiente apud Norham. Dis ^p n ^a iiij li. xij s. i d. Butt. xix s. ij d. Coquina xix li. xiiij s. vi d. Scut. lx s. o ^b . Sals ² vij s. vij d. o. Aula xxij s. Camera xii s. xi d. Stabulum vi li. iiij s. viij o ^b . Vadia lxxi s. iiij d. o ^b S ^m ^a xl li. vii s. iiij d.
* * *	* * *	* * * * *
(DECEMBER.)		
Clattone.	Vinū de s ^t Cx sex ² . Cera Cxxv lb.	Die Dominica sequenti Dis ^p n ^a iiij li. xii s. i d. o ^b . But ² lxiiij s. iiij d. o. Coquina ix li. ix s. iiij d. o ^b . Scut. lxv s. o ^b . Sals ² v s. v d. o. Aula vii s. v d. Cam ^a xiiij s. ij d. Stabu- lum vj li. xviii s. xi d. o ^b . Vad ² lxxiiij s. Elem ^a iiij. S ^m ^a xxxij li. xv s. xi d. o ^b .
Tugehale.	Vinū de s ^t lxvi sex ² di. Cera Cxviii lb.	Die Lunis sequenti Dis ^p n ^a Cii s. i d. o. Butt. iiij li. xi s. x d. o ^b . Coquina ix li. xiiij s. i d. o ^b . Scut ² xxxviij s. v d. Sals ² v s. ix d. o. Aula xi s. v d. o. Cam ^a xxviij s. iiij d. Stab ^a vi li. xix s. xi d. o ^b . Vadia lxxiiij s. Elem ^a iiij. S ^m ^a xxxiiij li. viij s.
	Vinū de s ^t lvi sex ² . Cera Cxii li.	Die Martis sequenti Dis ^p n ^a iiij li. xiii s. i d. o ^b . But ² iiij li. vij s. v d. Co- quina x li. xix s. vij d. Scut ² xxxv s. v d. o. Sals ² iiij s. v d. o. Aula v. iiij d. Cam ^a xi s. i d. Stab ^a vi li. xii s. iiij d. Vadia lxxvj s. iii d. . . . S ^m ^a xxxij li. iiij s. x d. o ^b .
Alnewyk.	Vinū de s ^t Cxxij sex ² di. Cera Cx lb.	Die Mercur ² sequenti Dis ^p n ^a lxxix s. xi d. But ² l s. iiij d. Coquina Ciiij s. xi d. Scut ² xxi s. iiij d. o. Sals ² v s. vij d. o. Aula ix s. vj d. Cam ^a xxvi s. xi d. o ^b . Sta ^b . vi li. xix s. x d. o ^b . Vadia lxxvj s. iiij d. Elem ^a iiij s. . . . S ^m ^a xxv li. xvij s. viij d.
Werkworth.	Vinū de s ^t lxxvij sex ² . Cera Cxij lb.	Die Jovis sequenti Dis ^p n ^a iiij li. vij d. o ^b . But ² iiij li. xi s. iiij d. Coquina ix li. xix s. x d. Scut ² xxxi. viij. d. Sals ² v s. ix d. o. Aula viij s. vi d. Cam ^a xiiij s. ix d. o. Sta ^b . vi li. xix s. vi d. o ^b . Vadia lxxvi s. iiij d. Elem ^a iiij s. S ^m ^a xxxij li. xij s. iiij d.

Wodehorn.	Vinū de s. ^{xx} _{iii} sext. di. Cera C lb.	Die Venis sequenti Dispn ^a lxxvi s. ix d. oſ. Bu ^l xl s. o. Coquina iiij li. xij s. viiij d. Scut ^l xxi s. vi d. Salſ v s. x d. Aula viij s. vi d. Cam ^a xiiij s. x d. o. Staſ. vij li. iiij s. vi d. Vadia lxxvi s. iiij d. Elem ^a iiij s. S ^m ^a xxiij li. xij s. xi d. oſ.
Horton.	Vinū de s ^l xxviiij sext ^l . Cera Cx lb.	Die Sabſti sequenti Dispn ^a xxxij s. vi d. oſ. Bu ^l iiij li. xviiij s. v d. oſ. Coquina iiij li. xv s. ix d. Scut ^l xxi s. vi d. oſ. Aula viij s. vij d. oſ. Cam ^a xi s. v d. Staſ vi li. xviiij s. oſ. Vadia lxxvi s. iiij d. Elem ^a iiij s. S ^m ^a xxiij li. xvi s. ii d. oſ.

Summa vini de stauro iij dier² & mensis ^{1 1 1}MMMDCxlviiij sext^l di
qui sunt lxix dol & di

Summa Septimane CCvi li. ix s. xi d. p^{ta}.

Summa trium dier² & mensis ^cix. xvij li. ix s. iiij d. p^{ta}.

	Vinū de s ^l n ^l . Cera ^{xx} _{iii} lb.	Die Dñica sequenti Dispn ^a iiij li. ix s. i d. o. Bu ^l vii li. xix s. vi d. Coquina ix li. ix s. ix d. Scut ^l xlij s. ij d. oſ. Salſ v s. o. Aula v s. ij d. Cam ^a vi s. iiij d. o. Staſ vj li. iiij s. ij d. Vadia lxxvi s. vi S ^m ^a xxxiiij li. xviiij s. ix d.	De p ^s v porc ^l & di.
Tynemouth.	Vinū de p ^s xxi sex.	Die Lunis sequenti Dispn ^a lxix s. iiij d. oſ. Bu ^l vj li. iiij d. oſ. Coquina x li. xix s. iiij d. Scut ^l xxviiij s. iiij d. o. Salſ xvij s. vii d. o. Aula v s. v d. Cam ^a xi s. i d. oſ. Stabulū Cxiiij s. ij d. Va- dia lxxviiij s. ix d. Elem ^a iiij s. S ^m ^a xxxiiij li. viij s. ij d. o.	De p ^s di porci.
	Vinū de p ^s xlv sex ^l di. Avena de p ^s xx qr ^a . Cera ^{xx} _{iii} lb.	Die Martis sequenti Dispn ^a lxii s. ii d. oſ. Bu ^l lxxiiij s. iiij d. Coquina vij li. ix s. i d. Scut ^l xxvij s. vi d. Sals iiij s. v d. Aula ij d. Cam ^a v s. xi d. Sta- bulum iiij li. xviiij s. x d. Vadia iiij li. vij s. oſ. S ^m ^a xxv li. xxiiij d.	De p ^s vj carc ^l bov ^l x porc ^l .
Novū Castrum.	Vinū de s ^l iiij dol i pipa. Cera M ^l Cxxx lb.	Die Mercur ² sequenti Dispn ^a viij li. ij s. ii d. Bu ^l xv li. ij d. o. Coquina xxxv li. xi s. iiij d. oſ. Scut ^l lxxix s. ix d. oſ. Salſ xiiij s. viij d. Aula lx s. Cam ^a xxxv s. xi d. Staſ vi li. xix s. i d. oſ. Vadia iiij li. xiii s. i d. o. Elem ^a iiij s. S ^m ^a ^{xx} _{iii} li. xij d. o	

Die Natalis dñi R̃ Scoł comedit cū R̃ Angl.	Vinū de st̃ vij dol. Cera CClxviij lb.	Die Jovis sequenti Dispñ ^a xx li. xvij s. ix đ. Buł lvj li. v s. iij đ. oḥ. Coquina Cxvi li. v s. viij đ. oḥ. Scuł xxvij li. iij. s. ǫ. Sal̃s ix li. ix s. ǫ. Aula vij li. xxij đ. oḥ. Cam̃a viij s. vij đ. Stabulū vj li. x s. ǫ. Vadia iij li. viij s. iij. đ. .	S̃m̃ ^a CClxviij li. x s. viij đ.
Isto die fecit Rex Scotie homagiū Regi Angl.	Vinū de st̃ i dol.	Die Veñis sequenti Dispñ ^a lxxix s. x đ. Buł viij li. xix s. v đ. Coquina xi li. ix đ. Scut. xxvij s. viij đ. Sal̃s vi s. iij đ. Aula xiiij s. ix đ. Cam̃a viij s. xi đ. Stabulū vi li. viij s. viij đ. oḥ. Vadia iij li. xii s.	S̃m̃ ^a xxxvij li. xvij s. iij đ. ǫ.
	Vinū de st̃ xliij sexł. Cera C lb. Vinū de p̃s̃ ^u vij sexł.	Die Sab̃bti sequenti Dispñ ^a l s. x đ. Buł x li. vij s. x đ. oḥ. Coquina xv li. xix s. vij đ. Scuł xxxiij s. xi đ. oḥ. Sal̃s xx s. v đ. Aula xiiij s. vii đ. oḥ. Cam̃a ix s. ix đ. Staḥ vi li. x s. x đ. oḥ. Va- dia iij li. viij s. iij đ.	S̃m̃ ^a xliii li. xvj s. ij đ.

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Summa Septimane v. iij li. xiiij s. ij đ. oḥ. p̃^a.

(AUGUST.) Clarendon. Isto die affidavit Comes de Bar dñam Aliañ fil. R̃ ^s .	Vinū de st. Cxii dol. Cera ^{xx} _{ix} lb.	Die Mercur ² sequenti (26) Dispñ ^a vj li. v s. ij đ. Butł vj li. iv s. x đ. Coquina xvij li. ix s. x đ. oḥ. Scuł xxxiij s. ix đ. ǫ. Sal̃s xvi s. v đ. ǫ. Aula iij s. ix đ. ǫ. Cam̃a iij s. iij đ. Stabul vi li. xix s. i đ. ǫ. Vadia lxxvj s. vij den. oḥ.	De p̃s̃ i porc. Summa lij li. xix s. iij đ.
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(SEPTEMBER.) Bristol. Dies nuptiar ² dñe Alianore filie Regis.	Cera mill. xc. lb. Vinū đ p̃s̃ lxx sex ² .	Die Dñica seqū (20) Dispñ ^a xxvij li. x đ. ǫ. Buł ^{xx} iij xi li. xvij s. v đ. ǫ. Coquina ^{xx} Ciij iij li. x s. x đ. Scuł xxvij li. xiiij s. vi đ. ǫ. Sal̃s viij li. iij s. ix đ. ǫ. Aula xxvij s. viij đ. Cam̃a xiv s. x đ. Staḥ vij li. vi s. oḥ. Vadia Cv s.	De p̃s̃ ^u xvi bov ^u xj porc xxij cigñ iij pavon. Summa CCCLIiij li. iij s. v đ. oḥ.
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Summa totalis istius Rotuli in denar² xiiij mill. xxxiij li. viij s. viij đ. oḥ.

Inde debent² diḥs scuł & aliis p̃ vadiis computat hoc anno & nō
solutis lvij li. vj s. i đ.

Summa totalis vini de stauro totius anni & Rotuli presentis ^{xx}Ciij xvi dol. xij sexł p̃b̃.

Summa totalis vini de presento ejusdem anni & Rotuli Lxxiij dol. xix sexł & di. p̃b̃.

Summa utriusq² summe vinorum pred̃toꝝ tam de stauro q̃m de presento CClxix dol.
xxxi sexł dimid. p̃bał.

Note.—The foregoing communication states the Wardrobe Account of the 21st of Edward I. to be “one of the earliest;” but *Libri Garderobæ* are preserved in the Record Office at the Tower for the 6th, 13th, 14th, and 18th years of the same Monarch, and proposals for the publication of them were circulated not long since, from which the subjoined extract is taken.

“These Records, the earliest of their kind that have been discovered, exhibit an accurate picture of the times in which they were compiled. The sources of English history are to be sought for, either in regal records or monastic chronicles; from which little is to be learned but the events themselves, without any indications of their causes, their modes of operation, or the effects which they produced. Of the manners, customs, amusements, sports, and pastimes of our ancestors we remain comparatively in ignorance, or at least possess only such information as the imagination of the historian supplies. This deficiency of historical detail, so far as regards the period to which these Records refer, will be in a great measure removed by the publication now proposed; and the discovery of Documents illustrative of so early a period must gratify all who are interested in possessing authentic history, and in watching the progress of the different changes which have been successively produced in the people of this country.

The Wardrobe Expenses of King Edward the First present the most correct manifestations of the feelings of that age and the state of society. We become intimately acquainted with the character of the monarch himself—with his foreign and domestic policy—with his love of chivalry, and the martial amusements of the time—with his expenses of every kind, whether in the repair of a castle, or the fitting of the caparisons of a horse,—they show his fondness for the chase and for play—his losses at chess and other games—purchases for his kitchen—his donations, bounties, and charities, bribes to the church, or oblations for his soul. They also afford accounts of the salaries paid to all his servants, high and low, from the Chancellor to the scullion, as well as the value attached to the labours of an ambassador or a groom. They develop the formation of the establishment of the Court, and the variety of its members, both lay and clerical; the expenses and employments of heralds, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, fools, farriers, huntsmen, cooks, minstrels, trumpeters, are mingled in one heterogeneous account. The various movements of the Court from place to place are minutely recorded, together with the expenses attendant thereon; as well as all monies borrowed for the daily outlays, and gifts which the King received; and we learn the expenses incurred in his diplomatic missions and truces relating to Scotland, Wales, and the Continent in general.”

It may be also remarked, that the Wardrobe was in early times “one of the Royal Treasuries for the receipt of the Revenues of the Crown;” and that the accounts “comprised the Payment of the Military and Naval expenses, as well as the Civil and Domestic.” Fleta gives the following account of the Office of Treasurer of the Wardrobe:—

“Habet etiam Rex alios clericos in hospitio suo, ut thesaurarium garderobæ, suæ quæ est locus clericis tantum assignatus, quæ in Francia camera clericorum appellatur; huic enim thesaurar' cura expensarum Regis & familiæ suæ committitur, qui cum clerico provido sibi associato pro contrarotulare recordum habet, ut in hiis quæ officium suum contingunt. Officium autem thesauri garderobæ est pecuniam, jocalia,

& exenia Regi facta recipere, receptaque Regis secreta custodire, & de recept' expensas facere rationabiles, expensarumque particulas inbreviare, & de particulis compotum reddere ad Scaccarium singulis annis in festo Sanctæ Margaretæ absque sacramento præstando, eò quod de consilio Reg' est juratus, & unde post debent distinctè & apertè compotum reddere de omnibus receptis separatim per se in uno rotulo; in alio autem rotulo de expensis quotidianis de quibus Senescallus audiverit compotum simul cum thesaur' & consocio suo; item de necessariis expensis, in quibus emptiones equorum, cariagia, & plura alia continentur: item de donis; item de eleemosynis & oblationibus; item de vad' militum, item de vad' balistariorum, item de feodis forinsecis, item de pres' vel accommodat'. Item de expensis garderobæ, in quibus emptiones pannorum, peluræ, ceræ, specierum, telæ & hujusmodi comprehenduntur, item de jocalibus, item de expensis forinsecis, in quibus diversis onerantur in compoto reddendo, item de nunciis, item de falconar'. Thesaurarius autem memoratus convenire debet singulis noctibus Sen' hospitii, camerar', contrarotulatore & clericum ejus, coffrar', mar' aulæ & hostiar', milites mar' servient', & duos hostiarios aulæ, & hostiarios cameræ servientes, assessorum ferculorum, pincernam, panetar', pistorem, & clericum eorundem officiorum, qui de expensis dietæ, videlicet, panis, vini, & cervisiæ, piciorum, ciphorum, salis, fructus, casei, & hujusmodi respondebit. Item duos magistros coquorum, lardenar', poletarium, scutellarium, salsar', & clericum coquinæ qui de eisdem officiis pro omnibus in eorum præsentia de expensis illius dietæ reddit rationem, quorum omnium præsentia necessaria est. Item eleemosynar', janitorem, servientem ad custod' summar', & carectarum deputatum, & clericum de Marescalcia cum Marescallo, ferratore equorum, qui quidem clericus de expensis fœni & avenæ, literæ ferruræ equorum & harnes' pro equis, & carectis, ac de vadiis serventium, scutiferorum, clericorum, & garcionum respondebit, cujus interest scire tam de hiis qui de novo erunt admissi ad vad' Reg', quam de extra vagantibus, & in hiis vadia minuere & augere; vadia autem absentibus sine speciali præcepto Regis, nisi in obsequio Regis fuerint, minime conceduntur."

XIV.

Calendars to the whole of the Rolls of the reign of King John now remaining at the Tower.—The attention of the Secretary has for some time past been directed to a scheme for the formation of full and intelligible Calendars to the miscellaneous and unsorted Records and Documents at the Tower; and it was his intention to consult upon this subject the present Keeper of the Records in that Repository; but upon perusing the Answers of that Gentleman to the Questions circulated last year, it appeared that since his accession to office so little has been done, that his opinion cannot carry that weight with it that always accompanies experience. It seems, however, that, some ten years ago, the task, was undertaken, and completed, of forming Calendars to the whole of the Rolls of John now existing.—See Notes of Business for the Board of 30th June, 1832, No. III. p. 10. A Gentleman, however, who has for a long space of time been employed as a Sub-Commissioner at the Tower, assures the Secretary that he has not only never seen, but not even heard of these valuable Calendars. But no doubt can be entertained of their existence, and as they may materially assist the Commissioners in determining upon the plan for the projected Calendars, and must besides be very brief, it is proposed that the Secretary may be authorized to give such directions as may be proper for having a copy of them made.

XV.

Removal of certain Records and Documents from the Chapter House to the State Paper Office.—It having been said that there existed no such Acts of Parliament as are mentioned in Mr. Charles Devon's Letter, inserted in the Notes of Business for the last Board, No. II. p. 46, it was thought proper to write to that Gentleman, who immediately addressed a Letter to the Secretary, from which the following is an extract:—

“ In vol. iii. p. 316, of the Statutes of the Realm, printed in 1817, the Attainder and Forfeiture of Cardinal Wolsey are recited, and on searching the Parliament Rolls at the Parliament Office, the full account of the Attainder and reason of the Cardinal's possessions vesting in the Crown will of course be found. On the same Rolls, (Parliament Rolls, Act 60, Anno 32 H. VIII.) is the Act of Attainder of Cromwell, as follows, viz.:—The Act, after fully reciting the causes of attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, enacts, by the assent of the lords and commons in parliament assembled, that all the goods, debts, &c. and all castles, lordships, manors, lands, &c. possessions, offices, &c. of the said attainted earl, shall be in the lawful possession of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, for ever, in the same way as any offices or inquisitions, finding the same to have belonged to the said earl, and for the same to be *returned into his majesty's courts*. The rights of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and of other persons, are then saved and protected by the said Act.

It is from the foregoing Acts of Attainder that I came to the conclusion that the Wolsey and Cromwell Papers were seized and deposited in the Exchequer or Chapter House, which was usual on attainders, for the purpose of the king's ascertaining his rights of forfeiture under the attainder, and I am strengthened in this opinion by the fact, that the possessions of Cardinal Wolsey, at Whitehall and Cawood Castle, were vested in the crown, as were also his other possessions, the title to which may be traced in the Documents now removed from the Chapter House. This opinion is further confirmed by the Keeper of the Records at the Chapter House in 1800, who, in his Report to the Commissioners, states that there are in the Chapter House documents of *Attainted Persons, Inventories of Goods of*, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., and records of their attainder. Amongst these inventories of goods in the Wolsey Collection is a very full inventory of the plate and goods belonging to Cardinal York at his castle at Cawood. I trust I have succeeded in removing the imputation that I wished to make a statement that might have been considered incorrect.”

The Act reciting Wolsey's attainder, is entitled “ An Acte that no person or persons shall susteyne any prejudice by meanes of the attaynder of the Lorde Cardinall, by meanes that the said Cardinall was seased in their landes to divers uses.” The documents having been actually removed (including even that of which a copy had been required to produce in evidence in a trial now pending in the Court of King's Bench,) the only object proposed in noticing the matter again was to give Mr. Devon an opportunity of explaining his statement.

XVI.

Expediency of a change in the form in which certain of the works published by the Board have hitherto been printed.—The possibility of effecting any considerable saving by such an alteration has been questioned; it being contended that whatever be the length and breadth of the volume, the matter being equal, the superficies of print will be nearly the same. The error of this assertion is evident from the following comparative statement of the actual expense of printing the three volumes of the Calendars of Chancery Proceedings *temp.* Elizabeth (the third having lately been completed), and of the estimated expense of printing the same work in large octavo.

Actual cost of the three folio volumes, 1000 copies—paper and printing* £3163:5 0	Estimated cost of the same work, three large octavo volumes, 1000 copies—paper and printing £1691:12 6
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Here is a saving of nearly £1500; but it must be observed the estimate of expense of an octavo edition is made upon the supposition that the *tabular form* of printing is adhered to. There would be no inconvenience, however, in adopting the common mode of printing, and then the cost of the three volumes would not exceed the sum of £876:10*s.*, and there would be a saving of no less a sum than *two thousand two hundred and eighty-six* pounds. The Specimens of early Petitions prefixed to Vols. I. and II. are excluded from the calculation. It is said, however, that such a work, if printed in octavo, would not possess the typographical splendour worthy the auspices of a Royal Commission. But surely this objection cannot apply to mere Calendars of Chancery Bills and Answers, intended principally for a solicitor's office. In such a work, if any, cheapness and convenience of use are principally to be studied; and the accounts of Messrs. Payne and Foss, Longman, and Butterworth, will show that the costly price and cumbrous form of the Calendars have prevented that numerous class of persons from purchasing them, to whom alone they were likely to be of any practical benefit. Should it, however, be thought that beauty of typography is a desideratum in such works as Calendars, it is submitted that they may be printed in octavo, in a manner to entitle them to range with the other publications of the Board; and in order to show this, specimens are subjoined, in one of which the tabular form is preserved—in the other the same matter is arranged in the ordinary way. Both specimens comprise the whole of page 74, vol. iii.

* There are other charges in the King's Printers' bills relative to these volumes, for example, three items for binding, amounting to more than £700.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY.—S. 5. 17.

74

No.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Object of the Suit.	Premises.	County.
6	John Smyth.—1578	William Stafferton.	To protect term of years.	Lands and premises in Hampsted Norres.	Bucks.
7	Sir Stephen Soame.	Giles Bladwell and others.	Personal matters.	Discovery upon matters of account.	
8	Thomas Spearke.	William Wotton, — Penny alias Pynchay, and wife	Claim under will.	Fourth part of lands called West Norton in the parish of Tunstall.	Devon.
9	George Skynner.	William Polton.	Claim of inheritance	House and land in Barford.	Oxford.
10	Roger Smith, alias Plomer.	Alice and William Biles, and William Palle.	To compel performance of contract for purchase.	House and land in Matlaske.	Norfolk.
11	Danyell Shatterden	Thomas Hill and others.	Personal matters.	Discovery as to a conspiracy in effecting the escape of the plaintiff's debtor after he had been arrested.	
12	Edward Stanhope.—1597.	Lady Margaret Stanhope, Sir John Hollyes, knight, John Frances, and the Earl of Huntingdon.	Claim under trust and appointment to a beneficial interest in a lease, and for discovery as to the same.	Lands and tenements in East Stoke. The plaintiff's father, Sir Thomas Stanhope, demised the premises to the Earl of Huntingdon, and appointed the same to the use and benefit of the plaintiff, second son to Sir Thomas; and the Earl of Huntingdon assigned the lease of the defendants.	Nottingham.
13	Roger Searle.—1598.	Nicholas Milton.	Claim under a deed of gift to the fee simple by virtue of a fine levied.	Lands and tenements called Winged and Butts in Up Nately, and in the parish of Vernams Deane and Natly Skuers.	Southampton.
14	Edward Smith.	George Gelder and wife, and Elizabeth Gabitus.	Claim by descent.	A capital messuage and land in Nans-kitt.	Nottingham.
15	Richard Spencer.	George Colman.	Personal matters.	Relief against bond.	
16	Edmond Strickland.	Thomas Claxton alias Clerkson, and Richard Warner.	To determine the right of presentation.	Rectory of Brandon. The plaintiff claims under a grant from the crown, and the defendant by an advowson from Lord Morley. There is in this number another bill against same defendants, and for the same object, by Richard Strickland.	Norfolk.
17	Robert Tearle, Thomas Ellingham, & Henry Honor, on behalf of themselves and others, inhabitants of the town of Stanbridge	Gabriel Fowler.	—	There is in the town of Stanbridge a messuage or dwellinghouse called the Town House, used by the inhabitants as such beyond the memory of man, and for the use of the minister by the appointment of the vicar of Leighton to say divine service in. Defendant occupies the same to their exclusion, and unless relief be had, they must be at the charge of building a new house for the like purposes.	Bedford.
18	William Strudwicke (an infant) by William Gorynge and John Astreate his guardians.	Henry Strudwicke and Thomas Thompson.	Personal matters.	To compel defendants (overseers under the will of the plaintiff's father) to account for assets received, and to perform trusts under same.	
19	John Smyth.	William Tristram and others.	Personal matters.	Discovery as to payment of a bond.	

6. John Smyth, 1578, *v.* William Stafferton.—Bucks.
To protect term of years.—Lands and premises in Hampsted Norres.
7. Sir Stephen Soame *v.* Giles Bladwell and others.
Personal matters.—Discovery upon matters of account.
8. Thomas Spearke *v.* William Wotton, ——— Penny alias Pynchay and wife.—Devon.
Claim under will.—Fourth part of lands called West Norton, in the parish of Tunstall.
9. George Skynner *v.* William Polton.—Oxford.
Claim of inheritance.—House and land in Barford.
10. Roger Smith alias Plomer *v.* Alice and William Biles, and William Palle.—Norfolk.
To compel performance of contract for purchase.—House and land in Matlaske.
11. Danyell Shatterden *v.* Thomas Hill and others.
Personal matters.—Discovery as to a conspiracy in effecting the escape of the plaintiff's debtor after he had been arrested.
12. Edward Stanhope, 1597, *v.* Lady Margaret Stanhope, Sir John Hollyes, knight, John Frances, and the Earl of Huntingdon.—Nottingham.
Claim under trust and appointment to a beneficial interest in a lease, and for discovery as to the same.—Lands and tenements in East Stoke. The plaintiff's father, Sir Thomas Stanhope, demised the premises to the Earl of Huntingdon, and appointed the same to the use and benefit of the plaintiff, second son to Sir Thomas; and the Earl of Huntingdon assigned the lease of the defendants.
13. Roger Searle, 1598, *v.* Nicholas Milton.—Southampton.
Claim under a deed of gift to the fee simple by virtue of a fine levied.—Lands and tenements called Winged and Butts in Up Nately, and in the parish of Vernams Deane and Natly Skuers.
14. Edward Smith *v.* George Gelder and wife, and Elizabeth Gabitus.—Nottingham.
Claim by descent.—A capital messuage and land in Nanskitt.
15. Richard Spencer *v.* George Colman.
Personal matters.—Relief against bond.
16. Edmond Strickland *v.* Thomas Claxton alias Clerkson, and Richard Warner.—Norfolk.
To determine the right of presentation.—Rectory of Brandon. The plaintiff claims under a grant from the crown, and the defendant by an advowson from Lord Morley. There is in this number another bill against same defendants, and for the same object, by Richard Strickland.
17. Robert Tearle, Thomas Ellingham, and Henry Honor, on behalf of themselves and others, inhabitants of the town of Stanbridge, *v.* Gabriel Fowler.—Bedford.
There is in the town of Stanbridge a messuage or dwellinghouse called the Town House, used by the inhabitants as such beyond the memory of man, and for the use of the minister by the appointment of the vicar of Leighton to say divine service in. Defendant occupies the same to their exclusion, and unless relief be had, they must be at the charge of building a new house for the like purposes.
18. William Strudwicke (an infant) by William Gorynge and John Astreate his guardians *v.* Henry Strudwicke and Thomas Thompson.
Personal matters.—To compel defendants (overseers under the will of the plaintiff's father) to account for assets received, and to perform trusts under same.
19. John Smyth *v.* William Tristram and others.
Personal matters.—Discovery as to payment of a bond.

As the different Record offices contain numerous Calendars not dissimilar to those of the Chancery Proceedings, and which it is equally desirable should be made public, it may not be amiss to state that the expense of editing such a work, forming three volumes large octavo, exclusive of *Indices Nominum et Locorum*, would be less than £150.*

Copying the Calendars for the press, say 8000 folios at 1½d. per folio . . .	£50	0	0
Correcting the press, 88 sheets of 16 pages, at £1 : 1s. per sheet . . .	92	8	0

Should the Calendars be difficult to read, the price per folio would be somewhat greater. One guinea per sheet would be ample remuneration for the editor, his only duty being to correct the proof sheets by reference to the original Calendars.

XVII.

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with Mr. Bayley's publication of the Calendars in Chancery, and his charges for the same.

XVIII.

Mr. Bayley's unpaid bills.

XIX.

Library of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Application that copies of certain of the Works published under the authority of the Board may be given to this Library. It will be seen by the Notes of Business, p. 32, that five Public Libraries at Edinburgh are possessed of the whole of the Works.

* The amount of the charges for the three volumes of the folio work, for transcription and editorship, is the enormous sum of *two thousand six hundred and twenty-six pounds*; exclusive of the Early Petitions prefixed to Vols. I. and II. and the Indexes.—On perusing a memorial presented by Mr. Bayley to the Board, it appears that there are claims, not included in this sum; one for completing the third volume for the press, (25th March, 1831, to 28th May, 1832,) and another for revising and correcting the printed sheets of that volume. But the amount of these claims cannot be specified.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

6th February, 1833.

Record Commission.

IX.

Notes of Business for the Board to be held at
the Rolls House, CHANCERY LANE, on
Monday, 11th February, 1833.

C. P. COOPER.

RECORD COMMISSION.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the
ROLLS HOUSE, CHANCERY LANE, Monday, February 11th, 1833.

I.

Removal of certain Records and Documents from the Chapter House to the State Paper Office.—Since the Notes of Business (No. XV. p. 85,) were printed the Secretary has received the following note from the Right Honourable Henry Hobhouse, one of the Commissioners.

“ Mr. Hobhouse presents his compliments to Mr. Cooper, and begs leave to inform him, with reference to what passed at the last Record Board on the subject of the Papers selected by Mr. C. Devon, as proofs that the orders given by the Treasury to Mr. Caley ought not to be acted on, the following articles in Mr. Devon's Schedule appear to Mr. H. to be clearly Papers of State, which never could have passed into the Chapter House as the Record Office of the Court of Exchequer, viz.

Letters to the King and Council.

Vol. i. p. 77.—Depositions as to Disturbances in the North.

iii. p. 1.—Proceedings before Justices of Assize, &c.

Miscellaneous Letters.

Vol. i. p. 18.—Lord Dacre's Instructions, &c.

Mr. Cooper is so intimately acquainted with the Works published by the Record Commission, that it is unnecessary to refer him to Mr. Illingworth's Report of 16 March, 1812.

Mr. H. thinks it right to mention that he has learned from Mr. Caley that Mr. Devon's Letters were written without his direction or privity.

STATE PAPER OFFICE,
Feb. 6, 1833.”

Mr. Illingworth's Report, mentioned in Mr. Hobhouse's Note, is printed in the Appendix to the First General Report from the Record Commissioners, pp. 193—195. It contains an account of Records, &c. discovered in the Chapter House since 1800, classed under different Heads. The Head of State Papers is as follows:—

“ STATE PAPERS.—These comprize (inter alia),

Treaties and Transactions with the different States of Europe, from Edw. I. to Elizabeth; amongst them are those between England and Scotland.

Papers relating to the Contest and Award between Bruce, Balliol, &c. and the other Competitors for the Crown of Scotland.

Claim of Edw. I. as Superior Lord over the Kingdom of Scotland.

Pleadings and Petitions in the Parliament of Scotland.

Royal Letters, i. e. from several Foreign Kings and Ministers to Hen. VIII. and his Queen, and Ministers.

Correspondence with Kings, Ambassadors, and Ministers, under this head:

Letters and Correspondence to, from, and with Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Lord Lisle, and other persons in the Administration of the Affairs of State.

Rebellions and Treasons,

In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in the reign of Hen. VIII.

Attainders.

Rolls in divers Counties, containing Surveys and Accounts of forfeited Estates belonging to the

Duke of Buckingham,

Marquis of Exeter,

Earls of Warwick, Spencer, Kent, Derby, Devon,

Sir John Seymour,

Sir William Compton,

Catesby, &c. &c. &c.

Inventories of Chattels relating thereto.

Divorce of King Henry the Eighth with Queen Catherine.

Papal Bulls.

Papal Supremacy.

The Imperial Crown and Jewels,—Annexation thereof to the Crown of England by James I.

Ireland, Papers relating to the Affairs of,—Hen. III. Edw. III. and Hen. V.

Privy Seals for Benevolences and Loans,—Hen. VII. Hen. VIII.”

In a subsequent part of his Report Mr. Illingworth states, “ The Royal and other Letters and Correspondence with Ambassadors and Ministers, and those of Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Lord Cromwell, and Lord Lisle, &c. have been placed together, and marked with Tickets, so as to afford an easy reference to them.”

Mr. Devon had informed the Secretary that the Document of which Mr. Illingworth had required an office copy to produce on a trial now pending in the Court of King's Bench, was already removed to the State Paper Office, (*ante*, p. 85). There seems, however, from the ensuing Letter, to have been some misunderstanding on this point.

36, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY,
February 8, 1833.

"DEAR SIR,

I did not intend to state in my last communication to you, that the Document, of which Mr. Illingworth has a copy, was *actually* removed to the State Paper Office; I only meant to state that Mr. Lemon removed seventeen volumes on one day, and on the next day made application for many others, and also for several bundles of Wolsey's and Cromwell's Papers, amongst which is Mr. Illingworth's Record, which I refused to give up before I had an interview with Mr. Caley, who, for the present, has directed them to remain at the Chapter House.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
CHARLES DEVON."

The above was already in type, when the following communication was received from Mr. Illingworth:—

GRAY'S INN SQUARE,
Feb. 9th, 1833.

"DEAR SIR,

On making application at the Chapter House to examine an Office Copy which I lately obtained from the Wolsey Papers there deposited under his Attainder, I was surprised upon being informed that this Collection of Records was about to be transferred to the State Paper Office; as the removal of these Documents from their legitimate custody in the Court of Exchequer would destroy their authenticity for purposes of legal evidence to support public and private rights, and as his Majesty's subjects would also be deprived of access to them at the State Paper Office, I with great submission beg leave to suggest to your Honourable Board, as Commissioners for preserving His Majesty's Records, to exercise your authority, jointly with the *Barons of the Exchequer*, to prevent the Public being deprived of the Evidence to be derived from these Records whilst they remain in legal custody, which would not be afforded if removed to the State Paper Office, which is not an Office of Record.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,
W. ILLINGWORTH."

To C. P. COOPER, ESQ.

Secretary to the Commissioners on the Public Records.

The Secretary has been requested to state, that no communication whatever has been made to the Barons of the Exchequer on the subject of the transfer of this portion of the Records and Documents belonging to their Court.

II.

Vatican Library.—Application that the Works published under the authority of the Board may be given to the Library of the Vatican. The Secretary has received the following Letter from Mr. Ker, one of the Commissioners.

7 February, 1833.

“DEAR SIR,

I have received a letter from Monseigneur Capacini, on the part of the Directors of the Library of the Vatican, praying a Copy of the Works distributed by the Record Commissioners for the Library. He had some difficulty as to making it through the Secretary of State: we having no Ambassador, the usual course of formal communication being through the Hanoverian Ambassador.

I should observe, that we have not given a single Copy of the Record Publications to a Public Library in Italy.

I believe all who have visited their Libraries can testify to the facilities and accommodation given to the English.

Your faithful Servant,
H. B. KER.

I should observe, that there is an advantage in distributing the Works to Foreign Libraries, which is, that we ensure receiving in return the Catalogues and Works published at the Public Expense in other Countries, as in the case of Frankfort and America.”

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

New Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn,
Saturday.

Exhibit of the People's Library, 1873
to be held at the People's Library, 1873
and to be held at the People's Library, 1873

People's Library



Record Commission.



X.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board
to be held at the Rolls House, CHANCERY
LANE, on Monday, 11th February, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the House of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
March 2d, 1833.

I.

Miscellaneous unsorted and uncalendared Records and Documents in the Record Office at the Tower.—More than twenty years ago great numbers of ancient Records were found at the Tower, which are not particularized in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1800), and cannot well be reduced under any general Heads. It is said that the most valuable and important of these are a Collection of Miscellaneous Rolls from the time of John to that of Elizabeth: amongst which may be specified the Wardrobe Accounts mentioned in the Notes for the last Board; a book entitled “*Liber Contrarotulatoris de necessariis expensis*” for the 14th year of Edward I.; another book, bearing a similar title, for a subsequent year; besides two fragments of books of the same kind for the 13th and 25th years of that monarch. Mr. Lysons began a general Calendar of these Records. A specimen of this Calendar is printed in the Appendix to the First General Report from the Commissioners, pp. 187, 188.

Private Charters, Muniments, Deeds, Wills, and other Instruments of a private nature, in the Record Office at the Tower.—Amongst the heap of above-mentioned miscellaneous unsorted Records there was found a great quantity of Court Rolls, Deeds, Letters, and other Papers of a private nature; many of which are said to be particularly interesting on account of the light they throw on some parts of the History of this Country. From these, Mr. Lysons began a selection, which he proposed to print in a “Miscellaneous Collection of Papers illustrative of the History and Antiquities of this Kingdom, from the Record Office in the Tower;” and he appears to have entertained hopes that he should be able to complete a Quarto Volume in the course of the year 1812. These were subsequently placed in boxes and deposited in the Wake-

field Tower, and an Index was begun "as a specimen, to be proceeded with when matters of greater importance are completed." See the Appendixes to the First and Second General Reports from the Commissioners, pp. 187. 368.

No progress was ever made in the Calendar of *Public* Miscellaneous Records, nor in the Index of *Private* Documents. The cause of this omission has been already stated in the Notes of Business, 30th June, 1832, p. 10. But not only has the work of calendaring been discontinued, but even the more common and easy operation of sorting and arranging has been suspended: and these Miscellaneous Records and Documents form almost the same confused mass as when they were first discovered.

Letters of the Kings of England to and from their Subjects; Letters Missive from the King to the Chancellor.—Immense numbers of these Documents were also discovered amongst the unarranged Records. Very many of them are Letters from the Heads of different Religious Houses and other Ecclesiastics to the King. They commence with the reign of Henry III. and terminate in that of Richard III. Amongst those first found were about a hundred Letters, addressed by the Nobility and Ecclesiastics to Hubert de Burgh, the Chief Justice in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. Many of these Letters were cleaned and arranged, and some were bound in volumes; but it is believed, that the greater part still lie buried in the heap of unsorted Records. An abstract of some few of these Letters is printed in the Appendix to the First General Report from the Commissioners, pp. 189—192.*

It is proposed that some competent person should be authorized to sort and

* It appears from Mr. Lysons's Reports, printed in the Appendixes to the two General Reports from the Commissioners, that the number of Letters Missive of Sovereigns, Nobility, and Ecclesiastical Persons, which had been already found at the Tower, was estimated, in 1813, to amount to upwards of 15,000;—that in 1812, 500 Letters Missive from the King to the Lord Chancellor, and from the different Sovereigns of Europe to the Kings of England, during the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III., had been cleaned, arranged, and bound;—that the Letters of the Kings of England, and those addressed to them by their subjects, already arranged, amounted to eight large folio volumes;—that in 1813, all the Letters of the reign of Henry III., and 220 of that of Edward I. had been cleaned, smoothed, and placed in proper books, and an Index had been formed of these Letters, which seem to have amounted, in the whole, to 1,120;—that in 1814, 200 more Letters of the reign of Henry III. had been found and added to the former collection;—that in 1815 a selection of the most valuable of the Letters, &c. of the reign of Edward I., said to be extremely numerous, had been made and placed in three large folio volumes;—that a large portion of the Letters, &c. of the reign of Edward II., had been cleaned, and smoothed, &c. &c.

In the year 1812, Mr. Lysons began to print a volume of the Royal Letters Missive; but the Secretary has been informed that no more than a few pages were put in type. He cannot learn that a single sheet was ever worked off.

Many of the early Letters Missive, &c. were chronologically arranged and abstracted, to enable the Editors of the *Fœdera* to select such as it might be proper to insert in that work.

arrange the above-mentioned Records, Letters, and Documents,—and frame Calendars to the same. The following form of order has been suggested to the Secretary as the best adapted to enable such person successfully to execute his commission :—

“ That * * * be directed and empowered to examine, sort, and arrange the miscellaneous, unsorted, and uncalendared Records and Documents in the Record Office in the Tower, and to make Calendars thereof; and that he, with the approbation of the Secretary, be authorized to employ such Assistants as may be advisable: and that, for the purpose of ensuring the complete and satisfactory execution of this order, * * * do, as far as is practicable, proceed regularly through all the different presses, closets, lockers, drawers, and other receptacles in the Record Office; and that Mr. Petrie be requested to grant every facility to * * * to enable him to effect such examination and arrangement.”

It seems expedient that the execution of this order should be entrusted to the gentleman who will superintend the transcription of the “ Foreign State Papers :” as the letters which the Chancellor (formerly Secretary of State for all departments) wrote to foreign potentates, are *not* entered upon the Rolls, but the instructions for such letters, which will be of great use in explaining and connecting the Foreign Correspondence, and ought to be included in that collection, often occur amongst the unsorted Records.*

It is proposed that these Calendars should not only afford full and correct references to the Records, but, if the Board should determine to print them, should form readable and useful books.

II.

Report of the Committee of the Commissioners appointed by the order of the Board, dated the 30th June, 1832, 1st, “ to consider the expediency of continuing the Publication of the Parliamentary Writs, and if so, whether any

* The following is a specimen of these instructions :—

13th September, 5 Edward I. Camp before Rhuddlan.—Directions to the Chancellor to address Letters to the King and Queen of Sicily and to the Prince of Salerno.

EDWARDUS Dei gr̃a Rex Angl Dñs Hibñ 7 Dux Aquitanñ venabili in X̃to patⁱ R. eadem gr̃a Bathoñ 7 Welleñ Ẽpo sal̃t. Scribatis sub magno sigillo ñro Dño Regi Cicilie de statu ñro regine 7 liboꝝ ñroꝝ meñcōnem faciend̃ qđ heat dil̃c̃m 7 fidelem ñrm Joñem Foynoun de mora quam nõscum fecit in ista expedĩcōne ñra Wañ excusatum. Scribatis simihr de statu ñro dño Karolo fil ejusdem dñi Regⁱ Principi Salernye 7 qđ ipe partes suas int̃ponat erga eundem dñm Patrem suum de excusãcōe militis p̃dci. Scribañ eciam dñe Regine Cicilie de statu ñro Regine 7 liberoꝝ ñroꝝ in competenti forma put melius videritis expedire. Dat̃ in Castris apud Rotherlan sub privato sigillo ñro xiii die Sep̃ anno r̃ ñ q̃nto.

alteration should be made in the plan ;—2nd. To inquire into the execution of the volumes already published by Sir Francis Palgrave, and to consider whether it is advisable that he should continue to be Editor ;—3d. To recommend a rate of Remuneration which the Editor should in future receive.”

18th February, 1833.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

Record Commission.

XI.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the House of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
March 2d, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the
HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, March 2d, 1833.—(No. I.)

I.

THE formation and publication of Calendars of the Records.—See *Cooper, Proposal for a General Record Office*, note 9, pages 18—21; also Notes of Business for the Board, 30th June, 1832, No. III. pages 8—10.—It is understood that it is in accordance with these opinions that the Committee on the Parliamentary Writs have suggested “the expediency of authorizing Sir Francis Palgrave, while employed in collecting materials for this Work, to make a Calendar or Lists of such Records as may come under his observation.” See also the Notes of Business for the present Board, No. I. p. 99, containing a proposal that some competent person should be appointed to frame Calendars to the Miscellaneous unsorted Records, Letters, and Documents at the Tower. Since these Notes were printed the Secretary has received the following remarks, which, as they appear to have relation, not merely to the project for the general Compilation of Calendars, but also to the above-mentioned suggestion and proposal, he hastens to communicate to the Board.

“In the formation of Calendars, it will be very important to bear in mind, that the plans hitherto pursued with respect to works of this description have been very defective. They ought not to be considered as meagre Indexes, mechanically compiled, but as works which ought to be rendered useful to the antiquarian and historical inquirer, as well as to the mere lawyer or man of business; and great attention should be paid as to the methods by which all these objects may be accomplished.

Records or Muniments, therefore, ought not to be calendared mechanically, or after an uniform plan; but respect must be had to their nature, and to the age or period to which they belong. Thus, an instrument relating to tenure, *temp.* Henry VII., when the law was fixed and settled, may be calendared more drily and technically than one of the reign of Henry III., which relates to a period wherein many important points are yet open to discussion and conjecture.

In every case, however, the Calendar should be so full as to enable the reader, upon inspection thereof, to determine whether it be or be not necessary for him to call for the original Record. A Calendar which merely gives *notice* of the existence of a Record, is only an excuse for neglect, or the means of increasing searches. The Calendar of an ancient document should, except in a very few cases, contain the name of every person and of every place mentioned in the original. Even when the mention or enumeration of persons is collateral to the main object of the instrument, very important information is frequently disclosed thereby. Thus the witnesses to a grant named in the testing clause are very generally the *Pares Curie* of the grantor, or his relatives or connections.

If the task of Calendaring the Records be entrusted to the Editor of the Parliamentary Writs, &c. the arrangement will be very advantageous to the Public, and the combined labour of compiling the Calendars and carrying on the Works by *one* individual, will be considerably less than if the Calendars and Works be carried on by two or more individuals. In searching for the materials for such a work as the Parliamentary Writs, it is necessary for the Editor to inspect and peruse the uncalendared Records, roll by roll, and document by document, all being necessarily brought before him, and the progress of the Parliamentary Writs, &c. would be expedited and facilitated by the double employment of the Editor.

The Calendars would be rendered more concise, because the Instruments selected for future publication would be calendared in a briefer form, omitting many particulars which it would be necessary to insert if the document is likely to remain unpublished.

The works would be rendered more concise, because references might frequently be made to Instruments upon the Calendar, instead of printing them at full length.

It is proposed to render the Calendars readable and instructive works, illustrating the legal and political history of the country. The Documents may be abstracted and commented upon with references to the ancient Text Books, &c. so as to show the changes in the principles and practice of the law; and with respect to political or historical events, it is proposed to add illustrative references to the Chronicles, &c. both in print and in manuscript."

C. P. COOPER,

Secy.

28 February, 1833.

RECORD OF CONSPIRACY

XII

RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY 1841

THE RECORD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY 1841

THE RECORD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY 1841

THE RECORD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY 1841

THE RECORD OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY 1841

Record Commission.

XII.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to
be held at the House of the Right Honour-
ABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD,
Saturday, March 2d, 1833.—(No. I.)

RECORD COMMISSION.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the
House of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, March 2d, 1833.—(No. 2.)

“Establishment and Duties of Office and Fees.”—See the Report from the Select Record Committee, 1800.—It has lately been made a subject of reproach to the Secretary that, although almost two years have elapsed since the present Commission was issued, yet no proposal has been brought forward to effect any amelioration under the head of “Establishment and Duties of Office and Fees.” He will not affirm that the cause of most of the evils now felt may not be traced to this source, but these are not the evils which demand the promptest remedy. He is unwilling, however, that any one should suppose, notwithstanding the urgency of other matters, that they have escaped his attention, and he has, therefore, annexed all such extracts from the Returns recently made from the principal Record repositories, to the Questions circulated by order of the Board, as are connected with this topic. These portions of the Returns will, it is presumed, be found to contain nearly all the matters with which it is requisite that the Board should be acquainted, to enable it to ascertain what alteration it may be expedient to make in the present system of the offices. To save the trouble of reference to the Report of the Lords Commissioners, as to the Court of Chancery (1740), the Appendix to the 27th Report from the Select Committee on Finance (1798), the Report from the Select Record Committee (1800), and the Reports of the Fee Commissioners (1818, 1822), the corresponding and relative returns and passages, where any exist, are subjoined in the order of the offices.

TREASURY OF THE COURT OF THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER, CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

Extract from the Return of John Caley, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House, to the Questions of his Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records—1832.

“There are three clerks employed in assistance of the custody and arrangement of the Records, &c. in the Chapter House, viz.

Mr. John W. Clarke		First Clerk,
Mr. Charles Devon		Second Clerk,
Mr. Frederick Devon		Third Clerk,

(THE CHAPTER HOUSE.)

whose duty it is to attend daily at the office, from the hours of ten to one o'clock, (holidays excepted,) to make searches and extracts from the Records when required: to restore the Records to their proper place when done with; to put in order unsorted Records and Documents; and to make Indexes to the same when not employed otherwise, viz. in attending upon persons prosecuting searches for professional or literary purposes; *on the latter of whom time and attention are bestowed, and for which no fee is charged.*

The net salaries, allowances, and emoluments received by the above-mentioned clerks, are as follows, viz.:—

J. W. Clarke, First Clerk	£156 19 4 per annum.
Charles Devon, Second Clerk	128 18 0
Frederick Devon, Third Clerk	100 18 0
Charles Beavan, a person employed to light the fires, open the office, sweep and dust the Records, &c.	47 10 0

Added to which, the present Keeper allows the Clerks to have half of the fees for searches, &c. which upon an average amounts to about £10 or £12 per annum for each Clerk, and the Keeper is not aware that they derive any other emolument in respect of the Records under his custody.

For a Table of Fees taken at the Chapter House, the Keeper begs leave to refer to Mr. Rose's Report in 1800, page 43, which states them to have been taken from time immemorial as follows, viz.—

For every search in Domesday	£0 6 8
For copies of Domesday, for each line	0 0 4
For a search in any other Record	0 8 4
For copies of all Records except Domesday, for every sheet of seventy-two words	0 1 0
For the examination and certifying each copy	0 2 0

An account of the net annual amount of the Fees for the under-mentioned years is as follows, viz.:—

1829	£81 1 1
1830	77 1 5
1831	84 12 4*

Return of the number of Searches, Certificates, and Copies made in the Records, in the Chapter House, Westminster, during the last three years, viz. from June, 1829, to June, 1832 :—

June, 1829—Number of Searches, about	167
June, 1829—Number of Copies, &c. about	30
June, 1830—Number of Searches, about	135
June, 1831—Number of Copies, &c. about	51
June, 1831—Number of Searches, about	92
June, 1831—Number of Copies, &c. about	26

Added to the above, *many Searches have been made, and Extracts taken for literary and historical purposes, for which no charge has been made, or account kept.*"

* [In January, 1832, Mr. Caley, in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, made a Return of the Fees taken at the Chapter House for Searches, Office Copies, and Extracts of Records for the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, which agrees in amount with the sums above mentioned. Such return states, that no part of those Fees arose "from General Searches within that period, none having been made; nor from private Indexes, there being none of that description in the Chapter House."]

(THE CHAPTER HOUSE.)

*Extract from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons
appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records—1800.*

“ The Officers and Clerks employed for the custody and arrangement of the Records in this Office are as under, with the salaries of each:—

The Keeper of the Records, per annum	£400
The First Clerk	150
The Second Clerk	100
The Third Clerk	90
The Fourth Clerk	80
For Incidents, &c.	80
	—
	£900

The whole subject to the usual deductions of Land Tax and Civil List. The four Clerks are required to attend daily, from ten o'clock till one, (holidays excepted,) which are the hours of attendance in all the other offices in the Receipt of Exchequer; and their duty is to make Indexes to the Records, and to make Searches in the same, and Copies thereof, as often as applications are made for that purpose.

The Fees are as follows:—

For every Search in Domesday	£0 6 8
For Copies of Domesday, for each line	0 0 4
For a Search in any other Record	0 8 4
For Copies of all Records except Domesday, for every sheet of seventy-two words	0 1 0
For the Examination and Certifying such copy	0 2 0*

The emoluments arising from Searches and Copies are given up by the Keeper of the Records to the Chief Clerks.

These Fees have been taken as far back as there is any trace of what have been received in the Office. By an inquisition taken on oath in 1638, of the Fees paid in the Receipt of the Exchequer, in which are distinguished such as were received for the first time in the thirty years preceding, it appears the Fees for Searches in and Copies from Domesday were the same as above, and they were then considered as ancient ones, and that the Fee, also an ancient one, for Searches in the other Records, was 7s., but that those for certifying and signing were higher than the above.

The average net annual amount of the Fees in the last three years, was £25 : 17s., but the number of Searches, Certificates, and Copies cannot be stated, as *it has not been the custom to take Fees where the object of inquiry has been to illustrate points of history, curiosity, or of general law; in all such cases the best assistance has been usually given gratuitously; of Searches and Copies of that sort, therefore, no account has been kept.*”

In 1800, the late Right Honourable George Rose, “ whose talent and learning in the science of Records,” Mr. Illingworth states, “ was such as would exceed all belief in those unacquainted with it,” was Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House.

* [Here and elsewhere some repetitions will be remarked; but this will be found more convenient than if all corresponding passages had been omitted, and frequent references had in consequence been introduced.]

RECORD OFFICE.—TOWER OF LONDON.

Extract from the Return of Henry Petrie, Esquire, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, 1832.

“ The Clerks employed in the Record Office are four, whose general duties are, to make searches for and copies of Records, when required; and when not so occupied, *to make Calendars and Indexes, to sort and arrange the Records, and to superintend the cleaning and repairing of those which require it.* Their attendance is daily from ten in the morning to three in the afternoon, except on holidays, which are—the King’s and Queen’s Birthdays, King’s Coronation and Accession, the 30th of January, 25th of March, Good Friday, three days at Easter and Whitsuntide, the 29th of May, the 24th of June, the 29th of September, and three days at Christmas. Their Salaries are—

Principal Clerk	£250
Second	200
Third	150
Fourth	120

There are no fees or emoluments payable to the Clerks by the public, or derived from any other source in respect of their official duties.

The several official fees for searches, &c. as stated in the Report of the Commissioners on the duties, salaries and emoluments of the officers of the Court of Chancery in the year 1816, are as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
Every search, the time (the reign) being known	0	10	0
Copies, per folio	0	1	0
Taking down each Record and the inspection or reading of the same, which is deducted if a copy of such Record be ordered	0	6	8
Examining and signing each copy of a Record	0	2	0
Re-examining a copy of a Record made in the office, besides the search, for each brief sheet	0	1	0
Re-examining of any copy of Chancery proceedings made in the office, each Chancery folio	0	1	0
Every Record carried out of the office to be produced in either House of Parliament	1	1	0

When applicants are desirous of obtaining every information which the office can furnish on any given subject, it has been the constant custom of the office to compound for the fees for searches by a payment of five guineas, which is in most cases a very considerable saving to the parties. In like manner, for a general search through all the bills and answers in Chancery, the sum of three guineas has been taken as a composition; and for a general search through the depositions in Chancery, two guineas.

(THE TOWER OF LONDON.)

The net annual amount of fees for the last three years to the 25th of December, 1831, has been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1829	422	14	4
1830	382	10	4
1831	388	15	11*

It is the duty of the Chief Clerk, or, in his absence, the next in seniority, to attend upon searches, and to take care that each Record be duly and safely restored to its proper place; and with a view to the more exact performance of this important duty, all Records brought from their respective places into the office are entered in a book; and they are invariably returned, if not to their particular places, at least into the Wakefield Tower, daily before closing the office.

The number of searches, including general searches and certified copies are as follow:—

1829	208 Searches . .	129 Certified Copies.
1830	210	208
1831	148	193"

Extract from the Report of the Lords Commissioners appointed to make a Survey of the different Courts in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, as to the Court of Chancery.—1740.†

“The Jury find that this office doth and of right ought to belong to the Court of Chancery, and that David Polhill, Esquire, is the present Keeper of the Records in the Tower, and that he was appointed in the following manner:—His present

* [The following is the return made by Mr. Petrie, in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, of all fees, emoluments or perquisites received for searches and office copies of Records at the Tower for three years, beginning Michaelmas, 1828, and ending Michaelmas, 1831:—

	£.	s.	d.
From Michaelmas, 1828, to Michaelmas, 1829	307	19	7
Of which for General Searches	£31	10	0
From Michaelmas, 1829, to Michaelmas, 1830	443	19	2
Of which for General Searches	47	5	0
From Michaelmas, 1830, to Michaelmas, 1831	355	15	5
Of which for General Searches	52	10	0]

† [In 1732, a Commission was, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, issued to certain persons (Lords Commissioners) authorizing them “to make a diligent and particular survey and view of all Officers, Clerks, and Ministers, of and within the Court of Chancery, Court of King’s Bench, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Exchequer, Court of Exchequer Chamber, Courts held before the Justices of Assize and of Nisi Prius, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and Justices of Gaol Delivery, Court of Admiralty, and other Courts in the said Letters Patent particularly mentioned; and generally of and within all Temporal Courts whatsoever, within that part of Great Britian called England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, as well within Liberties as without; and also of and within all Ecclesiastical Courts whatsoever, as well within the province of Canterbury as of York, and every of them; and to examine, inquire, and find out, by all lawful ways and means, what Officers, Clerks, and Ministers, do, and of right ought to belong and appertain unto each of the said Courts respectively; and what service, charge, and attendance, doth belong unto every of the said Officers, Clerks, and Ministers; and what fees, rewards, and wages, every of the said Officers, Clerks, and Ministers, and their Substitutes or Under Clerks, may and ought lawfully to have and take, for and in respect of their several offices and places; and what fees, rewards, or wages, have of late time been unjustly incroached and imposed upon his Majesty’s subjects, by any of the said Officers, Clerks, and Ministers, or any of their Substitutes or Under Clerks; and also, what extortion, oppressions, and exactions have been used or committed by any of the said Officers, Clerks, or Ministers, or any of their Substitutes or Under Clerks, in the

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Majesty, King George the Second, by warrant under his Sign Manual, dated the nineteenth of October, one thousand seven hundred and thirty, (directed to Sir Joseph Jekyl, Knight, then Master of the Rolls,) was pleased to direct and appoint that the said Master of the Rolls (as much as in him lay) should give and grant unto the said David Polhill the office of Clerk or Keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery, as well Parliament rolls and records as other rolls and records within the Tower of London, together with the Tower chambers, house and place where the said rolls and records used to lie, together with all wages, fees, profits, privileges and advantages to the said office belonging, to hold to the said David Polhill for his life; and thereby declared that such grant, so to be made by the said Master of the Rolls, he would approve, ratify, and confirm, under his Privy Seal or Great Seal of Great Britain. In pursuance whereof the said Sir Joseph Jekyl, by a grant under his hand and seal, dated the seventeenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and thirty, at the special instance and request, and with the good and gracious will and assent of his Majesty (as much as in him lay) by virtue of his office, did grant unto the said David Polhill the office of Clerk or Keeper of all books, writs, rolls, memorandums and records of our Lord the King's Court of Chancery, as well Parliamentary as others remaining in the Tower of London, or to be there reposed, and the house, chambers and place in the Tower, used or appointed, or to be appointed for the keeping of the same, and all wages, fees, rewards, commodities, advantages and other profits thereunto belonging, to hold, have, exercise and enjoy to the said David Polhill, for his life, by himself or his sufficient deputy; which grant was afterwards confirmed by Letters under his Majesty's Privy Seal, dated the seventh of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.

And they find the office of Keeper of the Rolls and Records in the Tower of London is of great antiquity, and that the duty of this officer is to keep the Records in the Tower, and to attend there constantly by himself, or his deputy, (holydays and Sundays excepted,) to produce such rolls and records to persons who apply for that purpose, and to make copies of the same, and to attend both Houses of Parliament, and the Courts of Judicature with such records when required; and *to make Indexes to the Records*. And they find that the said office is now executed by Mr. George Holmes, as deputy, appointed by deed-poll under the hand and seal of the said David Polhill, dated the ninth of July, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.

They also find that the said officer, as Keeper of the said Rolls and Records, hath a salary of five hundred pounds a year, payable out of the Treasury; and that the said officer is also *supervisor of the business of sorting and digesting the said Rolls and Records in the Tower*, and as such hath under him a chief clerk, who is appointed by the Lord Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with a salary of one hundred pounds a year, payable also out of the Treasury; and that the present chief clerk is the said George Holmes, and that he was so appointed by warrant under the hands and seals of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treas-

execution of their several offices or places." These Lords Commissioners, by virtue of the powers given them, and for greater expedition, issued Particular Commissions to persons who were enjoined to make returns to them; and, in their Report as to the Court of Chancery, they thus describe the manner in which the Sub-commissioners proceeded. "We find the Commissioners, in all the said particular Commissions, for the better and more perfect proceeding in the said inquiries, severally impannelled and swore Juries under them, consisting for the most part of ancient Attornies and Solicitors, and Practitioners in the said Courts, to present upon their Oaths the several matters by the said Commissions directed to be inquired into; whose several Presentments, with the Remarks and Observations of the said particular Commissioners thereon, have been severally laid before us by the said Commissioners." The Extracts in the Text are taken, as the Title shows, from the Report of the Lords Commissioners as to the Court of Chancery. This is the only Report they ever made. It was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 20th February, 1815.]

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sury, dated the twenty-sixth of October, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, during pleasure. And that there are three other clerks belonging to this office, who are appointed by the said Keeper of the Rolls and Records, for whom there is an allowance of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, paid by the Treasury, and *their business is to attend daily, to sort, put in order, and make Calendars of the Rolls and Records in the Tower*; and they find that no other officer, clerk or minister doth, or of right ought, to belong to this office.

And find he claims and receives, over and above the salary before-mentioned, the Fees following:—

	£.	s.	d.
For every particular search	0	10	0

Though this officer claims ten shillings for every particular search, yet they find that he claims and takes but ten shillings for several searches relating to the same matter, if made within four terms inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
For ever sheet copied	0	1	0
For the Master or Deputy's hand to each copy	0	2	0
For examining any old copy under the Master or Deputy's hand	0	2	6
For every Record carried out of the office to either House of Parliament, or to any of the Courts of Judicature	1	0	0

They find that the three first of the said fees are such as the said officer may lawfully have and take for the business for which the same are mentioned to be had and taken by him. And the fourth fee (to wit,) two shillings and six-pence for examining any old copy under the master or deputy's hand having been proved before them to have been taken for upwards of forty years last past, they find the same to be such a fee as the said officer may lawfully have and take, notwithstanding no notice is taken thereof in the presentment of the fortieth of Queen Elizabeth.

And as to the last fee contained in the said list, it appearing to them that for upwards of forty years last past there hath been twenty shillings taken for carrying a Record out of the Tower to either House of Parliament, or to any of the Courts of Judicature; they find that to be a fee which the said officer may lawfully have and take. But the said officer's deputy, by the list of fees, and upon his examination before them, claiming and insisting for his principal to be allowed a fee of twenty shillings for every record carried out relating to the same business, though more than one at the same time, and which he has several times taken since the year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen; they submit, whether such fee of twenty shillings claimed in manner aforesaid be such a fee as the said officer may lawfully have and take.

The Sub-Commissioners observe, That this officer takes for every sheet copied one shilling, and for the Master or Deputy's hand to each copy two shillings; by the first fee the said officer takes four-pence more for every sheet copied than any other officer.

That in justification of the said two fees, Mr. Holmes, deputy to the Keeper of the Records of the Tower, alleged that the same were allowed by the presentment in Queen Elizabeth's time, and that they had been taken ever since; that the copies generally contained about eight words in a line, which appeared to the Sub-Commissioners, by several copies he produced before them, that most of the Records from which the copies were taken were very old, and, therefore, often very difficult to be read; and that very few copies were now required, although a constant attendance on

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his part was necessary; that for the future, should those fees be continued, having been so long taken, he was willing and agreeing to put eight words in a line at least.

The Sub-Commissioners submitted these reasons to our consideration; and that if we should be of opinion these fees may be taken by the said officer, they hope for the future every line shall contain eight words at the least, according to the offer made by the said officer.

When this officer carries up a Record to either House of Parliament, or to any of the Courts of Judicature, he takes a fee of twenty shillings; and the Jury say that he also claims and insists to be allowed the like fee of twenty shillings for every Record carried out relating to the same business, though more than one at the same time, and that the same had been several times taken since the year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

Whether any more than one twenty shillings on such occasions should be allowed the said officer, is submitted by the Sub-Commissioners to us.

We have heard Mr. Holmes, the deputy to the officer, and in regard the fees claimed for copies, of one shilling per sheet, and two shillings the officer's hand, were allowed in the fortieth of Queen Elizabeth, and the copying of these ancient Records is attended with more difficulty than copying other Records, we are of opinion that the said fees claimed for copies and the officer's hand are reasonable. And as to the fee of twenty shillings claimed for every Record carried out of the Tower to either House of Parliament, or to any of the Courts of Judicature, Mr. Holmes informed us that he had been in the office forty years, and that fee had been taken during all his lifetime, where there had been occasion to carry such Records out of the Tower, which happened very rarely, and it appeared by an ancient book, in one thousand six hundred and ninety-four, kept in the office, produced by him, under the hand of Mr. Pettit, the then keeper of the Records, that it was taken at that time; and we having just reason to think that this fee has been introduced to save expense to the party of taking copies of such Records, we are of opinion that when that officer or his deputy carries any Record out of the Tower to any of the Courts or places aforesaid, at the request of any of the parties concerned, or their agents, there is no objection to his taking the said fee. And as to all the other fees we agree with the Jury and Sub-Commissioners."

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Extract from the Order made 28th November, 1743,^a by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and Sir William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls, fixing the Fees payable to the several Officers of the High Court of Chancery, conformably with the Report of the Lords Commissioners of 1740.

“As to the Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

That the said Officer or his Deputy do not demand or take any greater Fees or Rewards for the business done or to be done in this office, than the Fees or Rewards following, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
For every particular Search, or for several Searches relating to the same matter, if made within four terms inclusive.....	0	10	0
For every Sheet copied.....	0	1	0
For the Master or Deputy's hand to each copy.....	0	2	0
For examining any old copy under the Master or Deputy's hands.....	0	2	6
For every Record carried out of the Office to either House of Parliament, or to any of the Courts of Judicature.....	1	0	0

^a [The Fee Commissioners (1818) give the following account of this Order:—“In the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-three, the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke having taken that Report into consideration, with the advice and assistance of the Right Honourable William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls, made an Order for regulating the service and fees of such Officers, Clerks and Ministers. This order affords a standard with which to compare the fees now actually received; in some instances it indicates all the fees that are to be taken by virtue of the office under consideration, in others only what are to be taken for the particular business specified. We have thought it our duty to ascertain, as minutely as possible, the whole of the fees and emoluments taken in every office within the scope of our inquiry, and to state every fee and emolument so actually taken, distinguishing those which are agreeable to the order, and those which vary from it, and in what respect they differ; and this, whether the variation be an augmentation of a fee warranted by the Order of 1743, or an emolument arising upon occasions not mentioned in that order.”]

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Extract from the Appendix to the 27th Report

AN ACCOUNT of the OFFICE of KEEPER of

Officer.	His Name.	By whom Appointed.	How Appointed.	When Appointed.	Duration of Interest.	Executed in Person, or by Deputy.	RECEIPT,			
							Salary.	By whom Paid.	Amount of Fees.	By whom Paid.
	Thomas Astle.	His Majesty's Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, approved, appointed, and admitted by the Master of the Rolls.	As mentioned in the preceding Article.	December 30th, 1783.	For Life.	In Person.	£500 per Ann. being an ancient Salary.	At the Exchequer.	£. s. d. 38 19 8	By Applicants for the Inspection of Records.

DUTY.

To methodize Records, and to produce them for the service of the Public when called for.

GENERAL BUSINESS of the OFFICE Answered under the article Duty.

ATTENDANCE Daily.

- 1. Hours of Business From Ten till Three.
- 2. Holidays..... Not exceeding Fifteen in the Year.

January 18th.	November 5th.
May 29th.	Three Days at Easter.
June 4th.	Three at Whitsuntide.
September 22d.	Three at Christmas.
October 25th.	

INCREASE or DIMINUTION in SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS since 1782, and the Occasion thereof.

Mr. Astle held the Office of First Clerk in the Record Office in the Tower, with a Salary of £200 per Annum, which Office was determined by an Order of the Lords of the Treasury, dated January 16th, 1784, stating, that Mr. Astle having been promoted to the Office of Keeper of the Records, on account of his perfect sufficiency for the same, their Lordships were of opinion, that the employment of First Clerk might cease and determine, and the Salary of £200 per Annum be saved to his Majesty's Civil List.

All which is humbly submitted by

THOS. ASTLE,
Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.

March 27th, 1798.

from the Select Committee on Finance, 1798.

the RECORDS in the TOWER of LONDON.

1797.			DEDUCTIONS, 1797.			Total Disbursements.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Net Receipt Annual, upon an Average of the last Three Years.	Other Employments Places, or Pensions, under Government.	Their Annual Value.
Other Emoluments.	From whence.	Total Receipt.	Taxes.	Deputies and Clerks.	Other Deductions.					
No other, except Allowance for Clerks, and occasionally for Incidents.	From the Exchequer.	£. s. d. 688 19 8	Land Tax £100 per annum, stopped at the Exchequer.	Clerks and Necessary Man, £120.	For 1s. and 6d. duty Treasury and Exchequer Fees, £98.	£318	£. s. d. 370 19 8	£. s. d. 397 8 7	Receiver General of the 6d. Deductions, on an Average of 21 Years. First Commissioner in the State Paper Office, without Salary or Emolument.	£. s. d. 662 11 7

A LIST of such Repertories or Calendars which have been made to the Records in the Tower since March, 1775.

- 3 Folio volumes of Bills and Answers in Chancery, in the time of Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First.
- 4 Volumes of Indexes to the Patent Rolls, from King John to Edward the Fourth.
- 9 Volumes of Calendars to the Clause Rolls, with their Indexes Locorum, Nominum et Rerum.
- 2 Volumes of Inquisitions ad quod damnum, from Edward the Second to Henry the Sixth, with their Indexes Locorum et Nominum.
- 1 Volume of Index for the Hundred Rolls of the Counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Oxford.
- 1 Volume of Index to the Perambulations of Forests in the time of Edward the First, and to other Records relative to Forests.
- 1 Quarto Volume of Calendar to the Miscellaneous Records.
- 21 Volumes of Repertories and Indexes made and added to the Office.

REPERTORIES to the Records in the Tower, which have been procured by Mr. Astle for the Use of the Record Office in the Tower.

- 4 Large folio Volumes of Calendars to the Patent Rolls, from King John to Edward the Fourth.
- 1 Index to the Charter Rolls, from King John to Edward the Fourth.
- 1 Index Locorum et Nominum to the Patents of Edward the Third.
- 2 Printed Volumes of Doomsday.
- 6 Printed Volumes of the Parliament Rolls.
- 1 Printed Volume of the Cartæ Antiquæ, Walliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, published, in 1774, by Sir Jos. Ayloffe and Mr. Astle.
- 5 Ancient Indexes and Calendars to sundry Records in the Tower, procured from different Places, MSS.
- 20 Volumes procured by Mr. Astle for the use of the Office.

ADDITIONAL WORKS done for the Record Office, since April, 1793.

All the Parliamentary Writs and Returns of Members to Parliament, from 16th of Edward the First to 17th of Edward the Fourth, which were tedious to find out, new regulated and made easy to find.

All the Bills and Answers in Cæsar's Chapel in the time of Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First, entirely new arranged, cleaned, and new parchment tickets put to them, to the amount of near 3,000. Done in 1794 and 1795.

In 1776, the leads of the White Tower, which covers the Record Room, new laid by Mr. Astle's application.

In 1789, in consequence of the Office of Ordnance being on fire in 1788, Mr. Astle procured the Record Office to be repaired and fortified with iron doors, and other necessary securities, for the safety of the Office.

ROBERT LEMON, Clerk.

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Extract from the Report of the Select Record Committee, 1800.

"Mr. Robert Lemon is the Chief Clerk in the Office, (who is assisted by his Son Robert Lemon, Junior,) a person very expert in the reading and transcribing of Records; and further assistance is had on any press of business or other emergency. The attendance is daily from ten till three, except on particular holidays, which do not exceed fifteen in the year. The allowance made for Clerks by the Public, produces net, after deducting Taxes and Fees paid at the several Offices, £123 12s. A Table of the Fees is set forth in the Appendix No. 1. hereunto annexed, as is also an Account of the Number of Searches and Copies made at the Tower, and of the net annual amount thereof for the three last years, (vide Appendix, No. 2.

"Mr. Robert Lemon, Senior, is the only person who has the Keys of the Records preserved in Wakefield Tower, and in the White Tower, which are daily deposited in a secure place before he leaves the Office. The necessary Man has the Key of the Office Room, but he has no access to the Records.

Appendix, No. 1.—A Table of Fees which have been taken at the Record Office in the Tower, for Searches and Copies of Records, conformable to ancient usage, and to the last Order made by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, dated 28th November, 1743.

	£	s.	d.
1. For every Search, the time being known.....	0	10	0
2. For a General Search, the time not known	5	5	0
3. For every Inspection or Reading of a Record, 6s. 8d., which is to be deducted if a copy of such Record be ordered	0	6	8
4. For copying a Record, each brief sheet 5s. 6d., which is at the rate of one shilling per law sheet, of 72 words.....	0	5	6
5. For copying any short Record on one stamped sheet of 1s. stamp	0	6	8
6. For examining and signing each copy of a Record.....	0	2	0
7. For translating the same as copying, for each brief sheet.....	0	5	6
8. For every search for an Inquisition post mortem, or ad quod dampnum, the same as in the first article, viz.	0	10	0
9. For searching for Summonses to Parliament, each summons.....	0	10	0
10. For searching for Sittings in Parliament, each proof.....	0	10	0
11. For searching for a Bill and Answer in Chancery, the time being known under each letter of the alphabet.....	0	10	0
12. For searching for Depositions in Chancery, the time being known under each letter of the alphabet	0	10	0
13. For a general search for Depositions in Chancery	2	2	0
14. For a general search for a Bill and Answer in Chancery, from the beginning of Elizabeth to the end of Queen Anne in 1714	3	3	0
15. For copying Chancery Proceedings, each sheet of 90 words.....	0	1	0
16. For re-examining a copy of a Record made in the Office, besides the search for each copy, each brief sheet.....	0	1	0
17. For re-examining Chancery Proceedings, the copies made in the Office, besides the search, each Chancery sheet of 90 words.....	0	0	1
18. Nothing to be examined with the Records but what is on stamps, and the copies made in the Office.			
19. For attending with Records out of the Office, each Record 20s. per diem, as by Act of Parliament allowed, besides the Fees for the search of each Record, and for the copy according to the length, if there is not time to make the copy.....	1	0	0

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Appendix, No. 2.—An Account of the Numbers of Searches and Copies which have been made at the Tower during the three last years, and of the Net Produce thereof.

	Searches and Copies.	Net Produce.
1797.		
For the Quarter ending at Lady Day, 1797	9	£. s. d. 13 11 6
Do. ending at Midsummer	6	6 7 5
Do. ending at Michaelmas	9	12 6 6
Do. ending at Christmas	7	6 14 3
	31	38 19 8
1798.		
For the Quarter ending at Lady Day, 1798	16	16 14 0
Do. ending at Midsummer	5	3 7 0
Do. ending at Michaelmas	10	9 3 9
Do. ending at Christmas	6	3 15 7
	37	33 0 4
1799.		
For the Quarter ending at Lady Day, 1799	11	17 0 8
Do. ending at Midsummer	11	15 2 1
Do. ending at Michaelmas	8	11 4 2
Do. ending at Christmas	11	7 6 0
	41	50 12 11

Total amount of the three last years :

	£. s. d.
1797.....	38 19 8
1798.....	33 0 4
1799.....	50 12 11
	£122 12 11"

Mr. Astle was in 1800 Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

Extract from the Report of the Commissioners appointed for examining into the Duties, Salaries and Emoluments of the Officers, Clerks and Ministers of the several Courts of Justice.— Court of Chancery, 1818.

KEEPER OF THE RECORDS IN THE TOWER.—“ The duty of this Officer is carefully to preserve the Rolls and Records in the Tower of London; to attend at the Record Office by himself or his deputy; to produce Rolls and Records to persons who apply for them, and to make copies of the same; to attend both Houses of Parliament and the Courts of Judicature with such Records when required, and to arrange and make Indexes of the Records.

As keeper of such Rolls and Records he has, for more than a century past, received a salary of five hundred pounds a year, payable out of the Treasury.

This officer is, and has been ever since the year 1704, supervisor of the business of sorting and digesting the Rolls and Records, for which purpose certain allowances, by way of salary, have been made at different times under Treasury Warrants to Clerks attending the Record Office. The number of these Clerks, and the amount

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of the salaries to them, have varied. Ever since the 5th of July, 1809, there have been four Clerks, with the following salaries fixed, with the approbation of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records.

First Clerk	£250 year.
Second	200 do.
Third	150 do.
Fourth	100 do.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have also authorized the employment of two supernumerary Clerks, at one hundred and twenty pounds per annum each.*

No Fees appear to be due to the Deputy or Clerks.

FEES According to the Order of 1743.	FEES taken.	FEES Recommended to be allowed.
£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
Every particular search, or for several searches relating to the same matter, if made within four terms inclusive 0 10 0	Every search, the time being known 0 10 0	(a) 0 10 0
Every sheet copied . . . 0 1 0	 0 1 0	 0 1 0
The Master or Deputy's hand to each copy 0 2 0	Taking down each Re- cord, and the inspection or reading of the same, (which is deducted if a copy of such Record be ordered) 0 6 8	(b) 0 6 8
Examining any old copy under the Master or his Deputy's hand 0 2 6	Examining and signing each copy of a Record . . 0 2 0	 0 2 0
	Re-examining a copy of a Record made in the Office, beside the fee for the search for each brief sheet 0 1 0	(c) 0 1 0
Every Record carried out of the Office to either House of Parliament, or to any of the Courts of Judi- cature 1 0 0	Re-examination of any copy of Chancery Pro- ceedings made in the Of- fice, each Chancery folio . 0 0 1	(d) 0 0 1
	 1 1 0	(e) 1 1 0

(a) By the time being known, the reign being known is, in practice, understood to be meant. This fee is, at the present time, and probably has been ever since the year 1774, frequently compounded for in the following manner:—When the time is not known within the compass of any particular reign, so that numerous searches may be expected to be necessary, the sum of five guineas has been taken for a general search through the Office. Where the search has been general, from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth to the end of that of Anne, for a bill and answer, the sum of three guineas has been taken as such composition. Where the search has been general for depositions in Chancery within the same period, two guineas has been taken as the composition. These compositions for fees appear to be, in many in-

* [These two Clerks, who had been principally employed in framing the Calendars of the Chancery Proceedings, were suppressed during the Duke of Wellington's administration.]

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stances, mitigations of the charge which the officer might make under the Order of 1743. It is probable that the search mentioned in that order had a primary, if not an exclusive application to Chancery Proceedings, such being the only ones arranged by terms. But by fair analogy to the order, four terms would mean a year, as applied to Records not classed by terms. The officer now searches a whole reign for ten shillings; whereas by the apparent analogy of the order, he might take ten shillings for each year searched in that reign without any composition; and if parties were not desirous of compounding where the reign was unknown, searches for proceedings not classed by terms, might extend through a series of reigns at ten shillings per year in each of those reigns; and as applied to the Chancery Proceedings, the searches might extend through so many terms, that at the rate of ten shillings for each four, the fees would greatly exceed what is taken under the present composition.

(b) This fee appears to have been taken ever since the year 1772, and was probably taken before.

(c) The brief sheet contains five folios and a half. This fee appears to have been taken in this form and of this amount ever since 1772, and, upon the whole, we recommend it to be allowed.

(d) This fee appears to have been taken ever since 1778, and is the same as is taken in other offices for a similar proceeding.

(e) This fee appears to have been of its present amount ever since the year 1778.

The hours of attendance at the Record Office in the Tower are, from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, excepting on holidays.

The Holidays are, the King and Queen's birth-days, the King's Coronation and Accession, the 30th of January, the 25th of March, Good Friday, three days at Easter, three days at Whitsuntide, the 29th of May, the 24th of June, the 29th of September, and three days at Christmas."

RECORD OFFICE, ROLLS CHAPEL, CHANCERY LANE.

*Extract from the Return made by Thomas Leach, Esq. Keeper of the Records at the Rolls Chapel, in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 15th December, 1831, of the total amount of all Fees, Emoluments, or Perquisites, received for Searches, (either in respect of Private or other Indexes, or otherwise,) and Office Copies of Ancient Records, for the last three years.**

" Total Amount of all Fees received for Searches, Copies, and all other business in the Rolls Chapel Office, for Three Years, from 1st January, 1829, to 31st December, 1831, except for General Searches in Mr. Kipling's Private Indexes	£	s.	d.
Amount received for General Searches in Mr. Kipling's Private Indexes during the same period	3857	0	2
	316	1	0
	£4173	1	2

* [The Secretary has in vain applied to the present Keeper of the Records in the Rolls Chapel, for his Return to the Questions sent to him last year by the direction of the present Record Board.]

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Extract from the Report of the Lords Commissioners, 1740.

"The Jury find that this is an ancient Office, which doth, and of right ought to, belong to the Master of the Rolls, and as such to the Court of Chancery. They also find, that for the discharge of the duty belonging to this Office, there were usually six Sworn Clerks of the Chapel; but his Honour the then Master of the Rolls finding so many Clerks unnecessary, suffered the places of such Clerks as were dead before, or died in his time, to continue vacant, till, being all dead, he admitted and swore Robert Sanderson, Esquire, now Usher of the Court, and Mr. William Rooke, the present Clerk of the Chapel, into that office, and afterwards, when Mr. Sanderson's place as Clerk of the Chapel became vacant by his admittance into the office of Usher of the Court, his Honour did not admit any other person as Clerk there; the profits belonging to the Clerks of the Chapel being no more than what was deemed a sufficient recompense for the attendance and trouble of one Clerk.

They find the Clerk of the Chapel is constantly to attend to search for Records there, and to make Copies and Exemplifications of the same; to attend upon the Master of the Rolls for the cancellation of Letters Patent, Deeds, Recognizances, or other Records in the Chapel; to attend with any of the Records when required by order of either Houses of Parliament, and also on any other Court when directed thereto by any order of the Lord Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls; and that the Fees which he may lawfully take are as follow, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For the Search of the Calendar Book of every year.....	0	1	0
For the Copies of all Records in the Chapel of the Rolls, for every sheet containing fifteen lines, and six words in each line.....	0	0	8
For every skin of Parchment or Vellum exemplified, (including a Fee of six shillings and eightpence, payable to the Master of the Rolls,) for each exemplification	1	6	8

But they are of opinion, that in every such skin there ought to be written at least sixteen sheets, each sheet computed at ninety words.

For every Cancellation, ten shillings, whereof there is due to the Master of the Rolls six shillings and eightpence.....	0	10	0
For the re-examination of every copy written out of the Records in the Rolls, for every sheet	0	0	1
For the Clerk's hand to all the Copies taken from the Rolls	0	2	0
For the attendance with every Record out of the Rolls, by order	1	0	0

The Sub-commissioners, by their Report, say, 'that the Fee of eightpence per sheet of Copies of Records is, though an ancient Fee, a very large one; and that whereas the Officer besides takes two shillings for his hand to the examination of every such Copy, they think, as he is paid so largely for copying, he ought to certify the same to be a true copy without further Fee.'

As this appears to be an office of very great trust, and the profits arising therefrom not more than a sufficient recompense to the Officer executing the same, and the Fees objected to by the Sub-commissioners appearing to be ancient as the fortieth of Queen Elizabeth, we are of opinion to agree with the Jury, and disagree with the Sub-commissioners, in such part wherein they differ from the Jury as to these Fees."

(THE ROLLS CHAPEL.)

Extract from Order made 28th November, 1743, by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and Sir William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls.

“As to the office of Clerk of the Chapel at the Rolls.

That the said Clerk do not demand or take any greater Fees or Rewards, for the business done or to be done in this Office, than the Fees or Rewards following, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
For the Search of the Calendar Book, for every year	0	1	0
For the Copy of all Records in the Chapel of the Rolls, for every sheet containing fifteen lines, and six words in each line	0	0	8
For every skin of Parchment or Vellum exemplified, including a fee of six shillings and eightpence payable to the Master of the Rolls for exemplification	1	6	8

But in every such skin there ought to be written at least sixteen sheets, each sheet computed at ninety words.

For every Cancellation, ten shillings, whereof there is due to the Master of the Rolls six shillings and eightpence	0	10	0
For the Re-examination of every Copy written out of the Records in the Rolls, for every sheet	0	0	1
For the Clerk's hand to all the Copies taken from the Rolls.....	0	2	0
For the attendance with every Record out of the Rolls, by order	1	0	0"

(THE ROLLS CHAPEL.)

Extract from the Appendix to the 27th Report

AN ACCOUNT of the OFFICE of the CLERK of RECORDS

Officer.	His Name.	By whom Appointed.	How Appointed.	When Appointed.	Duration of Interest.	Executed in Person or by Deputy.	RECEIPT,	
							Salary.	Total Amount of Fees.
Clerk of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.	John Kipling.	By the Master of the Rolls.	By being admitted to take an Oath of Office, as anciently accustomed; before the Master of the Rolls, who signed the Record of his Admission.	30th March, 1775.	For life.	In Person and by Clerks.	None.	£ s. d. 297 14 3

DUTY.

GENERAL BUSINESS of the OFFICE.—“ This is an ancient Office of the Court of Chancery. The Duty of the Officer is to make *Indexes or Calendars to Grants and other Records, as they are brought to the Rolls Chapel annually, from various Offices*, in order that those who have occasion to search may more readily find the Grants or other Instruments wanted. To make Office Copies of Records; to write to the Great Seal Exemplifications, &c.; to attend the two Houses of Parliament and the Courts of Judicature occasionally with Records; to attend the Master of the Rolls, on Cancellation of Recognizances, Deeds, and Letters Patent, and to enrol some Instruments upon Record.

ATTENDANCE.

1. Hours of Business..... From Ten in the Morning until Three, and from Five in the Evening till Eight.
2. Holidays..... None, except a Week at Christmas, and at Easter and Whitsuntide.”

INCREASE or DIMINUTION in SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS since 1782, and the Occasion thereof.

“ Upon Reference to my Accounts* for the year 1782, and the subsequent years, I do not perceive any material Variation in the Emoluments of my Office, upon Averages of three Years taken together; but the Average of Three or Four Years after my appointment to the Office in 1775, exceeded the subsequent Averages by about £150 a Year; and the average Amount in the time of my late Predecessor, Mr. Ropke, exceeded, as I have reason to believe, my present Average by about £400 a year. Notwithstanding the Fees of Office are fixed, yet in many cases much must depend upon the different sentiments of Officers executing the same Office. *I have generally thought it right to allow gratuitous access to the Records to Gentlemen of the Profession of the Law, and others desirous of consulting the Records for assistance in their studies, and also to authors who appeared to me engaged in useful Publications*, a privilege which my Predecessor was accustomed (as I have been informed,) to grant in very few instances, perhaps from the inconvenience and abuse which he had experienced it to be liable to. He had certainly great and acknowledged merit, in restoring many of the Records to order, and in making them useful to the Public, and his Record knowledge and attention to the duties of his

* [Mr. Kipling was in 1798 Keeper of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.]

from the Select Committee on Finance, 1798.

in the ROLLS CHAPEL in the COURT of CHANCERY—distinguishing

1797		Total Receipt.	DEDUCTIONS, 1797.			Total Disbursements.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Net Receipt Annual, upon an Average of the last Three Years.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
By whom paid.	Other Emoluments.		Taxes.	Deputies and Clerks.	Other Deductions.				
By Persons applying to search the Records, or their agents.	None.	£ s. d. 297 14 3	Land Tax for Fees, £ s. d. 32 0 4 Parish and other Taxes for the Office. £ s. d. 16 12 6	Clerks. £ s. d. 125 0 0	For stationary, Laundress, Coals, Candles, and other Incidents, about £ s. d. 36 0 0	£ s. d. 209 12 10	£ s. d. 88 1 5	£ s. d. 191 12 0	None.

Office were universally allowed; and as he was entitled to no Salary for his care of the Records and making Indexes, and had been at considerable expense in the Collection of various Manuscript Books, (since purchased by me at a great price of his Executors,) which were of Importance to him by way of assistance in Searches, he thought it reasonable to expect a proportionate advantage in the execution of his Office, but many of those who applied to search the Records, not taking these circumstances into consideration, considered his claims for Fees as too high. The Fees of Office for Searching are One Shilling each year, and under every Letter of the Alphabet in which a search is made; it is therefore obvious, that persons not possessed of exact references, may often be put to very considerable expense and trouble in searches, much of which trouble may be saved by a personal Search of the Officer, and upon these occasions my Predecessor often received large sums by way of Composition for the Fees, according to his discretion; and other cases frequently occurred, in which differences of opinion arose on the propriety of his Charges, which sometimes occasioned applications to the Court, in which Counsel were heard on both sides, yet it is but justice to him to say, that I never heard of any instance in which his Conduct was either censured by the Court or not justified. Altercations on account of Fees are, however, so unpleasant, that I have in most cases, been accustomed to limit my Composition for Fees on Searches of this sort to Five Guineas, and have endeavoured, in other instances, to avoid as much as I could every occasion of disagreement, but the consequence has been, that the Profits of my Office are (as I humbly conceive) much below the trust and the duties of it. Yet I still continue to pay £32 a year for Land Tax, although the Income has been reduced so as to make my proportion considerably higher than that of other Officers assessed in the same District; and it may be observed, that the business of the Office is very fluctuating and uncertain, requiring at times attendance out of Office Hours, yet as I cannot have any occasional Assistance, (the old hands being familiar only to very few,) I am under the necessity of breeding up young Clerks, to whom I pay constant Salaries, which (though higher than the profits of my Office may be thought to allow) are inadequate, considering that these Clerks devote their youth to an employment of little use to them in other situations of life."

(THE ROLLS CHAPEL.)

Extract from the Report of the Select Record Committee, 1800.

The custody of the Records in the Rolls Chapel, and of all other Records under the care of the several officers of the Court of Chancery, belongs to his Honour the Master or Keeper of the Rolls, and they are never carried out of the office without his order, upon application by motion in open Court, or by petition preferred for that purpose. The immediate care of those in the Rolls Chapel belongs to me.* Notwithstanding I have usually employed three Clerks to assist me in the arrangement of the Records, and to make and transcribe Indexes and Copies, I intrust only my head Clerk to take down and replace the Records, unless in the presence of myself or such head Clerk; and his hours of attendance are daily from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, and from five till eight, except a week at Christmas, and at Easter and Whitsuntide; but there is no access allowed to the Records after dark. None of the Clerks have any Salaries, Allowances, or Emoluments whatever paid to them by the public, but are wholly paid by me; and, as I stated in my Return to the Select Committee on Finance in the year 1798, I have no Salary, Allowance, or Emolument from the Public, for my care of the Records, except certain Fees for Searches, Copies, &c. as mentioned in the same Return, to which I beg leave to refer, as it states various particulars relating to the produce of these Fees ever since I have had the office, and previously thereto. I have, in the First Schedule hereto annexed, set forth a Table of the several Fees demandable by me for each Search, Certificate, or Copy of the said Records, &c., or Attendance with a Record; and have, in the Second Schedule hereto annexed, set forth an Account of the net Annual Amount thereof, upon an average of the last three years, ending at Christmas last.

There is no person specially intrusted with the care of the Records, &c. whose duty it is to attend upon every Search, and to take care that every Record, &c. be duly and safely restored to its proper place, except myself and my head Clerk, no other person having access to the keys of the Rolls Chapel, and of the presses. Either he or I, or both of us, are regularly here during office hours; and although applications for Searches are generally made to him, I am usually attendant in the office during the principal part of the morning, except during the Summer vacation, and am frequently referred to upon Searches, being always ready to give any information in my power, to those who apply to search, on the subject of their inquiries; and I have ever made it a point, that all Records taken down for inspection be restored to their proper places the first opportunity, and at the farthest within the space of a week.

In the Third Schedule hereunto annexed, I have stated the number of Searches, Certificates, and Copies, Re-examinations of Copies and Attendances respecting the said Records, &c. which have been made and transacted in my Office during the last three years, ending at Christmas last, and have specified the particular years, and the Number of Searches, Copies, &c. in each year."

* [The late Mr. Kipling, already named, was also at this time Keeper of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.]

(THE ROLLS CHAPEL.)

"The First Schedule referred to by the above Statement; containing a Table of the several Fees demandable by me for each Search, Certificate, or Copy of Records &c. or Attendance with a Record.

	£	s.	d.
For Search of the Calendar each Year, under each name	0	1	0
For taking down every Roll	0	2	6
For taking out any Instrument from any Bundle	0	6	8
For every Copy, (being copied close on double Sixpenny stamped Paper) each Sheet of Paper	0	5	6
For the Certificate of its being a true Copy	0	2	0
For every Attendance with a Record (besides the Copy)	1	1	0
For every Vacatur, Attendance, &c.	1	5	10
For the Re-examination of an old Copy for Evidence (besides the Fee for Search and taking down the Roll) for each of the above sheets of paper...	0	1	0

The Second Schedule referred to by the above Statement, containing an Account of the Net Annual Amount of such Fees upon an average of the last Three Years ending at Christmas last, but subject to a deduction for Land Tax, Clerks' Salaries, &c.

Amount of Fees for Searches, Copies, Attendances, Re-examinations, and

Vacaturs of Records in 1797	291	13	3
The like in 1798	242	8	8
The like in 1799	286	6	10
	3)	820	8 9

Average..... £273 9 7

The usual Disbursements respecting the Office are contained in my Return to the Select Committee on Finance in 1798.

The Third Schedule referred to by the above Statement, containing the Number of Searches, Certificates, and Copies, Re-examinations and Attendances respecting the said Records, &c. which have been made and transacted in my Office during the last Three Years ending at Christmas last, specifying the particular Years, and the Number of Searches, Certificates, and Copies, &c. in each Year.

Searches for Records in 1797	260	0	0
The like in 1798	314	0	0
The like in 1799	333	0	0
	3)	907	0 0
Average.....	£302	0	0

Copies of Records in 1797	84	0	0
The like in 1798	74	0	0
The like in 1799	81	0	0
	3)	239	0 0
Average.....	£80	0	0

There are no Certificates made, except of the correctness and examination of Copies.

Re-examinations of former Copies in 1797	13	0	0
The like in 1798	10	0	0
The like in 1799	6	0	0
	3)	29	0 0
Average.....	£10	0	0"

(THE ROLLS CHAPEL.)

	£	s.	d.
Vacatur of Records in 1797	1	0	0
The like in 1798	13	0	0
The like in 1799	0	0	0
	3)	14	0 0
Average	£5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Attendances with Records in 1797, besides the Attendances for the purpose of Vacating	3	0	0
The like in 1798	0	0	0
The like in 1799	3	0	0
	3)	6	0 0
Average	£2	0	0

Copies from Records in the Rolls Chapel being admitted as evidence in all cases, attendances with Records are very rare.

Many other Searches have been made during the above period by literary men, and with a view to publications, of which no account has been kept, the Fees having been remitted."

Extract from the Report of the Fee Commissioners, Court of Chancery, 1818.

KEEPER OF THE RECORDS IN THE ROLLS CHAPEL, OR CLERK OF THE CHAPEL OF THE ROLLS.

"The duty of this officer is, to take care of the Records in the Chapel at the Rolls; to make annual Indexes or Calendars of them, as they are brought to the Chapel; to attend and produce such Indexes and Records to those who are desirous of making Searches, or of reading the Records themselves; to make Copies and Exemplifications of the same when required; to attend the two Houses of Parliament or their Committees, and the Courts of Judicature, with the Records, when required; to attend the Master of the Rolls on Cancellations of Records of Recognizances, Deeds, and Letters Patent.

This Officer does not employ a Deputy, but is assisted by Clerks paid by himself.

He receives no salary or emolument beyond what is derived from the Fees herein-after mentioned. The Commissioners on Public Records have granted some few sums to the Keeper of the Records for labour which he was not bound to perform; the whole of which sums have been given by him to his Clerks.

FEEES	Fees Taken.	FEEES
According to the Order of 1743.		Recommended to be Allowed.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Search of the Calendar Book for every year 0 1 0	0 1 0	(a) 0 1 0
Copy of all Records in the Chapel of the Rolls, for every sheet containing fifteen lines and six words in each line 0 0 8	0 2 6	(b) 0 2 6
Every skin exemplified, including six shillings and eight-pence to the Master of the Rolls for each exemplification . . . 1 6 8	0 6 8	(c) 0 6 8
Each skin to be sixteen sheets, each sheet computed at ninety words.	0 1 3	(d) Every sheet containing fifteen lines and six words in each line, viz. ninety words . 0 1 3
Every cancellation, including six shillings and eight-pence to the Master of the Rolls . . . 0 10 0	1 6 8	 1 6 8
Re-examination of every Copy written out of the Records in the Rolls, each sheet 0 0 1	0 10 0	 0 10 0
Clerk's hand to each Copy . . . 0 2 0	Each seventy-two words . . . 0 0 3	(e) Each ninety words . . . 0 0 3
Attendance with every Record out of the Rolls by order . . . 1 0 0	 0 2 0	 0 2 0
	 1 1 0	(f) 1 1 0

(THE ROLLS CHAPEL.)

(a) Parties desirous of making Searches, being frequently unprovided with the necessary heads for reference by means of the Indexes or Calendars attached to the office; and it being thus uncertain to what number of years the search might extend, without the use of such a private Index or Calendar as is herein-after mentioned; the Fee has in such cases frequently been compounded for at the desire of the party making such search; and the sum of five guineas, and no more, has been taken by the present officer, though a larger sum seems to have been taken on the same occasion by his predecessor.

(b) (c) It appears that these two Fees have been taken ever since the present officer came into the office, now above forty years ago; and they appear to have been received in the time of his predecessor.

(d) This charge of one shilling and threepence appears to have been made for the last fifteen years, before which time the charge was one shilling. On the subject of this Fee we have felt ourselves bound to consider, that many of these Records are in the Latin language, and written in abbreviated hands, which few persons at the present time can read without having been in some measure educated for the purpose, in addition to a knowledge of the Latin language. That Clerks so qualified cannot be found without difficulty, and cannot be employed without being adequately remunerated for their labour. Upon these considerations, and upon a view of the general circumstances of this office, we recommend this Fee to be taken, agreeably to the order of 1743, as to the number of words in a sheet, and at one shilling and threepence for each sheet.

(e) (f) It appears that these Fees were taken at their present rate as far back as the year 1770. We recommend upon the whole, as to the first of these Fees, the allowance of threepence for each ninety words, and upon the second of these Fees, that it be allowed as now taken.

The Emolument derived from this very important office appears to be little more than sufficient to pay the necessary expenses belonging to it, amongst which is to be reckoned a compensation to skilful and experienced Clerks. The present Officer has usually employed a Chief Clerk, and sometimes one, but more usually two Clerks under him. In a Return made in the year 1800 by this Officer to a Committee of the House of Commons on Public Records, he has given a detailed account of a private Index or Collection of References to Records, alphabetically arranged; this Collection was originally purchased by his predecessor, Mr. Rooke, and has since been bought by himself from Mr. Rooke's representatives. He states himself to have since added various useful references, distinct from the annual Calendars or Indexes, which he considers it to be the duty of his office to make. He considers it of great importance to the public, that this collection should be attached to the office, and states himself willing so to attach it, upon the grant of a suitable salary to the office.

The hours of attendance are, from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, and from five till eight in the evening.

The holidays observed are, one week at Christmas, one week at Easter, and one week at Whitsuntide, besides Good Friday, and General Thanksgiving and Fast days."

THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE—EXCHEQUER.

Extract from the Return of Henry William Vincent, Esquire, the King's Remembrancer.—1833.

" There is not any officer or clerk appointed for the arrangement of the Records in the custody of the King's Remembrancer, with a salary from the public; but the arrangement and entries are made by the clerks in the office, in manner following, viz.

The Memoranda or Remembrance Rolls are laid by the sworn clerks, who enter the subject of the several Rolls composing the same in the Agenda Books, together with the number marked on each successive Roll.

The English information, English Bills and Answers thereto, and proceedings, are filed by the Clerk in Court concerned for the plaintiff, in each cause.

Writs returned, Affidavits, Petitions, and other proceedings, are placed on their respective files by the Clerks in Court who issued such Writs, or exhibited such Affidavits, Petitions, or other proceedings.

A Table of the several Fees demanded by the First and Second Secondaries, and the Sworn and Side Clerks in the King's Remembrancer's Office, for Searches and Copies of Records.

		£.	s.	d.
By the First and Second Secondaries.	} For every Search in the Ancient Books and Documents in their custody	0	13	4
		0	6	8
		0	1	6
		0	1	0
		0	1	0
By the Sworn and Side Clerks.	} For every Search for a Record at Westminster, 6s. 8d.; or ac- cording to the time occupied in such Search, per hour . . .	0	6	8
		0	0	4
		0	6	8
		0	1	6
		0	1	0
		0	0	8

The person specially entrusted with the care of the Records in the custody of the King's Remembrancer at Westminster, is the Chief Usher of the Exchequer for the time being, who is Court Keeper, and it is his duty to attend as required with the key, when the Court is shut, for the purpose of enabling the clerks of the office to make searches amongst the Records; and it is the duty of the clerk who requires the Court Keeper's attendance for such purpose, to be present with the Bag Bearer of the office upon every search, and to take care that every Record, after being inspected and copied, be restored to the proper place.

Two General Orders enforcing former regulations respecting Searches were made by the Court, on the 4th day of June, 1810, and the 27th day of November, 1810, and are in the following words, viz.

THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.)

Monday, the 4th day of June, 1810.

The Court having taken into consideration the present state of the Records of this office,—It is this day ordered, that the Clerks in Court do in future observe the following Regulations :—

First—That if any or either of them hath or have in his or their custody or power any Public Records, he or they do restore the same to the proper files or places within one month from the date hereof.

Second—That after having concluded a search, they do restore to its proper file and place every Record by them removed from its proper place in the course of such search, before they leave the Record Rooms.

Third—That if it should be necessary to remove any Record from the Record Rooms at Westminster to the office in the Temple, to be copied, that they do not suffer the same to be removed out of the said office to be copied, and that they do restore the same to its proper file and place with all convenient speed.

Fourth—That they do cause a Public Book to be deposited in one of the Record Rooms, in which the title of every Record removed out of the Record Rooms shall be entered by the Clerk in Court who removes the same, with the day of the month on which the same was removed, and also the day on which the same shall be replaced, and that he do sign his name to each of the said entries.

Fifth—That they do not place any Record in any press in the Record Rooms under lock and key.

And it is further ordered, That the Deputy Remembrancer do, on the 1st day of Easter and Michaelmas Terms in every year, deliver to the Lord Chief Baron a certificate containing a List to be extracted by the Junior Sworn Clerk from the Public Book above mentioned of all the Records removed out of the said Record Rooms, which have not been brought back and restored to their proper files and places, together with the names of the Clerks in Court who so removed the same.

TAYLOR,
for the Sworn Clerks.

A. MACDONALD,
A. THOMSON,
R. GRAHAM,
GEO. WOOD.

Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1810.

On reading the certificate of Mr. William Gatty, the Junior Sworn Clerk, bearing date the 5th day of November instant, in pursuance of the General Order of the fourth day of June last, It is ordered, that the Clerks in Court, Court Keeper, and Bag Bearer, do in future respectively observe the following Regulations :—

First—That the Court Keeper do not deliver the keys of the Record Rooms to any person whatever, except to one of the Clerks in Court, accompanied by the Bag-bearer.

Secondly—That the Clerks in Court, or any or either of them, do not proceed to make a search in the Record Rooms without the presence of the Bag-bearer for the time being.

Thirdly—That the Bag-bearer for the time being do attend the Clerks in Court, on searches, in the Record Rooms, from the beginning to the end of such search; and do not make any search without the presence of a Clerk in Court; and in case of the sickness or necessary absence of the Bag-bearer, the Court Keeper do attend in his stead.

(THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.)

Fourthly—That in case, after a search is completed, the Records shall not be restored to their proper places, the Junior Sworn Clerk for the time being do report the same to the Court as soon as the same shall be discovered by him, together with the name of the Clerk in Court who made such search; and that he do also certify any default in the Court Keeper, either in his delivery of the keys contrary to this order, or in refusing to attend in the absence of the Bag-bearer.

A. MACDONALD,
A. THOMSON,
R. GRAHAM,
GEO. WOOD.

The deranged state and condition of the Records after the removal in 1822, the difficulty of access, and the unfitness of places wherein deposited, obviated and diminished searches from the want of prospect of finding, and difficulties in the way of making them, from darkness, dampness, and other impediments. That an account of profits derived from searches and copies of Records, after 1822, and from thence and until the end of 1831, would not be a just criterion whereby to form a right judgment of an average during preceding and subsequent times."

Extract from the Report of the Select Record Committee—1800.

"There is not any person appointed for the arrangement of the Records with a salary from the public; but the arrangement and indexes are made by the Clerks in Court without fee or reward, though not without considerable expense, in manner following:—

The Remembrances are at present laid by the Sworn Clerks, who enter the Rolls composing the same in the Book De Agendis, each Sworn Clerk in rotation laying a Remembrance which comprizes the Inrolments during one year.

The English Informations, English Bills, Answers, Demurrers, Exceptions, and other proceedings, are filed by the Clerks in Court concerned in the cause, for which they are intitled to a fee of two shillings; and when the pleadings are come in, the Clerk in Court for the plaintiff annexes the same together, and places them on the file of that county within which the suit arises, having first entered the county, and the names of the plaintiffs and defendants, in the Bill Book.

Commissions to examine witnesses, and depositions taken thereupon, when returned into Court, are delivered to the Junior Sworn Clerk, who enters in a book, intitled, "The Book of the Returns of Commissions," the county, and the names of the plaintiffs and of the defendants, and the number of schedules annexed to each Commission; and when publication has passed, the Commission and Depositions are placed by him on the proper file.

Special Commissions, and Inquisitions taken thereupon, are entered in the said Book by the Clerk in Court who issued such Commission, and are afterwards placed by him on the proper file.

Writs returned, Affidavits, and other proceedings, are placed on their proper files by the respective Clerks in Court who issued such Writs, or who exhibited such Affidavits or other proceedings.

(THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.)

Table of Fees demandable for Searches, Copies of, and Attendances with Records.

Fees of the Clerks in Court:

	£.	s.	d.
For every Search, not exceeding the space of one hour, during Term	0	3	4
The like out of Term	0	6	8
For copying every sheet, consisting of 78 words	0	0	8
Ditto if it be an ancient Record	0	1	0
Attending with Records by Order of Court, or of a Baron . . .	1	1	0

Fees of the Court Keeper:

For every Search made by a Clerk in Court, when the Court is shut	0	2	0
---	---	---	---

Fees of the Bag-bearer of this Office:

For every Search during Term	0	1	0
The like out of Term	0	2	0

An Account of the net Annual Amount of the Fees received by the Clerks in Court respectively for Searches, Copies of, and Attendances with Records, for the Three Years, ending 31 December, 1799.

Sworn Clerks :

	£.	s.	d.
Edward Taylor, First Secondary	3	10	8
David Burton Fowler, Second Secondary	5	18	0
Alexander Bennett	1	12	6
William Lane	4	10	0
Craven Ord	5	8	0
William Pope	3	16	5
Charles Gapper	7	19	4
Hutton Wood	7	12	4

Side Clerks who have served their Clerkships :

John Woodhouse	—	—	—
William Kirkby	2	0	3
William Gatty	11	11	1
William Thompson	2	0	0
James Alexander Myers	—	—	—
William Bowyer	13	6	8
Jonathan Green	—	—	—
George Vanderzee	20	0	0
William Pyke	4	14	0
George Walker	—	—	—
John Windus	—	—	—
Anthony Rich	—	—	—
Robert Spranger	—	—	—
Francis Smith	—	—	—
Hugh Maurice Jones	—	—	—
Richard Tallemache	—	—	—
John George Donne	—	—	—

(THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.)

There is not any officer whose duty it is to attend upon every search, and to take care that every Record be duly and safely restored to its proper place; but no person is admitted into any Record Room without the presence of a Clerk in Court, who calls the Bag-bearer to assist him in taking down and replacing the bundles wanted, and in case copies are required, to carry the same to the office for that purpose; and it is the duty of the Clerk in Court, making such search and taking any Record to the office, to take care that every such Record be duly and safely restored to its proper file and place."

Extract from the Report of the Fee Commissioners—Court of Exchequer—1822.

The Report of the Fee Commissioners contains only the following passages that relate to the subject under consideration.

First Secondary in the King's Remembrancer's Office.

"The office of First Secondary is always held by the senior Sworn Clerk in the King's Remembrancer's office.

The duties of this office are to have the custody and care of the Red Book, and several other ancient books, records, and documents, a particular account of which is contained in a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons on Public Records, made in 1800. Two of the books mentioned in that Report to have been then in the custody of the First Secondary, one containing Pleas of the Forest in the Duchy of Lancaster, and the other containing a Survey of the Manor of Cookham in Berkshire, are not in the custody of the present officer. We have been unable to ascertain where the same now are. It appears from a memorandum in the hand-writing of the late First Secondary (now deceased), that these books were missing in 1808.

It is also this officer's duty to make searches, copies, and exemplifications of the books and documents in his custody, and to attend with such books and documents when required.

It appears by the presentment of the Jury as to this office, in 1738,* that the First Secondary had at that time the custody of all depositions taken before the Barons of the Exchequer, upon their deaths or removal.

The hours of attendance and holidays observed by the First Secondary, are the same as observed by the Sworn Clerks, which will be particularly stated in the part of our Report which relates to those officers.

This office is executed in person; but, in the absence of the First Secondary, from illness or from any other cause, the Second Secondary attends and performs the several duties of the first; and if both the Secondaries should be unavoidably absent, the next Sworn Clerk in seniority officiates in their stead.

The First Secondary has no salary.

The First Secondary performs several duties, and receives several fees, connected with the public revenue. Concerning these duties and fees, we do not conceive it necessary to make any particular statement.

[* This is the presentment of the Jury of "Ancient Attornies and Practitioners," impannelled by the Sub-Commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of 1732. Copies of the proceedings of these Sub-Commissioners appear to have been laid before the House of Commons in 1757, but the Fee Commissioners state, that they have not been able to discover "where the original Presentments of the Juries and Reports of the Sub-Commissioners, if in existence, are now to be found."]

(THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.)

The other Fees received by the First Secondary are as follow : * —

FEES Taken.		FEES recommended to be Allowed.
	£. s. d.	
For every search in the ancient books and documents in his custody	0 13 4	(a) The same fees as recommended to be allowed to the Sworn Clerks for searches, for attendances with records, and for copies.
Attending the Court of Exchequer with any book or document	0 13 4	
Attending any other Court therewith, per diem	1 1 0	
For every copy or extract from an antient book or document, from 3s. 4d. to 13s. 4d.	—	

(a) Fees on similar occasions are received by the Sworn Clerks in regard to the general Records of the office. We recommend that the First Secondary receive the same fees as we have recommended to be allowed to the Sworn Clerks on such occasions."

Second Secondary in the King's Remembrancer's Office.

"The Sworn Clerk for the time being, next in succession to the senior Sworn Clerk, in the office of the King's Remembrancer, is the Second Secondary.

The duties of this officer, besides those which belong to him in common with the other Sworn Clerks, are as follow :—To keep in his custody divers ancient Books of Record, containing decrees of the Court of Augmentations, and various other books and documents, a particular account of which is contained in the Report of the Committee on Public Records, made in 1800.

To make searches, copies, and exemplifications of the books and documents in his custody; also to attend therewith when required.

The hours of attendance of this officer, and the holidays kept by him, are the same as those observed by the Sworn Clerks, for which we beg leave to refer to the part of our Report which relates to those officers.

The duties of this officer are executed in person.

The Second Secondary has no salary.

The presentment of 1738 does not mention any fee as claimed or taken by the Second Secondary.

This officer receives the following fees :—

FEES Taken.		FEES recommended to be Allowed.
	£. s. d.	
For every search in the ancient books and documents in his custody	0 13 4	(a) The same fee as recommended to be allowed to the Sworn Clerks for searches, for attendances with records, and for copies.
Attending the Court of Exchequer with any book or document	0 13 4	
Attending any other Court therewith, per diem	1 1 0	
Copy or extract from any book, document, or record, per folio of 78 words	0 1 0	

(a) Fees on similar occasions are received by the Sworn Clerks, in regard to the general Records of the office. We recommend that the Second Secondary receive the same fees as we have recommended to be allowed to the Sworn Clerks on such occasions.†"

* [Here and in succeeding places those fees only have been extracted that are connected with the Records.]

† [In the Appendix to the 27th Report from the Finance Committee of 1798, it is stated, that there are no fees or other emoluments belonging to the office of Second Secondary, except such as arise from searches and copies of certain ancient Records in his custody.]

(THE KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.)

Sworn and Side Clerks in the King's Remembrancer's Office.

SWORN CLERKS.

"The Sworn Clerks are eight in number ; they hold their offices for life, and are appointed by the King's Remembrancer from amongst the side clerks. The senior Sworn Clerk is always the first Secondary, and the next in seniority the Second Secondary, as has been already mentioned.

It is the duty of the Sworn Clerks to search and make copies of all Records (except of such Records as are in the custody of the First or Second Secondary).

It is stated in the presentment of the jury, as to this office, in 1738, that the Sworn Clerks have the Records under the King's Remembrancer, and are to take care the same are duly filed, and digested or deposited in proper order, with calendars or indexes referring to the bills, answers, depositions, and enrolments of deeds. We conceive this duty still to subsist. The manner in which it is now performed, as to bills, is by entering under the head of the county in which the suit arises, the names of the plaintiff and defendant. The bills, answers, replications, and rejoinders, in the respective causes, are annexed together, and filed. The depositions taken on commissions are referred to in a book, called the Commission Book, containing the names of the parties. Whatever might be the mode of performing these duties at the time of the presentment, we conceive that it would be much more advantageous to the suitors, that at the end of every year, the proceedings in that year should be alphabetically indexed by these officers, with a reference to the file on which each proceeding is placed.

Many of the earliest Records of this office are undigested, and without indexes ; and *it appears to us, that the public convenience would be materially promoted by a better arrangement of these Records, and the formation of Indexes to them.* We think it would not be just to require the Sworn Clerks to perform so laborious and expensive a duty without adequate remuneration, but that the same should be performed either by means of the Commissioners on Public Records, or otherwise, as to Your Majesty's wisdom may seem fit.

The duties of the Sworn Clerks are executed in person.

They do not receive any salary.

The office in which the two Secondaries, and the other Sworn Clerks, transact their business, called the Exchequer Office, is open, and attendance is given there from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, and from the first days of Michaelmas and Hilary terms until the last day of the sittings of the Court after those respective terms, the attendance is from six until nine in the evening ; and for the rest of the year, the hours of attendance are from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, and from six in the evening until dusk. In cases of emergency, attendance is given, although out of office hours, or on holidays. No gratuity or sum has been received by the Sworn Clerks, or any clerk or person employed by them, for transacting business on holidays, or at any other times than during the usual hours of attendance.

The Holidays kept are as follow :

Christmas-day and the twelve days following.

The 30th of January.

Good Friday.

Three days in Easter week.

Ascension-day.

Three days in Whitsun week.

Lord Mayor's day in the afternoon only.

King's Birth-day in the afternoon.

Purification or Candlemas-day in the afternoon.

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In the year 1807, the Lord High Chancellor, with the assistance of the then Master of the Rolls, revised the fees of the Sworn and Waiting Clerks in the Court of Chancery, and made an order upon the subject. By that order, the fees therein mentioned were directed to be received, according to a Schedule annexed; by which the former fees were materially increased.

In consequence of that order, the Sworn and Side Clerks in this office, whose duties in equity causes are similar to those of the Sworn and Waiting Clerks in Chancery, conceived it to be reasonable that they should receive the like fees for the like services, and therefore they prepared a table of increased fees, to be submitted to the Court of Exchequer; which table was carried into the Deputy Remembrancer's Office, and has been acted upon ever since.

It is stated to us, that such table of increased fees was laid before the Court of Exchequer by the late First Secondary; but no order was made by the Court on the subject.

These increased fees have been the subject of frequent taxation before the Deputy Remembrancer, and have been allowed by him ever since the year 1807, and have, in some instances, been brought incidentally under the notice of the Court. It appears, that the allowance of some of these increased fees was objected to, in a cause of Donnison against Curry, where exceptions were taken to a report of costs made by the Deputy Remembrancer. These exceptions were argued before the Barons, and over-ruled.

The Solicitors to the principal Revenue Boards have objected to any such increase of fees in revenue causes in their departments, and the old fees are still taken from such Solicitors.

FEES Taken.		FEES recommended to be Allowed.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
For office copies of all proceedings, excepting old Records, per sheet, exclusive of stamp duty and paper	0 0 8	(a) Office copies of all proceedings, excepting as follow, per sheet, exclusive of stamp duty and paper	0 0 8
For copies of old Records, an additional charge is made.		Copies of Latin Records, subsequent to the Restoration, per sheet	0 1 0
		Copies of all Records anterior to the Restoration, per sheet	0 1 6
For the search of every ancient Record at Westminster, 6s. 8d., or according to the length of the search	0 6 8	(b) For every search for one or more Records or Documents, or in one or more Documents or Books, if occupying an hour or less ..	0 6 8
For every other search, for every term	0 0 6	If more than one hour and less than three ..	0 13 4
		If three hours or more	1 1 0
		A search, occupying more than one day, to be considered as a separate search on a succeeding day.	
		No fee to be taken for a search for proceedings in a cause on behalf of a party, whilst the cause is pending.	
Attending any other Court with a Record of this Court, per day, besides expenses....	2 2 0	(c) Attending with Records on any Court other than the Court of Exchequer, if in London or Westminster, or within two miles thereof, per day	1 1 0
		If in the country, besides expenses, per day..	2 2 0
Examining copies with Records, in order to their being given in evidence, per sheet ..	0 0 2		0 0 2

(a) The charge for copies of Records of early date has not been uniform in this office. Some of the Clerks in Court have taken 1s. per sheet for these copies; and, in cases of great antiquity, or difficulty in transcribing, have taken 1s. 6d. per sheet. We recommend the fees to be allowed, as stated in the second column.

In regard to granting copies of parts of Records, without a copy of the whole, the practice of the Office has not been uniform. *We think parties should be permitted to*

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take copies of such parts of Records as they may desire, without being compelled to take copies of the whole. When copies of parts of Records have been permitted to be taken, a charge of 6s. 8d. or 13s. 4d. has been made. We think the sum of 6s. 8d. may be properly received for any extract from a Record; but if the fee per sheet, calculated at the rate recommended by us, would amount to a larger sum than 6s. 8d., then we think that such larger sum may properly be received.

(b) The presentment contains a fee for searching every ancient Record at Westminster, 6s. 8d. For every other search, for every term, 4d.

The more modern Records are kept in the office of the Sworn Clerks, and the more ancient ones at Westminster, to which place the Records are removed, whenever the place allotted for them in the office is full.

The fees contained in the first column are those which these officers claimed before us.

Several Clerks in Court, of very extensive business, have stated to us the practice they observe, in relation to the fees for searches. The result is, that there has been a great want of uniformity in the Office, in the mode of taking these fees, and that each Clerk has taken them very much according to his own view of the recompense due to himself for the time occupied, or the trouble taken.

We do not deem it necessary to state at great length (as we must do if we entered into detail on this subject) the various modes in which fees for searches have been received.

It appears to us, that the practice of all the Clerks in Court ought to be uniform on the subject in question; and the mode stated in the second column is the best that occurs to us of providing a reasonable compensation to these officers, without injustice to those who employ them in making searches.

Searches are made by the Clerks in Court, at the instance of parties, in Documents ancient and modern, of so many kinds, and arranged in such different manners, that we think it impracticable to state any satisfactory mode of measuring the remuneration to these officers, otherwise than by the time employed by them in the search. When general searches are requested to be made by these officers, as they sometimes are, on which occasions parties desire to be satisfied upon some particular subject, without knowing amongst what Documents, or in reference to what period, search is to be made for the purpose, we see no objection to the Clerks making reasonable arrangements with the parties, as to the remuneration to be made in such cases. We consider such arrangements as compositions for fees otherwise demandable, and that this may operate in the generality of instances, as a mitigation of the charge to the party.

(c) The presentment contains no fee to the Clerks in Court, for this Attendance. Records are sometimes required to be produced in evidence, both in the Court of Exchequer and in other Courts. Before the year 1807, the Clerks in Court charged 1l. 1s. a day for attending with Records, in other Courts than the Exchequer, if in London; if they attended at the Assizes, they charged, in addition to that fee, their chaise-hire and expenses. Since the year 1807, the Clerks in Court have received 2l. 2s. per day, in addition to their expenses, for attending other Courts than the Exchequer. If the Clerk in Court searches for the Record he is required to produce, he is paid the usual fee for the search, in addition to the fee for attendance.

We believe that the Clerks in Court have occasionally received a fee for attending the Court of Exchequer with a Record on the trial or hearing of a cause or matter depending in the King's Remembrancer's Office. We are of opinion, that the Clerks in Court ought not to receive a fee on this occasion, in addition to what they receive for the search, and for attending the Court when employed in the cause. If the Clerks in

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Court attend the Court of Exchequer with a Record, on any trial or hearing of any cause or matter not depending in the King's Remembrancer's Office (in which case they would receive no fee for attending the cause), we see no objection to their receiving the same fee for so attending with a Record as if they attended in any other Court than the Court of Exchequer.

We recommend the fee to be received as stated in the second column."

SIDE CLERKS.

"The appointment of the Side Clerks has been already mentioned under the head of the Sworn Clerks. Each Side Clerk has a right to practise in the name of the Sworn Clerk to whom he is articulated, or to whose division he belongs.

The service, attendance, and fees of the Side Clerks are the same as those of the Sworn Clerks, with very few exceptions.

The holidays and hours of attendance of the Side Clerks at the Office are the same as those of the Sworn Clerks. The Side Clerks have no salary or other emolument, excepting fees for business done."

Bag Bearer in the King's Remembrancer's Office.

"The King's Remembrancer and the Secondaries, Sworn Clerks, and Side Clerks in this Office are, and have been for a great length of time, in the practice of employing a Bag Bearer to take care of the Office in which their business is carried on, and to assist them in the various matters which they transact.

The Bag Bearer made no return to the House of Commons in the year 1730, and the Presentments of the Jury and Reports of the Sub-Commissioners make no mention of the duties or fees of the Bag Bearer.

No sufficient evidence has been laid before us, that the Bag Bearer in this Office is an officer of the Court, nor do we consider him as such.

Under these circumstances, we do not deem it necessary to specify the services performed by the Bag Bearer, nor the emoluments he derives by salaries and payments from the officers by whom he is employed.

The only sums affecting the suitors, which the Bag Bearer has been in the practice of receiving, are sums of 1s. in term and 2s. in vacation on searches at Westminster. These sums have been taken in addition to what the Clerks in Court have received for themselves on the same occasions. An increase has been made to these sums when several bundles of Records have been taken down, or when a search has occupied a considerable time, either by taking a sum for each bundle, or otherwise.

We think that the Bag Bearer should be paid by the Clerks in Court for the services rendered to them on searches, and that in future no sum ought to be received from the suitors by the Bag Bearer, or for his use, on such occasions."

THE LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.—
EXCHEQUER.

Extract from the Return of J. M. Grimwood, Esq. the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to the Questions of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records, 1832.

"No particular officer or clerk is employed for the custody or arrangement of the Records; they are considered as being in the custody of the Remembrancer, the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks having an exclusive right to make any searches within their respective assignments, and it is considered the duty of every officer causing any Record to be removed from its place to see it replaced as soon as done with, and every Sworn Clerk before his admission is sworn to take care of and not raze or embezzle any Record.

The daily attendance is from 10 to 4.

There is no salary allowed to any officer for the care or custody of the Records, the only emolument arising to the officers for searches is 6s. 8d. each search, and 1s. 4d. per folio (seventy-two words,) for any copies, and 6s. 8d. for examining and signing, and £1. 1s. for attendance with a Record in any of the Courts. The Bag-bearer has 1s. for every search when made in the Record room, but 2s. 6d. for any Record brought from the Record room to be copied.

It is the duty of the Bag-bearer of this office to attend on every search, and to take care to replace the Records when removed for searches or copies; each officer by whose direction they are removed being accountable for this being done.

A Table of the several Fees taken in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, for each search, certificate, copy of, or attendance with a Record.

To the Secondary or Sworn Clerk.

	£.	s.	d.
For every Search	0	6	8
For every Copy per folio (containing 72 words)	0	1	4
For examining, and for his certificate of the correctness of a copy	0	6	8
For every attendance with a Record	1	0	0

To the Bagman.

For every Search, when made in the Record Room ..	0	1	0
For every Record brought from the Record room to be copied	0	2	6

The number of Searches of 1829	37
Do. Do. 1830	24
Do. Do. 1831	21

The number of Copies of 1829	7
Do. Do 1830	8
Do. Do. 1831	4

As far as can be ascertained the above is correct, but two of the principal officers of this office have died within the last three years."

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*Extract from the Return made in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons,
dated the 15th December, 1831.*

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, (EXCHEQUER.)

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of all Fees, Emoluments and Perquisites received by the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks in the Lord Treas- urer's Remembrancer's Office, for Searches and Office Copies of Records for the last three years, ending 31st of December, 1831	129	6	2

No Fee received for general Search during this period.

J. M. GRIMWOOD, *First Secondary.*

HENRY PLAYFORD, *Second Secondary.*

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

J. W. STANMER.

W. FOXTON."

SOMERSRT HOUSE,
16th January, 1832.

*Extract from the Appendix to the 27th Report from the Select Committee on
Finance.—1798.*

As it is not probable the Members of the Board are aware that the Finance Report of 1798 contains any notice of the Records in this office, it may be useful to subjoin the following passage :—

"In this office are several very valuable Records, the principal whereof are the Memoranda, which consist of such matters as have been enrolled in this office. The ancient Memoranda comprehend a very great number of Pleadings and Proceedings, Commissions and Surveys relating to Crown Lands during the time of their being in the hands of the Crown; being either the ancient property of the Crown, or escheats by reason of attainders, or lands held of the King, *in capite*, which Pleadings are considered to be very ably drawn, having been usually settled by the first Crown lawyers. Other Records of this office consist of the Originals of Chancery, and all of them were accustomed to be kept in Record rooms, adjoining to the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster; but his Majesty having been pleased to command the removal of them in the year , in compliance with an Address of both Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of rendering the access to those houses more convenient, they were removed in bags to Somerset Place, and have been ever since deposited in rooms there, near to the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office; but those rooms not yet having been fitted up with presses convenient for placing them in order, no access can be had to any of the said Records, which hath been attended with great inconvenience to many persons who have had occasion to resort to them, and there is great reason to fear these Records may be much injured if they should continue long in their present state."

Extract from the Report of the Select Record Committee, 1800.

"No particular Officer or Clerk has been employed by this Remembrancer* for the custody or arrangement of his Records, &c. since their removal from Westminster. Before they were so removed they were, and now are in the custody of this Remembrancer, who takes an oath on his admission into his said

* [Sir Richard Heron.]

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Office, 'that he will safely and surely keep, or do to be kept, to the use of the King and his heirs, all the Rolls, Records, and other Muniments committed to his custody.' But the general care of all the Records in the Treasury or Record rooms of the Court of Exchequer in Westminster Hall, is, as this Remembrancer believes, in the Chief Usher of the said Court; and none of them were permitted to be carried to any other Court without an express Order of the Court of Exchequer, or of one of the Barons thereof. The Keys of the Court of Exchequer are under the care of the Chief Usher, who has Keys to the several Record rooms within the said Court; but this Remembrancer and his Deputy had Keys to his Record rooms, and they and the Secondaries and other Sworn Clerks had constant access thereto, when the Court was open; but out of Term time neither the Remembrancer nor his Deputy, nor the Secondaries or other Sworn Clerks could have access to the Records, without applying to the Chief Usher to open the doors of the Court within which the Record rooms were, for which service the Chief Usher received a Fee of two shillings. And this Remembrancer saith, that during all the time he hath enjoyed the said Office, the Sworn Clerks in his Office have been the only persons employed in making Searches and Copies of all Records for Suitors, and received the Fees payable in respect thereof; and there being no convenient room at Westminster, where the Secondaries and other Sworn Clerks could copy Records of much length, they were permitted to carry such Records to the Office of this Remembrancer, giving a note to the Chief Usher, or his Deputy, of each Record so removed by them; which note was delivered up on the Record being returned to its place. The Books of Orders are under the immediate care of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer or his Deputy. No particular Officer or Clerk is concerned in the arrangement of the said Records; but it is the duty of the Bag-bearer of the Office to attend on all Searches, in order to take down and replace the Records in the presence and under the superintendence of the Officer making such Search. No regular attendance was given at the Record rooms at Westminster; this Remembrancer and the Secondaries, and other Sworn Clerks, attending there only as occasion required. No Salary, Allowance, or Emolument is paid to any of the Officers by the Public in respect of the custody and arrangement of the said Records, &c. except the Fees mentioned in the Table hereunto subjoined; and also except the ancient salary of forty marks, payable at the Exchequer to the Second Secondary for executing the Originalia of Chancery. A Table of the several Fees so taken by the Sworn Clerks in this office for each Search, Certificate, Copy of, or attendance with the said Records, &c. is hereunto annexed; but the Records having been inaccessible, no profit has arisen in respect thereof for several years. How long the Sworn Clerks have been the only persons employed in making such Searches, &c. this Remembrancer cannot set forth, there being no mention thereof in the representation from Henry Thomson and Thomas Madox,* nor in the presentment by the Jurors impannelled and sworn the 9th of July 1735, for inquiring into the Offices of the Court of Exchequer; so much whereof as relates to this Office is printed in Mr. Jones's Preface to his Index to Records: Nor are the Fees, mentioned in the said Table to have been taken by the said Sworn Clerks, so mentioned in any of the Schedule of Fees annexed to the said presentment, as to enable this Remembrancer to form any judgment respecting the same.

No person has been specially intrusted by this Remembrancer with the care of the said Records since their removal from Westminster, except that the Bag-bearer, who resides in this Remembrancer's apartments, adjoining the rooms where the said Records now are, hath the Keys of such rooms."

* [Respecting this "Representation," see the Report from the Select Record Committee, 1800, p. 155.]

(THE LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.)

A Table of the several Fees taken in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office for each Search, Certificate, Copy of or Attendance with a Record :

To the Secondary or Sworn Clerk :

	£.	s.	d.
For every Search	0	6	8
For every Copy per folio 8d., and to the Under Clerk 2d. each folio containing 72 words in all	0	0	10
For examining, and for his Certificate of the correctness of a Copy	0	6	8
For every attendance with a Record	1	1	0

To the Bagman:

For taking down and replacing every Record on a Search	0	2	6*
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* [The Return of Sir Richard Heron who was Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in 1800, contains some other passages, the memory of which it is expedient to revive by transcribing them in this place :—

“ This question (*a general question as to the best means of rendering the use of the Records more convenient to the Public,*) encourages the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer to represent to this Honourable Committee, that as the Records belonging to his Office are removed from under the care of the Chief Usher of the Court of Exchequer, it is become necessary for their preservation that some person should be appointed to the custody of them ; and as he is of opinion it would be very important, and render the use of the said Records, &c. more convenient to the Public, if such person was well read in Records, and capable of methodizing and arranging such of the Memoranda, Originalia, and other Records as have so lain in disorder, and of making Repertories and Indexes to them, this Remembrancer would have great satisfaction in appointing any such person as should be named or approved of by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to the immediate custody of the Records in his Office, under such regulations, with respect to the days and hours of his attendance for Searches, and in other respects, as this Honourable Committee should recommend. Such an appointment would, so far as respects the Office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, remedy the inconvenience complained of by the Committee so appointed to view the Cottonian Library, in their Report of 1732. ‘ That the Records of the Exchequer at Westminster were inconveniently placed, and the resort to them often prevented by the absence of the proper Officers.’ A person so to be appointed might reside in the apartments allotted to this Remembrancer in 1766, by the then Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in consequence of this Remembrancer's representation to their Lordships, ‘ That the residence of some person near his Records, which are of great value, would be the means of making them better understood, and would contribute to preserve a knowledge of Records in general,’ to which may be added the representation of the said Committee for viewing the Cottonian Library, in their said Report of the advantages which would attend the appointing persons of skill and accuracy to make a General Index of all the Public Records ; and if this Honourable Committee would be pleased to recommend a suitable salary to such persons, and an allowance to be made for vellum and cord to new bind and cover such of the said Records as may require it, this Remembrancer hopes the said Originalia and Memoranda may, after proper Repertories and Presses shall be assigned and prepared for the reception of his Records, be very soon restored to the order they were in previous to their Removal from Westminster ; and that the Memoranda, Originalia, and other Records which are in disorder, may in time be so digested and arranged so as to be preserved and made useful to the Public, especially as the said Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, and particularly the Second Secondary, in respect of his duty concerning the Originalia, have represented to this Remembrancer, that they are ready to give every assistance in their power to forward such arrangement, and to the making proper Repertories and Calendars or Indexes for the purpose of rendering the said Records useful to the Public ; but within what time such Repertories or Calendars and Indexes to the said Records could be completed, it will be very difficult to ascertain, until the same shall be selected and arranged.”

This portion of Sir Richard Heron's Return did not meet with the approbation of the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, who made some observations on it, which it is also desirable should not be forgotten, but for a very different reason.

They state that after they had prepared answers to the Questions of the Select Committee, they “transmitted the same to the Remembrancer, and having lately been informed of his having delivered in his Return to this Committee, they requested leave to inspect the same, and having accordingly perused the Remembrancer's said Return, they forbear to trouble this Committee with any answer to the Questions concerning the several sorts of Records in the said Office, and the Repertories or Calendars to the same, as the statement thereof by the Remembrancer does not appear to vary in any material instance from the answer so prepared by them at his desire ; but feeling themselves called upon by the order of the Committee to represent what appears to them necessary, in order to make the Records useful to the Public (which as they conceive is the immediate object

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Extract from the Report of the Fee Commissioners, Court of Exchequer, 1822.

" Searches in this Office are either in the Records or in the Order books. The Records are searched by the Sworn Clerks, and the Order books by this Officer (*the*

of the Committee) it is proper they should mention, that in one of the answers so prepared by them, they stated that they were ready (and the Second Secondary in particular, in respect of his duty concerning the Originalia) to give every assistance in their power, to put all the said Records into order, and to make such Repertories and Calendars or Indexes as are deficient; but that as the Junior Sworn Clerk, who had least employment in the Office, was ready to give a strict and diligent attention to that service, and to undertake the more laborious part of it, they hoped that this Committee would be pleased (particularly as the emoluments of his situation as Junior Sworn Clerk were very small) to recommend him to the Honourable House of Commons for a suitable recompense, and that an allowance would be made for an extra clerk, and for porters, to assist in the said work, and for vellum and parchment; and they apprehend that with this assistance, the Records would be digested in the space of three or four months, after a proper place should be prepared for the reception of them; and that the Repertories and Calendars or Indexes wanted, might be completed within the space of two or three years after the said Records should be arranged.

" That the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks observe, that the Remembrancer in his said Return hath represented it to be necessary, that some person should be appointed by him to the custody of the said Records, well read in Records, and capable of methodizing the same, and making Repertories or Calendars of them, who should reside near the Records, and have a proper salary; but the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks request permission humbly to submit to the Committee, that no such new Officer is at all necessary. That all the Records of the Court are, in the eye of the law, in the custody of the Treasurer and Barons of the Court. That such of the Records in this Office as have been sent by Mitimus under the Great Seal, have been always directed to them, and not to the Remembrancer. That Writs are always directed to the Treasurer and Barons, and not to the Remembrancer, for certifying the tenor of Records in this Office as in other Offices of this Court, and that it is the duty of the said Secondaries and Sworn Clerks to transcribe the Records in this Office for the express purpose of being so certified. That they and their predecessors have time out of mind had constant and uninterrupted access to the said Records; and that they who are bred in the said Office from early youth, and are admitted by the Remembrancer as Officers of the Court of Exchequer, after a regular service under articles of clerkship, to one of the Secondaries or Sworn Clerks, in like manner as is done in the King's Remembrancer's Office, and in the other Offices of the Court, take an ancient oath that they will not raze or embezzle the said Records, and have at all times had the care and arrangement thereof, as will evidently appear upon due investigation; and that it is the duty of the Bag-bearer of the Office, in their presence, and under their direction, to take down and replace the said Records upon every Search, and that he has ancient and acknowledged Fees for such service; that the Catalogue of the Memoranda and Originalia, referred to by the Remembrancer in his Return, and therein stated to have been taken by Mr. Tayleure, formerly one of the Secondaries in this Office, appears by the subscription of Mr. Tayleure, at the foot of the said Catalogue, to have been taken by him, and Mr. Batteley and Mr. Madox (Historiographer to his late Majesty King George I., and Writer of the History of the Exchequer), two of the Sworn Clerks in the said Office, in the year 1693, with great care and exactness, that they carefully reviewed all the Records belonging to the Office, and caused both the Records (meaning the Memoranda and the Originals out of Chancery) to be removed out of the several cupboards, and opened and looked them all over, and that they replaced them methodically in the several cupboards; and that on the inside of each door, where any Record was wanting, they put a Note of Deest (some parts as well of the said Memoranda as of the Originalia, which had been brought to the Office from Westminster Hall, having been burnt in the Fire of London, the Office being at that time kept in Ivy Lane, and others in the fire which happened in the Temple in Sir Thomas Robinson's Buildings, where the Office was then kept), and that such Account was taken twice over, to wit, at first removing the Records out, and at the replacing them; and it does not appear that the Remembrancer or his Deputy had any concern whatever in the said arrangement.

" That in or about the long vacation of the year 1766, John Perrott did, with proper assistance, in like manner re-sort all the said Records and put them into order, which was done at the expense of himself and of the rest of the Sworn Clerks; and no part of such expense was borne by the Remembrancer or his Deputy, who had no concern whatever therein; nor have they, or either of them, interfered in any manner in the care of the said Records, during all the time that the said John Perrott hath been in the said Office, and he was entered therein in or about the year 1746, having been articulated in or about that year as an Under Clerk in the said Office to his late brother George Perrott, Esquire, then one of the Sworn Clerks, who quitted the said Office in the year 1763, on being promoted to be one of the Barons of this Court.

" That the making Searches and Copies of all Records for Suitors (except of the Books of Entries of Orders, which are under the immediate care of the Remembrancer or his Deputy,) belongs solely to the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, who alone have Fees for Searches and Copies thereof, as appears by the ancient Lists of Fees of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer; and that if the Remembrancer should be permitted to appoint any

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Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer) or his Deputy. Searches of the Order books very rarely occur. This Officer makes no other Searches than for orders or for affidavits in relation to orders, and his Fee is received for such Searches only."

new Officer to the care of the said Records, it would be a very dangerous innovation, and much obstruction would probably be given to the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, in their ancient and accustomed recourse thereto, and their right to their due Fees for Searches and Copies would be very likely to be invaded; for notwithstanding that the Remembrancer (who acquired the said Office in the year 1755) has acknowledged, in his Return to this Committee, that the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks have been the only persons employed to make Searches, and Copies of Records, during all the time that he has known the Office, yet he thereby appears to entertain a doubt how long such right has been exercised by them.

"That in regard to the present disorder of the Records, which has been occasioned by the removal of them from Westminster Hall for the accommodation of the Public, the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks humbly hope that such allowance as before proposed by them will be made to the Junior Sworn Clerk for putting them in order, and for making such Repertories as were neglected to be made in the time of their predecessors; but the Secondaries and other Senior Sworn Clerks claim no recompense for their own trouble in that service; and they and the Junior Sworn Clerk are ready and willing to continue to take due care of the said Records, as they had been accustomed to have before the removal thereof from Westminster Hall as aforesaid, without claiming any recompense whatever from his Majesty or the Public for such care, or for making future Repertories, after they shall have been so put into order, and the Calendars or Repertories now wanting shall be completed.

"That the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks having, in obedience to an order of the Select Committee on Finance in the year 1798, prepared (not without some labour) an Account of the said Office of Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, setting forth at large the Duties of the Remembrancer and his Deputy, and of the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks in the same Office, the Remembrancer made a Return to the same order in his own name, by inserting therein the Account so prepared by the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, but adding thereto certain claims inconsistent with their rights, and uncalled for (as they conceive) by the inquiries of the same Committee; and having declined to insert therein the Fees of the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, and referred the Committee to them for the same, the Committee thereupon made an order, requiring a Return from the said Secondaries and Sworn Clerks of their Fees, who accordingly, in obedience thereto, prepared their Return, wherein, among other things, they protested against the Return of the said Remembrancer, so far as it concerned their relative rights; and as the Remembrancer hath in his Return to the order of this Committee referred to the Return of the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, so by them laid before the Select Committee on Finance, and hath added to the before-mentioned statement (which they prepared at his desire) of the several sorts of Records in the said Office, and of the Repertories and Calendars or Indexes thereto, divers matters which do not appear to them to be within the object of the inquiries of this Committee, they request the permission of the Committee, merely to represent to them, that all such matters were stated at large to the Court of Exchequer in the year 1794, upon long and solemn argument; and in the year 1795 upon further argument, at the desire of the said Remembrancer, by able counsel, as well on the part of the said Remembrancer as on the part of Robert Deverell, Esquire, whom he endeavoured to introduce into the said Office, without having served a clerkship therein to one of the Secondaries or Sworn Clerks, according to ancient usage, in opposition to the undersigned Henry Playford, now the Junior Sworn Clerk in the said Office, who had served a regular clerkship to the undersigned John Matthew Grimwood; and that all such matters were fully answered by Counsel on the part of the said Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, or some of them; and the Court of Exchequer was pleased, after much consideration, unanimously to give judgment in the said year 1794, against the claim of the said Robert Deverell; and afterwards, upon a further hearing, at the instance of the said Remembrancer, in the said year 1795, unanimously to affirm their said former judgment, as will more fully appear by Reports of the said case, in Anstruther's Reports, pages 483, and 616; and the said Secondaries and Sworn Clerks humbly submit to this Committee, that the duties which belong to them to perform are very important to the Crown and to the subject, both in the administration of justice and also in relation to the public revenue, and that they require persons to be bred in the said Office, and to be conversant with the Records thereof from early youth, according to the usage of the said Court of Exchequer, which hath prevailed from great antiquity, as appears among other evidence and matters of Record, by a Writ of Privy Seal, directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry VI. inrolled among the Memoranda of the Exchequer, on the part of the King's Remembrancer; and therefore the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks humbly hope, that the Remembrancer will not be permitted, after so recent a determination of the Court of Exchequer, to introduce into the said Office any person unqualified by a regular service therein, to intermeddle with the said Records; but that the care and arrangement thereof will be left to the said Secondaries and Sworn Clerks, according to ancient usage, without the interference of any foreign Clerk, particularly as the introduction of a stranger by the said Remembrancer cannot fail to revive and continue old differences which ought to have subsided, being manifestly injurious to a regular discharge of the duties belonging to the several Officers in the said Office."]

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First Secondary in the Office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

"It is the exclusive duty of the First Secondary to make entries of various public accounts transmitted to this Office from the Office of the King's Remembrancer.

The duty of the First Secondary, as one of the Sworn Clerks, will be stated in the part of our Report that relates to those Officers.

This Officer receives an ancient salary of 5*l.* per annum, paid at the Exchequer, subject to deductions there made, &c."

Second Secondary in the Office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

"The duty of this Officer is thus stated by the jury in the presentment of 1735:—
'To execute the originals, being the estreats or transcripts from the Chancery, of all patent Rolls and Grants from the Crown, transmitted into the said Office; which is done by making a repertory to each transcript, containing a short abstract thereof, by way of index to the whole, and extracting the rents reserved to the Crown thereupon, to the end they may be put in charge for the King's service; for which service a fee of forty marks hath been allowed by the Crown, being the same Fee, as we are informed, hath been allowed ever since the originals have been transmitted from the Chancery into the said Office. And it is represented unto us, that, as this service is attended with much trouble and very inconsiderable profit, it hath not been performed in that manner it ought to have been by the Second Secondary in the said Office. That Mr. Henry Thompson, lately deceased, who was Second Secondary, finding great numbers of originals remaining undigested, that were transmitted from the Chancery in the time of his predecessors, and that it would be a work of much difficulty and expense to execute the said originals in the manner they ought to be, did for several years decline doing the said business and receiving the said forty marks, as he apprehended the same to be by no means a recompense for that service. And it is also represented to us, that *it will be for the public service, to have the said originals and Records, which have for many years lain in disorder, put into proper order*, and that a reasonable allowance should be made to the said Second Secondary for doing the same, so as that work may be carried on for the future, in such manner as that the said Records may be preserved and made useful, which at present they are not, for the cause aforesaid. And we further find, that the said originals have not been executed or put into due order since the reign of King Charles II. which may be of disservice to the Crown, and in our humble opinions ought to be redressed, and that no originals have been transmitted from the Petty Bag Office to the said Remembrancer's Office, since the beginning of the reign of the late King George: (viz. Geo. I.) And we also find that, that for the aforesaid reasons, the present Second Secondary hath not received the said fee of forty marks, or any part thereof.'"

"The Sub-Commissioners in their Report of 1739, state, that they entirely concur with the jury in their remarks on the state of the Secondary's Office, as to the executing originals.

We believe that repertories to the Originalia have been made down to the time of the Restoration, and that some indices have since been made to them, but not later than to the year 1768, as well by the Second Secondary as by others of the Sworn Clerks.

The Originalia have not for many years past been regularly transmitted to the Office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

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Though this matter does not appear to us, one, in which the suitors have a necessary concern, yet as they may be concerned in it, *we have thought it right to point out the want of regular Repertories to these Rolls.*

The arrear was so great when the present Second Secondary came into office, that we think it would be altogether unreasonable to expect him to perform the duty of making repertories to all the Originalia which are without these indices. We do not conceive that it properly belongs to us to suggest in what manner this duty should now be performed. *The labours of gentlemen acting under the Commissioners on Public Records might possibly be extended to this subject.*

It appears to us that the Originalia ought to be transmitted annually to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and that the Second Secondary should execute such of them as are sent in his own time.

The Second Secondary receives an ancient salary of 4*l.* per annum at the Exchequer, subject to deductions there made; and he also receives the salary of forty marks recently mentioned (subject to deductions.)"

Sworn Clerks and Under Clerks in the Office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

"The Sworn Clerks have, for more than a century past, been five in number; they are not appointed Sworn Clerks until they have served a clerkship of five years to one of the Sworn Clerks. After their appointment as Sworn Clerks, they rise by seniority, till they become also Secondaries.

The Records of this Office consist principally of Rolls of two kinds; the Memoranda, and the Originalia. The Originalia have been described under the Office of the Second Secondary. The Memoranda appear to be the proper Rolls of the Office, as containing the pleadings and such other matters as have been enrolled therein.

The Sworn Clerks have from time to time made repertories to these Rolls. The presentment states it to be their duty "to make Remembrances of the Records in the said Office, which are called the Memoranda."

The repertories are indices to the Rolls. As applicable to the memoranda, there are repertories down to about the year 1651. We do not conceive that it belongs to us to recommend in what manner these repertories should be continued to the present time: *the labours of gentlemen employed under the Commissioners of Public Records might, if deemed advisable, be extended to this subject.* We think, that in future, the Sworn Clerks should make repertories to such of the Memoranda as occur in their own times. Repertories to the Memoranda appear to us less necessary than they were in ancient times, as the business now transacted by the Sworn Clerks is very much of course, and after being transacted, is rarely referred to. A great part of the business transacted by the Sworn Clerks is entered, by way of minute, in the book kept in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, called the Agenda Book, by means of which a reference may be had to the proceedings on the Rolls.

For a long time past, but from what precise period we have been unable to discover, the Sworn Clerks have transacted their business, each in relation to certain counties of the kingdom. Whenever a vacancy occurs, the counties and cities allotted to the Sworn Clerk, who made such vacancy, are divided as equally as may be amongst his juniors, including the articulated clerk who succeeds to the Office of Sworn Clerk upon the occasion of the vacancy.

The Filacership has been considered equivalent to three counties in this allotment. The First Secondary has, as senior Sworn Clerk, the largest share, from partaking of repeated divisions of counties, once allotted to those who had been his seniors.

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The Second Secondary, as the next senior Sworn Clerk, has a considerable proportion of the counties not allotted to the first, and the other Sworn Clerks have smaller allotments. Each of the Sworn Clerks retains for his own use the fees he receives for business transacted by him.

No holidays are observed, but attendance is given at the Office in term time only, and until the seal day after term. The Office hours are from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon.

FEES taken.				FEES recommended to be Allowed.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Copying any matter, per folio, (when requested), excepting old Records	0	0	8	(a)	0	0	8
Copying an old Record (when requested) per folio	0	1	4	Copy of a Record of earlier date than statute 4 Geo. 2, c. 26, per folio	0	1	4
Examining or re-examining, and signing a copy	0	6	8	(b) Examining and signing a copy	0	3	4
Search for Records	0	6	8	Re-examining and signing a copy, if not exceeding 40 folios	0	6	8
Attending the Court with a Record	1	1	0	(c)	0	6	8
				(d)	1	1	0

(a) The presentment contains a fee of 8*d.* per sheet for copying any matter, not distinguishing old Records from other matters. Copies of any record, more modern (*ancient?*) than the 4th Geo. II., when the use of the Latin language and of the ancient court-hand was abolished as to legal proceedings, have been so rarely required, that we have been unable to ascertain what fee has been received in respect of them. When copies have been required of any other matters (as of pleadings before they have been made up into records), 8*d.* per sheet has been received for them. We believe, that until about the year 1808, the fee of 8*d.* per sheet was received by the Sworn Clerks for copies of old Records, and 2*d.* per sheet for the Writing Clerks. This fee to the Writing Clerks appears to have been taken during all the times of the present officers. The fee is mentioned in the return to the Committee of the House of Commons on Public Records in 1800; but it is not contained in the presentment of 1735. No sum is now taken by the Writing Clerks on the copies of old Records, in addition to the fee stated in the column to be now taken by the Sworn Clerks. *When persons have resorted to the Records for historical information, or as matters of curious research, the Sworn Clerks have, at their own discretion, permitted copies or extracts to be taken without fee.* No person has, as matter of right, been permitted to take an extract from a record, without taking a copy of the whole. If permission to take an extract only, instead of a copy, has been given, the same sum per sheet has been received for the extract as for a copy, unless a different agreement has been made between the officer and the party. *We recommend that parties be permitted, in all cases, to have an extract from a Record, without taking a copy of the whole, and that the same fee be taken for each sheet of an extract as for each sheet of a copy.* We believe that copies or extracts of old Records are rarely required. It appears to us, that the Sworn Clerks could not resort to the assistance of Writing Clerks having some knowledge of the French and Latin languages, and skilled in ancient hand-writings, without paying to such persons a remuneration disproportionate to their own fees, unless a considerable increase was allowed in such fees above the rate stated in the presentment. Upon the whole, we recommend these fees to be allowed, as stated in the second column.

(b) If the party wishes to examine the copy himself, for the purpose of producing it in evidence, he is at liberty to examine it with the Sworn Clerk previously to the delivery of the copy, without the payment of any additional fee. If a party applies at a subsequent time to examine a copy for the purpose of being given in evi-

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dence, such examination is called a re-examination, and the same fee is taken for it as for the original examination. We believe that when a copy has been of great length, the fee has been occasionally increased to 13s. 4d. We recommend that the fee mentioned in the presentment be the only fee taken on originally examining and signing a copy, and that the fee stated in the second column be allowed for a re-examination.

(c) The presentment contains a fee of 3s. 4d. to the Sworn Clerks for a search in order to make out a certificate, but does not otherwise notice a fee to them for a search. We believe that for the last fifty years 6s. 8d. has been taken by the Sworn Clerks for a search, excepting for the search in order to make out a certificate. The fee of 6s. 8d. is mentioned in the presentment to be taken by the Remembrancer for making a search. According to the practice of the last fifty years that officer has made no searches, excepting for orders, and for affidavits relating to orders; and searches for Records have been, as we believe, during all that time made by the Sworn Clerks. The fee received by them for such searches is the same as was taken by the Remembrancer at the date of the presentment. The fee is mentioned to be taken by the Sworn Clerks in the return of the Remembrancer to the Committee on Public Records in 1800. In cases of search attended with unusual trouble, we believe that something beyond 6s. 8d. has been taken by the Sworn Clerks, but such occasions have been very rare. Upon the whole, we recommend the fee of 6s. 8d. to be allowed to the Sworn Clerks for a search for Records.

(d) This fee is not mentioned in the presentment. It has very rarely happened that a Sworn Clerk has been required to attend the Court with a Record. When the case has occurred, it has saved to the party the expense of a copy, as the usual mode of giving a Record in evidence is by means of an examined copy. The fee of £1 1s. for attendance with a record, is mentioned to be taken by the Sworn Clerks in the return to the Committee on Public Records in 1800. We recommend this fee to be allowed."

Bag-Bearer in the Office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

"It is his duty, when required, to take down Records in the Record-rooms of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, that they may be inspected or copied, and to replace the same. To take care of the Records in these rooms, and to put or keep them in order under the direction of the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks.

The Bag-Bearer is appointed by the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer during his pleasure—he receives no salary.

This officer receives the following fees in relation to proceedings of a judicial matter:—

FEES taken.			FEES recommended to be Allowed.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
For taking down a Record in order for a search, and replacing the same.....	0	1 0		0	1 0
For bringing a Record from the Record Rooms to the Office in order to be copied, or for the inspection of a party, and taking back the same	0	1 6	(a).....	0	1 6

(a) The first of these fees is mentioned in the presentment.

The second of these fees is not mentioned in the presentment.

The return of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer to the Committee on Public Records made in the year 1800, states the sum of 2s. 6d. as received by the Bag-Bearer for taking down and replacing every Record on a search; and states no

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smaller or different fee in the case of a Record not being brought to the Office from the Record-rooms. About the year 1793, the Records belonging to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office were removed from Westminster Hall to Somerset House, where they now remain. Whilst the Records remained at Westminster Hall, we apprehend the fee of 2s. 6d. to have been taken by the Bag-Bearer, in consequence of the necessity of his attendance at Westminster Hall, as well upon the occasion of a search, as when a Record was taken to the office in order to be copied. For the last fourteen years at least the fees stated in the column have been received. The Office as well as the Record-rooms are now in Somerset House, but on different sides of that building.

Most of the Records are of a great size and weight, some consisting of upwards of a thousand Rolls of Parchment, and they frequently require the assistance of a porter for their removal. The Records are rarely brought to the office for any other purpose than that of being copied; but it sometimes happens that Records are of so great a length, that they cannot be conveniently inspected in the Record-rooms; in this case they are brought to the office for the purpose of inspection only. Upon the whole we recommend these fees to be allowed. We are of opinion, that the fee for bringing a Record to the office for the inspection of a party should not be taken, unless the Record is brought thither at the party's desire."

RECORDS IN THE PIPE OFFICE, EXCHEQUER.

Extract from the Return of Charles H. Ware, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, to the Questions of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records, 1832.

"The Records are in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe, who has lately been at a considerable expense in arranging the Great Rolls.

All Fees received upon Searches and Copies of Records are taken by the respective Attorney or Sworn Clerk in whose assignment the County searched happens to be; and it is the duty of the said Attorney to see that the Roll be safely restored to its proper place of security.

Attendance is given from ten to four o'clock daily, for the general business of the Office. There are no Salaries paid by the Public in respect of these Records; but by a Table of Fees made out in obedience to His Majesty's Commands, in pursuance of an Address of the Honourable House of Commons, dated January 28, 1715, a Fee of ten shillings is allowed upon each Search, if the Rolls were at Westminster; but since the Records have been in their present situation, that Fee has been reduced to six shillings and eightpence to the Attorney; and two shillings and sixpence is the Fee to the Bag Bearer on a single Roll brought up into the Office for the purpose of a Search, but where several are brought up for the same Search *for literary purposes*, the Fees are reduced. In the same Table of Fees a small fee of one shilling and fourpence is allowed for a Search, if the Roll happened to be already in the Office; and eightpence per folio for the copy. From time immemorial one shilling and fourpence per folio has been received for copies of the Ancient Rolls; and for the attendance of a Sworn Clerk on the production of the Record in Court, one guinea. If more than one Record be produced, a Fee of two guineas a day is received.

The annual amount of Fees received by the Sworn Officers of the Pipe Office upon the average of the last three years, is ninety-eighty pounds nine shillings and eightpence. And the Fees received upon the same average by the Bag-bearer of the same Office, is thirty-five pounds eight shillings and ninepence.

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There have been fifty-eight Searches made during the last three years in the Ancient Pipe Rolls, (viz.) In the year 1829 there were twelve Searches, in 1830 there were twenty-eight, and in 1831 there were eighteen Searches."

Extract from the Return of Charles H. Ware, Esq. Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 15 December, 1831.

" The Total Amount of Fees received by the Sworn Officers of the Pipe Office for Searches and Office Copies of ancient Records, and for attending with the Great Rolls at the House of Lords, for the last Three Years, viz. from the 25th December 1828 to the 25th December 1831	£.	s.	d.
	295	9	1
The Bag-bearer has also received	106	6	3

There have been no General Searches within the last three years.

Neither the Clerk of the Pipe, nor his Deputy, has any portion of the Fees for Searches."

Extract from the Report of the Select Record Committee, 1800.

" The Clerk of the Pipe has the custody of the Records, &c. and the Attornies or Sworn Clerks belonging to the Office, have leave to resort to them as occasion requires in their respective assignments or divisions of the business in the Office: Their attendance for the general business of the Office is daily from Ten to Four. There are no Salaries, Emoluments, or Allowances paid by the Public in respect of the custody of these Records. There is an ancient Fee of one shilling and fourpence for each Search, provided the Roll is in the Office, together with eightpence per Folio for the Copy of a Record: and for the attendance of a Sworn Clerk, on the production of such Record in Court, one guinea. There has been no Search for a Record within the last three years, nor any Copy thereof made, and only one attendance with a modern Record within that period.

The Attornies or Sworn Clerks are intrusted with the Records, &c. to make Searches, &c. and it is their duty to attend upon every Search, and to take care that every Record, &c. be duly and safely restored to its proper place.

In the present situation of the Records, &c. which have been removed from Westminster, it is impossible that they can afford their accustomed information to the Public. Complaints have been made by individuals for want of the usual resort to the said Records, and the Testimony to be found therein for their benefit in Courts of Justice."

RECORDS IN THE AUGMENTATION OFFICE, EXCHEQUER.

Extract from the Return of John Caley, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, to the Questions of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records, 1832.

" The duties are wholly executed by the Keeper in person, who has no extra assistance, but occasionally in copying ancient Records of considerable length, for which he pays the person or persons employed, out of his own profits.

A Table of the several Fees described and allowed is printed in the Return to the Commissioners for examining into the Duties, Salaries, and Emoluments of the Officers, Clerks, &c. of the Courts of Justice in England, 1822, page 111, as follows :

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Fees Taken.

Search (not less than 8s. 8d.; more, according to time and trouble ; but not exceeding £1. 1s. for any Search on one day) usually . . .	£.	s.	d.
	0	13	4
Copy or Extract from any Record (excepting the Parliamentary Surveys made in or about the year 1649) per folio of 72 words, figures being reckoned as words	0	1	6
Copy or Extract from any of the Parliamentary Surveys made in or about the year 1649, per sheet, containing four folios	0	6	8
Examining (or re-examining) and signing any copy to be produced in evidence, if short, viz. containing less than sixty or eighty folios . .	0	2	0
If about such length, or upwards, but not containing 120 folios	0	6	8
If containing 120 folios or more	3	13	4
Attendance with a Record or Records in the Court of Exchequer per day	1	1	0

Fees recommended to be Allowed.

Search, if occupying less than one hour	0	8	8
One hour or more, not exceeding three	0	15	4
If exceeding three	1	0	0
Search, occupying more than one whole day, to be considered as a separate Search on a succeeding day			
Copy or Extract from any Record, if not exceeding two folios of 72 words each	0	3	0
If exceeding two folios, for each folio	0	1	6
Figures in each case to be reckoned as words at length would express them.			
Examining them (or re-examining) and signing any copy required to be produced in evidence, 80 folios or under	0	2	0
Each 10 folios beyond 80	0	0	8
Attendance with a Record or Records in the Court of Exchequer, per day	1	1	0
An account of the net annual amount thereof upon the average of the last three years, is as follows, viz.			

	£.	s.	d.
1829	230	19	8
1830	210	1	2
1831	157	7	6*

There is no person specially entrusted with the care of the said Records, &c. whose duty it is to attend upon every Search, and to take care that every Record, &c. be duly and safely restored to its proper place, but the Keeper of the Records himself, and a person, whose name is Charles Gay, who superintends the workmen on the reparations,† and in whom the Keeper from long experience confides that trust when necessary.

No account of the number of Searches, Certificates, or Copies has been kept, but only of the Charges incident thereto."

* [Mr. Caley, in January 1832, in pursuance of the Order of the House of Commons already mentioned, made a Return of the Fees taken at the Augmentation Office for the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, which corresponds in amount with the sums above mentioned. It is stated in this Return, that "no part of such Fees arose from General Searches, none having been made, nor from my private Searches; no extra charge having been made by me on account of the information derived from such Indexes to the Records in this Repository as are my private property."]

† [Charles Gay has for some years past received a considerable salary for work supposed to be done in the repairing and binding of the Records in the different Repositories where that work is proceeding under the authority of the Board. The Secretary, until a perusal of this Return, was not aware that he was in any way an assistant to the Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office.]

Extract from the Appendix to the 27th Report from the Select Committee on Finance, 1798.

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AN ACCOUNT of the Office of the CLERK of the AUGMENTATION OFFICE; distinguishing

Officer.	His Name.	By whom Appointed.	How Ap- pointed.	When Ap- pointed.	Duration of Interest.	Executed in Person, or by Deputy.	RECEIPT, 1797.			Total Receipt.	DEDUCTIONS, 1797.			Total Disburse- ments.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Net Receipt Annual, upon an Average of the last Three Years.	Other Em- ployments, Places, or Pensions, under Go- vernment.
							Salary.	Other Emoluments.	From whence.		Taxes.	Deputies and Clerks.	Other Deductions.				
Clerk, or Keeper of Records.	John Caley.	Lord William Bentinck, as Clerk of the Pipe.	By Deed, dated . .	16 June, 1787.	During Pleasure.	In Person	None whatever.	£70 arising from Fees for Searches at the Rate establish- ed more than a century ago.	Paid by Individuals resorting to the Office for Informa- tion.	£179.	Land Tax £2 per Annum.	None.	For an Office Keeper and Assistant £50 per Annum.	£52	£127.	£130.	None.
	N. B. Office when vacant filled by nomi- nation from the Clerk of the Pipe of a fit person, who must be approved of after- wards by the Court of Ex- chequer.						from Copies of ancient Records, chiefly in abbreviated Latin, and for which the old Fees only are paid. In this business little benefit can be obtained in employing an Assistant, as the proper reward for his labour and skill would equal the Fee received.										

1. GENERAL BUSINESS of the OFFICE.

To inspect the Records and Evidences at proper intervals, and keep the same in good Order and Preservation, so that they may be conveniently resorted to on all Occasions for Information and Evidence; also to search the said Records and Evidences on all Applications for that Purpose, and to make Copies of such of them as from Time to Time may be required.

ATTENDANCE.

- Hours of Business . . . Depend upon the Extent of the Business to be done, and although, from the Nature of the Office, it does not require constant Attendance, yet it will not allow the Officer to engage in other Pursuits inconsistent with the Duties thereof.
- Holidays.

INCREASE or DIMINUTION in SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS since 1782, and the Occasion thereof.

The Emoluments of this Office, which contains a great Number of valuable Records illustrative of the Rights and Privileges of the Crown, and its Grantees, are extremely fluctuating and casual, but have upon the whole been somewhat on the Increase since 1782, as the present Officer believes, who was not however in the Office at that Time.

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Extract from the Report of the Select Record Committee, 1800.

“ The Augmentation Office being an office to which resort is only had occasionally, there are no particular days or hours of attendance, the same depending upon the extent of the business to be done, of which timely notice is generally given to the Officer, who by that means has an opportunity of giving full information by a previous examination of the Calendars and Indexes.

There is no regular Table of Fees for Searches, but they vary according to the number of Records to be consulted, which are sometimes a great many upon one subject of inquiry.

The smallest fee is 8s. 8d. for a search, and long searches are seldom charged more than a guinea.

Copies of Records are variously charged for, according to their nature, none of them at more than 6s. 8d. per sheet, of twenty-five lines, containing about three hundred words, and most of them only at 3s. 4d. for that quantity.

Attendance with Records one guinea per diem.

The net annual amount of the income, received by the Clerk or Keeper of the Records of this Office, was given in a return made to an honourable Committee of the House of Commons in 1798 (the Finance Committee), being an average of the last three years, *communibus annis*, £130; his said income arises wholly from searches, copies, and attendances with Records, having no salary whatever.

The Clerk or Keeper of the Records for the time being is the only officer intrusted with the care of them, and it is his duty to attend when persons are desirous of making searches, and to take care that after the Records have been copied or perused they are restored to their proper places.”

*Extract from the Report of the Fee Commissioners, Court of Exchequer, 1822.**

“ Clerk of the Augmentation Office.—The Augmentation Office derives its name from being the repository of the proceedings of a Court, called the Court of Augmentations of the Revenues of the King’s Crown. The revenues of the Crown, chiefly referred to in this title, were those arising from the dissolution of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The Court was instituted in the latter part of that reign, and dissolved in the same reign; but a new Court, with nearly the same powers, was erected in its place. This new Court was dissolved in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary, by letters-patent, founded on the statute 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 10, and the jurisdiction was annexed to the Court of Exchequer.

Besides the Records relating to the property of the Religious Houses dissolved, numerous others are deposited in this Office, which have no relation to property possessed by those houses, and large additions have been made in modern times. Some of the Records in this Office extend to the times of sovereigns far earlier than Henry the Eighth; but there are none later than the period of the Commonwealth. A particular account of the Records contained in this Office, of their arrangement and condition, of the facility of reference to many of them, by means of public indexes belonging to the Office, and to others by means of private indexes belonging to the officer, together with some general statement of Records unarranged and having no indexes to them, is set forth in detail in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Public Records in 1800. It appears to us, that the arrangement and condition of the Records

* [It has been thought useful to extract some passages in this part of the Report, which, although they do not immediately belong to the present head of inquiry, are nevertheless connected with other matters, the investigation of which is enjoined by his Majesty’s Commission.]

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has been gradually in a course of improvement ever since that Report was made; and in a matter chiefly relating to the revenues of the Crown, or its grantees, and to the researches of curious inquirers, and having but an occasional relation to the suitors, of the Court, we have thought a reference to that Report preferable to a restatement of the several particulars of which it consists.

The duty of this Officer is set forth in the presentment of the jury in 1735, and some particular parts of that presentment are observed upon in a memorial of Mr. Owen Davies, then Clerk of the Augmentation Office, dated on the 18th of December 1738, and addressed to the Sub-Commissioners. The Sub-Commissioners, in their Report of 1739, submitted this memorial to the Lords Commissioners, stating that it contained matters of great consequence relating to the said Office. The Lords Commissioners made no Report as to any of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer.

The presentment of the jury states it to be the duty of this Officer to regulate and methodize the Records, and make indexes to the same, to keep them clean, and preserve them from any injury, to the utmost of his power. The jury add, "we find that his attendance at the Office is from Nine in the morning until Two in the afternoon, and sometimes the whole afternoon; though it frequently happens, that no resort is had to any of those Records for a whole week, nay, sometimes weeks together."

On these parts of the presentment, the memorial of Mr. Owen Davies states, as follows: "I humbly crave leave to represent to you, that to methodize and make indexes to the great number of Records in the Augmentation Office, now lying in confusion, without any reference to them, will be a work of some time, but well deserves to be done, because such regulation may, from the very nature of the Records, be as well for the future benefit of the Crown, as of the subject." He then states what indexes he had made at his own charge. He then adds,

"He intended the last summer to proceed in regulating the great quantities of old Court Rolls, and making an index to them; but when he had begun, he found it would be attended with so much trouble and difficulty, and would take up so much time, that he was obliged to desist from want of encouragement."

He adds, "There are great numbers of other valuable and useful Records of sundry kinds in this Office, relating to Crown lands, without order and without calendar, and which the present Keeper never heard, nor believes, that he is obliged to methodize and make indexes to at his own charge." He then proposes, that proper encouragement may be given for the making of one General Repertory to all the Records of every kind in the Office.

On the subject of his attendance, he says, "As to any stated time of attendance in the Office, the present Keeper never heard of any duty or obligation upon him thereto, though he commonly in term attends there in a morning, in expectation of any chance business that may happen to come." He then states his readiness to attend when applied to, and adds:

"He is certain that his predecessors observed no certain hours of attendance, and it would seem very hard to expect a regular attendance from him, when he had no salary whatsoever, and may have no Search or business there for several days together, the perquisites of the Office (as had been formerly mentioned) being now very small, but in former years were very considerable." He then makes some propositions for the future regulation of the Office.

At the time of presenting this memorial to the Sub-commissioners, the Officer declared his acquiescence in the rest of the presentment; and the Sub-commissioners add, that they concur with the Jury therein; meaning, as we conceive, that they

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concurred in that part of the presentment to which the memorial had stated no objection.

The presentment, and the memorial thus partially objecting to it, have created a difficulty in describing those parts of this Officer's duty to which the objections refer.

Upon the best view of the subject which we can take, his duty appears to us to be as follows :—

To arrange the Records in the office, to such an extent, at the least, that they should be in as good order as that in which they were delivered to him, and to be very careful in the preservation of them.

To produce Records to those who express their desire to refer to them, and to furnish such Copies or Extracts as they may require.

To give attendance sufficient for such purposes.

We are unable to say upon what grounds the Jury made their statement of the duties of this office, so little agreeing, as it does, with the description given of them in the memorial of Mr. Owen Davies. It really would appear to us altogether unreasonable to have required this Officer to methodize and make Indexes to the Records, as they existed in 1735, and probably the labour of his whole life would not have sufficed for the purpose. At the present time, great progress has been made in the work of arrangement, and some progress in the work of making public Indexes, but still it appears to us too much to require from the Officer even the completion of these labours at his own charge. And it likewise appears to us, that your Majesty's Government were impressed with this view of the subject, when they afforded, as at different periods they have done, and still continue to afford, great assistance for purposes connected with the preservation and arrangement of these Records. The large additions made to the records in the office for purposes of public convenience, and without any additional remuneration to the Officer, would, we think, make it unjust to impose upon him the labour of methodizing and making Indexes, without a proportionate compensation.

Between the years 1764 and 1786, Commissioners were employed for the purpose of methodizing and digesting the Records in this Office, as well as in other public repositories, and of making Indexes to them; and in the year 1783, the present Officer assisted those Commissioners. Another Commission issued, appointing Commissioners, whose duties included the same objects; which last mentioned Commission was grounded upon an address of the House of Commons, in the year 1800, and the present Officer acts as Secretary to these Commissioners. The charges incurred under these Commissioners, so far as related only to methodizing and making Indexes to these Records, we conceive to have been altogether disproportionate to the small emoluments of this Officer. It appears to us that the duties of the Clerk of the Augmentation Office require him to be a man of general learning, and of particular skill in decyphering ancient Records, written in the Latin language in an abbreviated form.

The present Officer has purchased out of his own private funds, from the representative of Mr. Brooker his predecessor, certain Indexes to parts of these Records, made as well by Mr. Brooker as by Mr. Owen Davies, already mentioned; and he has himself made other Indexes. All the Indexes so purchased or made by him, he considers as his private property, being such as he was not required by the duty of his office to make. There are many volumes of public Indexes, made under the first of the Commissions recently referred to. There are certain others attached to the Records themselves by this Officer, which he is willing to leave in the office without compensation. Such Indexes as he purchased, and such as he has made, without so attaching them to the Records, he has stated in his Return to the Committee of Public

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Records, in 1800, that he is ready to leave in the office permanently, on a proper compensation being made to him.

In regard to stated hours of attendance, the occasional nature of this Officer's duty is adverted to in the presentment itself, as well as in the memorial of Mr. Owen Davies, and it has been similarly stated to us by the present Officer; and adverted to this circumstance, as well as to the general circumstances of the office, we think it neither necessary nor expedient, at the present time, to require him to observe stated hours of attendance. In this respect we think it will be sufficient for the purposes of public convenience, if the Officer, on a proper notice, always attends at seasonable hours.

The present Officer was appointed about the year 1787, having for three or four years before assisted Mr. Brooker, his predecessor, in performing the duties of the office. He received some information as to the Duties and Fees from Mr. Brooker, who had then been in office about twenty years.

The Officer performs his duties in person, and he has no salary. He receives an allowance of £5. 1s. 9d. per annum in lieu of stationery, which allowance is paid to him by the Chief Usher. This payment has been received since 1815, before which time the articles of stationery, in lieu of which it is paid, were furnished to this Officer, as they had been to his predecessor. No charge is made by this Officer to the suitors in respect of the paper used for Copies, nor in respect of other articles of stationery.

The Fees are as follow:—

FEES Taken.		FEES Recommended to be Allowed.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Search (not less than 8s. 8d.; more according to time and trouble, but not exceeding 1l. 1s. for any Search on one day.) usually	0 13 4	(a) Search, if occupying less than one hour 0 8 8 One hour or more, not exceeding three . 0 15 4 If exceeding three 1 1 0 Search, occupying more than one whole day, to be considered as a separate Search on a succeeding day.
Copy or Extract from any Record (excepting the Parliamentary Surveys made in or about the year 1649) per folio of seventy-two words, figures being reckoned as words . . .	0 1 6	(b) Copy or Extract from any Record, if not exceeding two folios of seventy-two words each 0 3 0 If exceeding two folios, for each folio .. 0 1 6 Figures, in each case, to be reckoned as words at length would express them.
Copy or Extract from any of the Parliamentary Surveys made in or about the year 1649, per sheet, containing four folios	0 6 8	
Examining (or Re-examining) and Signing any Copy to be produced in evidence, if short, viz. containing less than sixty or eighty folios	0 2 0	Examining (or Re-examining) and Signing any Copy required to be produced in evidence, eighty folios, or under 0 2 0
If about such length, or upwards, but not containing 120 folios	0 6 8	(c)
If containing 120 folios, or more	0 13 4	Each ten folios beyond eighty 0 0 8
Attendance with a Record or Records in the Court of Exchequer, per day	1 1 0	(d) 1 1 0

(a) The presentment of 1735 thus states the fees taken in this office for a search, "for every search 6s. 8d.; to the usher for every search 2s."

This officer pays the sum of 13s. 4d. per term to the Court-keeper, an officer appointed by the Usher, and acting in subordination of him. This sum is mentioned in the presentment to have been then paid to the Court-keeper by the Clerk to the Augmentation Office. And in that part of the presentment which relates to the Court-keeper, (after mentioning the fee of 2s. to be received by him for searches in some offices, and the fee of 2s. 6d. in others,) this sum of 13s. 4d. per term is mentioned to be received by him from the Augmentation Office, "in lieu of searches." We conceive that (subject to this termly payment,) both the above-mentioned fees of 6s. 8d. and 2s. were retained by the Clerk of the Augmentation Office for his own use, in 1735, making together the sum of 8s. 8d. for every seach. It was necessary for the Usher, or some officer acting under him, to attend on the occasion of a search made

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for Records of this office, when the Court was not sitting, in order to open the outer door of the Court, whereby access might be had to the rooms wherein the Records were kept, and to close that door again. At the present time the Records are kept in an adjoining building, where neither the Usher nor the Court-keeper ever attends.

This officer has produced to us a book containing memoranda of searches made in the office, between the years 1737 and 1757, but not containing any items of charges later than 1747. The book was obtained by him from the representative of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Brooker, and is partly in Mr. Brooker's hand-writing, and other parts appear to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Owen Davies. There is not any higher charge stated in this book than that of 8s. 8d. for a search.

The officer has mentioned to us some rules by which he has guided himself in respect to an increase of the fee beyond the sum of 8s. 8d.; he has in some instances received 10s. or 10s. 6d. for a search, and some increase of those sums when several Records have been searched for. We do not think it necessary to state these matters in detail. It does not appear to us that the charges now made have originated with the present officer, or that they have been unreasonable in themselves, but they appear to us to have been not sufficiently specific.

The fee for the search is received, though a copy of the Record is required, and there is an entry in the book of memoranda above referred to, dated in December, 1737, which shows the practice in this respect to have been the same at that time. Upon the whole, we recommend the fees stated in the second column to be allowed for searches. *Learned persons engaged in works of public utility are permitted by the officer to consult the Records, and make extracts from them without fee.*

- (b) The presentment contains several fees for copies of particular Records therein specified, at the rate of 6s. 8d. for every sheet, without stating any thing from which the number of words of which the sheet consisted, can be ascertained. One of those fees is thus described, "For the copy of any survey taken at the time of the rebellion in 1649, for every sheet 6s. 8d." It contains a fee "For the copy of a minister's or bailiff's account, court roll, rental, and such like, for every sheet 3s. 4d." It contains also a fee "For the copy of every indenture of exchange, lease, decree, or such like, for every sheet copywise 8d."

We conceive that the sheet copywise, was intended to comprise seventy-two words. In the other instances above adverted to, the sheet was, we believe, of much larger dimensions, probably about four times as large, making about 288 if not 312 words. Several copies made in this office in 1732, of particulars for grants, (for copies of which 6s. 8d. per sheet is mentioned in the presentment,) have been produced to us, and each sheet of such copies is upon an average of about this length. We do not conceive any great degree of exactness to have been observed as to the measure of this sheet, or that its precise measure is important for any practical purpose in future. Some of the Records, for which 6s. 8d. per sheet was stated to be received in 1735, were in the English language; and the surveys taken in 1649 were then, as they still are, the most modern Records in the office, and as we believe the most easy to be transcribed, whereas for copies of some other Records, more ancient, and written in abbreviated Latin, only 3s. 4d. per sheet appears to have been then received. We do not consider the rate of fees stated in the presentment to have been, at the time of its date, well adapted to the remuneration of the officer, for his time and trouble in making particular copies, nor do we recommend an adherence to the distinctions therein stated at the present time. The lapse of years has tended to diminish the necessity of such distinctions now. All the Records are become of considerable antiquity, and many of them can be transcribed only by persons in some measure educated for the purpose. This was to a great extent otherwise at the period of the presentment. The use of

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what was called court-hand, and the general employment of the Latin language in legal proceedings, did not cease until 1731, so that at the date of the presentment, persons ordinarily employed in making copies of legal proceedings must have been conversant with that language written in court-hand. In respect to the fees for copies or extracts, as taken by the present officer, we do not think the sums received unreasonable.

This officer never has refused a party permission to have an extract from a Record without taking a copy of the whole, but he conceives that he had a right so to do if he thought proper. *We recommend that parties be permitted to have extracts from the Records, without having a copy of the whole.*

We recommend the fees to be allowed as stated in the second column.

- (c) These fees are not mentioned in the presentment, but the officer has stated to us that they have been taken by him during the whole of his time, and that he believes they were taken in the time of his predecessor. In the case of Records being in so bad a state of preservation as to occasion much difficulty in examining the copies, the sum of 2s. has been occasionally increased to 3s. 4d. Copies not intended to be produced in evidence are not signed by this officer, and none of these fees are received in respect of such copies, nor are they received in respect to extracts. Such copies and extracts are examined by the officer, to see that they are correct, but no fee is taken for such examination. We do not consider the sums received by the officer on these occasions unreasonable, but think that the mode of charging has not been sufficiently specific.

We recommend these fees to be allowed, as stated in the second column.

- (d) Upon the subject of this attendance the presentment states as follows:—"There is also taken a fee of one guinea for attending with a Record in Court, and sometimes more, according to the length of attendance, number of Records, or distance of the place." Attendance at distant places, as at the Assizes for instance, with original Records of this office, has been discontinued ever since an early period of this officer's time, by the direction of the Barons. Parties now give in evidence office copies, instead of the originals, and the attendance with originals is, under the above-mentioned direction, limited to the Court of Exchequer, when sitting in Bank or at Nisi Prius. The present officer takes but one fee for any number of Records he may attend with at one time, on the hearing of one cause; but if on the hearing of different causes, then one guinea for each cause.

We recommend this fee to be allowed, as taken."

Some Commissions and Presentments are mentioned in the preceding Extracts, respecting which the Secretary has not hitherto been able to procure any information. He has reason, however, to think, that there exists Manuscript or privately printed Documents concerning them in some of the offices; and, if that be the case, he feels no doubt he shall shortly be able to lay before the Board all such details contained in such Documents as may be of any utility in the prosecution of the inquiries into the "Establishment and Duties of Office, Fees," &c.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

February 28th, 1833.

and was called out and the general engagement of the latter language in
the proceedings, and not as a matter of course, as the date of the settlement
was not definitely ascertained in writing, copies of legal proceedings were made
and sent to the proper authorities in accordance with the law. In respect to the copies
of the same, as far as the present office is concerned, the same were not sent out.

Record Commission.

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the proceedings, and not as a matter of course, as the date of the settlement
was not definitely ascertained in writing, copies of legal proceedings were made
and sent to the proper authorities in accordance with the law. In respect to the copies
of the same, as far as the present office is concerned, the same were not sent out.

XIII.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to
be held at the House of the RIGHT HONOUR-
ABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD,
Saturday, March 2d, 1833.—(No. 2.)

and was called out and the general engagement of the latter language in
the proceedings, and not as a matter of course, as the date of the settlement
was not definitely ascertained in writing, copies of legal proceedings were made
and sent to the proper authorities in accordance with the law. In respect to the copies
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of the same, as far as the present office is concerned, the same were not sent out.

C. D. HOOPER.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the House of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
March 9th, 1833.

I.

THE Salary of Sir Francis Palgrave as Sub-Commissioner for the Formation and Publication of Calendars of the Miscellaneous, Unsorted, and Uncalendared Records at the Tower—as Superintendant of the Transcription of the Foreign State Letters, Pipe Rolls, and other Records and Documents—as Editor of the Parliamentary Writs, &c. &c.—See Notes of Business for the Boards of November 26th, 1832, No. VIII. p. 30; January 26th, 1833, No. XII. pp. 60, 61; and March 2d, 1833, No. I. pp. 97—99, and Additional Notes (No. 1.), pp. 101, 102.

II.

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Circumstances connected with Mr. Bayley's publication of the Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery, and his Charges for the same.

[*Note.*—This N^o. is introduced into the present Agenda by desire of the Lord Chancellor.]

III.

Mr. Bayley's unpaid Bills.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

March 4th, 1833.

Record Commission.

XIV.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
March 9th, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the
House of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, March 9th, 1833.

I.

Persons employed under the superintendence of Mr. Caley in the Augmentation Office, Chapter House, Duchy of Lancaster Office, and Rolls Chapel, in cleaning, arranging, and binding the Records.—One of the Commissioners, on the 10th of June, 1831, moved for some particulars respecting the persons so employed; and it is in consequence of a remark recently made by him, that the ensuing extract from Mr. Caley's Return is printed.

“ Return of the Number of Persons employed under the Superintendence of Mr. Caley in arranging, cleaning, and binding the Records in the Augmentation Office, Chapter House, Duchy of Lancaster Office, and Rolls Chapel, specifying the Places where such Persons are respectively employed, the Service performed by them respectively, the Days and Hours of their Attendance, and the Number of Hours in each Day, together with the manner and rate of Pay per Week, or Day, or otherwise.

SEVEN PERSONS, viz.	Hours of Attendance.	Payment Weekly.
Charles Gay.—Augmentation Office, Chapter House, Rolls Chapel, Duchy of Lancaster, and at Mr. Caley's Residence, Exmouth Street	9 till 4 daily	£. s. d. 2 2 0
James Barber. — Augmentation Office, and Chapter House occasionally	Ditto,	1 5 0
Robert Hanney. ditto.....	Ditto,	1 5 0
Job Barber ditto.....	Ditto,	0 6 0
Peter Paul.—Duchy of Lancaster Office.....	Ditto,	1 5 0
Henry Gay.—Rolls Chapel	Ditto,	1 5 0
Henry Barber.—Mr. Caley's Residence, Exmouth Street, but occasionally at the Augmentation Office	Ditto,	0 15 0

The Duties of CHARLES GAY are to superintend all the Works in course of Arrangement and Reparation in the several Offices above-mentioned, for which pur-

pose he arranges and marks with pencil all such Records and Documents as are selected by Mr. Caley in the Augmentation Office, Chapter House, &c. and prepares and delivers out to the several persons employed all the materials for the reparation of the Rolls, and preparation of the Books to the Binder.

When requisite also, which is frequently the case, he himself assists in the Augmentation Office, Chapter House, &c. on Works of difficult execution, and is likewise employed in such other matters as he can be serviceable to Mr. Caley under the Record Commission.

JAMES BARBER, ROBERT HANNEY, and JOB BARBER, are in constant attendance at the Augmentation Office daily during the hours before-mentioned; James Barber is employed in cleaning, smoothing, and repairing the Rolls and Papers, and other Records of that Office—Robert Hanney on those of the Chapter House, which, on account of the contiguity, are removed for reparation to the Augmentation Office, but, as soon as they are finished, are immediately returned to the places from whence they were taken. Great convenience arises from James Barber and Robert Hanney working in the same room, as they can mutually assist each other. Job Barber is a lad of 16 years' old, who gives his assistance to them in all that he is able to do, and is in training to be more fully employed when sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the operations.

PETER PAUL is in like manner constantly employed at the Duchy of Lancaster Office in cleaning, smoothing, and repairing the Pleadings, and other Documents, marking them in Alphabetical order to agree with the Office Indexes, and preparing them for the Binder.

HENRY GAY's duty is also to clean, smooth, and repair the Records, and prepare them for the Binder; he is constantly in attendance at the Rolls Chapel for this purpose daily at the hours abovementioned.

HENRY BARBER is chiefly employed at Mr. Caley's Residence in Exmouth Street in copying into Books the Indorsements on the Rolls, as made by Mr. Caley from a close and diligent inspection of the Originals, and afterwards arranging them in other Books in alphabetical order, but he is, when not so engaged, employed, as well as Mr. Gay, in repairing Documents more necessary to be done more immediately under Mr. Caley's eye on account of their defects; he occasionally assists in copying Letters, &c.; his Salary is therefore no more than 15s. per week, and he has board, lodging, &c. at Mr. Caley's expense."

Some passages in this Return make it proper to state, that although one or two of the persons therein mentioned were, during the time that Mr. Caley filled the office of Secretary, very usefully employed in the general business of the Commission, yet that, since the beginning of April, 1831, their services in that way have been in no instance required. The indifferent state of Mr. Caley's health has prevented the Secretary from calling for a more specific statement of the work performed by such persons since the present Commission issued, than is contained in his Quarterly Reports.*

The Secretary was also directed by the Order of the 10th June, 1831, to learn from Mr. Caley "whether it is practicable to accelerate, and to what extent,

* In some of the Offices Documents have been bound which do not appear to deserve that care—for instance, Chancery Bills and Answers. At the Secretary's request, Mr. Caley will give directions that important Records only should be delivered to the binders.

the progress of cleaning and binding the Records by the employment of a greater number of persons in that work." Mr. Caley in answer states as follows:

"With regard to the practicability of accelerating the progress of cleaning and binding the Records, and how far that object might be assisted by the employment of a greater number of persons thereupon, Mr. Caley begs permission to observe, that he conceives that it would not prove beneficial, so far at least as concerns the present Offices, because it would not be possible for him, with due regard to his health and eyesight, to do more now than he has been in the habit of doing for the last eleven years; and indeed if the number of hands was increased, though there might be some increase in the number of the Records repaired, there would be, besides a considerable addition to the expense, a diminution of the requisite care and attention so necessary to be used for the reparation of the Documents."

II.

French Law Reports and Procedure illustrative of the Year Books and early English Pleading.—Mr. Saxe Bannister has requested the Secretary to print the ensuing Letter for the use of the Board.

PARIS, 8th February, 1833.

SIR,

In preparing a small work upon Parliamentary and Law Reports for the press, I have had occasion to examine the origin of the French law reports and procedure. The limited inquiry which has been sufficient for this work, has convinced me that many materials exist in France, both in print and in manuscript, of the greatest value to English lawyers; and if it be intended to reprint the Year Books, or to make extensive researches into the state of our law before the reign of Henry the Eighth, the Record Commissioners will find here much learning calculated to promote those purposes.

What I would recommend is, that a few early French *printed* law books be bought, and that full copies be made of a few of the records of law proceedings of the 14th and 15th centuries, in Paris, at Rouen, and at Caen, for the public use in England. The printed books are not dear; but a careful selection from the records could only be made properly with the assistance of two of the best copiers of old manuscripts; and I do not know what would be the expense of such assistance.

I feel myself competent to direct the labours of the copyists, and to choose the books, with such advice as conversation with able French lawyers affords. Whilst, therefore, I remain in this country, I am willing to direct any research of the kind to which I refer; and I beg the favour of your submitting these remarks to the Commissioners, with the following extract from the manuscript of my work, which may further explain the advantage of the proposed inquiry.

"The early history of our jurisprudence is somewhat obscure upon this* and other important points; and light may be obtained respecting the whole subject from the early history of French Jurisprudence. What the practice really was, which our Year-books and other reports of causes before the 16th century have preserved imperfectly, the more deserves to be ascertained, inasmuch as Mr. Bentham has considered the *oral* pleadings of that period proper to be revived;

* Reporting.

and the opinion of Mr. Bentham has been introduced into a plan of new procedure lately recommended for Ceylon.*

"In France, since the Revolution of 1789, the judges pronounce their decisions with reasons indeed, but in a body after having deliberated privately. Before the Revolution judgments were delivered without reasons, besides being deliberated upon privately. Before the year 1539, however, a more public system prevailed, although it is difficult to ascertain precisely to what extent. An Annotator of credit of the year 1621, upon a French book of practice of the year 1392, says, "I have been told by my master in the law, and I have learned from old precedents, that formerly criminal trials were public."—(*Le Grand Coustumier de Practique, par Bouteillier*, ed. 1621, p. 107.) Again, in p. 237, the same Annotator says, "The Ordinance of 1539 introduced secrecy into criminal causes. But in Rome they were public; which was once the case in France." In the 16th century La Roche Flavin, an eminent judge, wrote a treatise on the Parliaments of France, containing the following passage, which is not without a parallel in the prefaces of the old English reporters. "Judgments pronounced at solemn hearings," says he, "are much more advantageously known, and produce a better effect on the public mind, than those which are given out in the office, and only entered at the registry; because not only the advocates and attornies are present, but the parties and all the bystanders also hear the pleadings of the advocates and *the reasons* of these judgments, to use them as precedents in like cases. All these persons enregister and perpetuate such judgments in their memories for the same purpose. They recount them and hand them down to their children, and their children to their children, for use in their own need and in their neighbours' need. But in the cases given out in the office, the reasons are unknown; for only the parties are acquainted with them, and they are confined to the registry, to which very few persons have access. There they are covered with dust and filth; and are subject to other casualties. These last-mentioned judgments may be designated by the name of mute decisions, the former by that of eloquent decisions."—p. 824.

"The same Author, La Roche Flavin, gives a satisfactory account of the Registrars, Greffiers or Notaries of the ancient Parliaments, which may explain the situation of the reporters of our Year-books, mentioned briefly by Plowden, and somewhat differently by Lord Coke. "The Greffiers," says La Roche Flavin, "were appointed as soon as the Parliaments were fixed;† for it was impossible to dispense with their services in taking down the judgments and expediting them. These Greffiers were called *Amanuenses*, because they wrote with their own hands; and also *Actuarii*, because they kept and expedited all judicial acts. They were also called *Notaires*, because they wrote down the acts of the judges with marks (*notis*); and because, by means of marks, they took down the more quickly what was said in the Courts. For this reason they were also called *Exceptores*." The Author then states numerous well-known passages in the classics, which prove that short-hand writing was in use among the ancients. He continues as follows: "But these *notæ* were not letters, they were signs of letters, says the law, *Sed cum patrono* §ult *D. de bon. poss.* Our greffiers have clerks, who can write quick and well, to assist them at the hearing of causes, in order to preserve and write quickly the pleadings of the advocates and the judgments given thereupon. It is one of the principal duties of the greffiers of the Court to take care of the registries,

* House of Commons Papers for 1832, No. 274, p. 82.

† i. e. in 1302.

“ to have them transcribed upon parchment volumes to last the longer, and to be
 “ well-bound, and chained to the shelves in order not to be mislaid. The Greffe
 “ in France is what the Romans called *Tabularium*, the place where the public
 “ acts were preserved, as Lipsius has proved in his notes upon Tacitus. Under
 “ the Emperors it was called *Αρχειον*, which our doctors turned into *Archivum*;
 “ and we call it *Archives* en Palais. Justinian, Nov. 15, mentions the import-
 “ ance of the Archives, and that they ought to be preserved with care. In the
 “ fifth chapter he directs that a public establishment should be set up in each
 “ city for the documents; and that keepers of them should be appointed for their
 “ safety and speedy production to all who might wish to inspect them. The
 “ like charge our greffiers have concerning the *judgments, pleadings of the advo-*
 “ *cates and deliberations of the judges*, (les arrêts, plaidoiers, et deliberations
 “ de la cour.) The greffiers also keep all proceedings which are not taken
 “ away by the parties; and which are titles of importance to those who may
 “ have occasion to resort to the Courts. The chief object of all *Amanuenses*
 “ and writings is, that what is done in the Courts may be remembered correctly;
 “ and that it may not be altered or interpolated; but that what passes there may
 “ be capable of being ascertained. Therefore the Judges ought to take great
 “ care that the proof of it be complete. According to Suetonius, (c. 30,) Julius
 “ Cæsar introduced a rule, that the daily proceedings both of the senate and of
 “ the people should be settled and published. That is to say, as Sabellius
 “ remarks upon the passage of Suetonius, he took care that whatever was done
 “ daily in the assembly of the people or before the senate, should be settled the
 “ same day, and be reported in public. And Vopiscus declares, that he took his
 “ history from the recorded acts of the people and senate. The reason of this
 “ is, that writing prolongs the recollection of what is done; the public belief is
 “ thus stamped upon the matter, and with publicity prevents a change in what is
 “ thought to be true. Whatever is once entered upon a public Record, cannot
 “ be adulterated by secret fraud. What before would be exposed to evil designs,
 “ becomes so well authenticated by publicity, that it will ever after be held for
 “ indubitable truth.”—*Laroche Flavin*.

“ About the same period, Budæus, writing upon the Pandects, says, “ It
 “ may be conjectured from a passage in Cicero’s oration in defence of Cluentius,
 “ that decisions were pronounced by the judge openly *as is usual now in France*.”
 “—(*ut hodie fit*.) Other authorities might be added to these to prove that the
 declaration of reasons by the judges individually to the public, was usual in
 France before the 16th century as in England; and to show the identity of
 the office of Reporter with that of Registrars or Greffiers, it is further to be
 collected from a volume already quoted, the *Grand Coustumier de Pratique* by
 Bouteillier, which was written in the 14th century, and from other French law
 books still extant, that *oral* pleading was long known in France. And it is
 certain that the Registrars of the Courts, and their Clerks (*Plumotifs*) noted down,
 with more or less accuracy, all that was said in that pleading. Bouteillier gives
 the regular form of *oral* as well as of *written* pleadings, and he sets forth the
 regular modes of defence, with the whole proceedings. He is so precise, that
 trials might be carried on from the directions in his book. But it would be
 erroneous to conclude, that the trials of his time were despatched rapidly, or
 without costs. The limits beyond which a suit is ordered not to be carried on is
 three years, and rules scarcely differing from many present rules, are laid down
 respecting the payment of costs. A careful examination of this procedure will

show that its revival will be in a high degree dangerous; and that no law reform will succeed that neglects common writing, short-handwriting, and printing."

"Without venturing to say with some French authors, that written judicial records were not in use in France before the 13th century,¹ a decretal of the year 1216 upon the subject will be a sufficiently early document for the present inquiry. It probably laid the foundation for much of the existing judicial Records of Europe. The text of this decretal is as follows:—"Inasmuch as an innocent party to a suit cannot sometimes disprove the false assertion of an unjust judge, for no direct proof can be adduced to support a negative, therefore that falsehood may not prejudice the truth, and injustice prevail over equity, IT IS ORDERED, that both in ordinary and extraordinary tribunals, the judge shall always appoint a public functionary if possible, or otherwise two fit persons, to write down faithfully all his judicial acts according as they occur, specifying place, time, and persons correctly. And every thing thus entered is to be communicated to the parties, but the originals must be kept by the writers. So that if any questions be raised respecting the proceedings of the judge, the truth may be settled by this means; and thus careless and unjust judges will not be able to commit oppression, through the means of deference to honourable and wise magistrates. The judge who neglects this course shall be punished severely; nor shall any presumption be made in favour of his proceedings, except so far as they are substantiated by legal documents."

"This decretal, although an ecclesiastical law, and addressed to an Archbishop of Canterbury, is cited by French lawyers in reference to their own lay Courts; and in the Royal Ordinances of the next century, Notaries and Greffiers occupy a large share of attention. By the Ordinance of 1302, the Presidents of the High Courts were authorized to make rules for them; and it is to be presumed that the rules in force, until the great changes introduced in 1535 and 1539, were derived from this source. Under the practice which prevailed for two hundred years, the matter usually noted by the Greffiers resembled in many respects that which was recorded in England by officers who may have acquired their character not very remotely from the decretal. We resisted the establishment of the civil law in England; but both in consequence of the Norman Conquest, and also in consequence of the conquests which we ourselves made in France under the Edwards and Henrys, we interchanged many usages. The English jury of the 13th century is strikingly like the Norman jury of the same period, and our judges' oath clearly had a continental origin; whilst France perhaps derived from us the fixing of the Great Courts of Justice in one spot. It is therefore less surprising to find both countries formerly holding much in common, than that in regard to some most important usages, as that of the judges declaring the reasons of their judgments publicly, England should have improved what France is only beginning to appreciate, although once unquestionably her own. The preservation in France of Records on this subject is a curious fact, and it may be turned to our mutual profit, by the materials so preserved being produced to illustrate a judicial practice long duly estimated in England, but not yet properly enforced even here; and only requiring to be thoroughly understood, to be received with undeviating respect abroad."

The subject of my book does not include the oral and written procedure of the

¹ The letters of John of Salisbury prove that written notes were taken in England earlier; and in Italy we possess proof of the decision of a great judge, Bulgarus, being written down from his mouth by a notary, "with many hundred others."—Savigny's Roman Law, vol. 4, p.

time of the Year books; and I do not think that any complete transcripts have ever been made of the French legal Records. The Originals of those Records exist; but it is a remarkable circumstance in favour of English lawyers, that we have always gone more thoroughly to the root of legal questions than the French lawyers.

I do not apprehend that the procedure to be found in Normandy exactly resembled the procedure in England of the 14th and 15th centuries; but many difficulties may be cleared up by examining carefully the Norman practice of the same time.

The importance which may be attached to the Year Books, and to the question of reviving oral pleading, may determine the Commissioners to procure sufficient materials to guide their opinion upon one or both of these subjects; which it will be satisfactory to me to have a motive to inquire into much farther than I have already done.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

S. BANNISTER."

"C. P. COOPER, Esq.

"Secretary to the Record Commissioners."

III.

Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office.—Report of Mr. Vanderzee of the measures taken in the year 1832, relative to the unsorted Miscellaneous Records and Documents belonging to this Office, in pursuance of an Order of the Board.

To the Right Honourable the Commissioners upon the Public Records of the Kingdom.

IN obedience to an Order addressed to me, and dated the 10th of March, 1832, whereby it was required that two Side Clerks in the King's Remembrancer's Office, assisted with the Bag-bearer, superintended by one of the Sworn Clerks in the same office, should immediately proceed to arrange and take an account of the unarranged Records in sacks at the Mews, Charing Cross, and next of the immense mass there, and in the Tower Rooms at Westminster, and that a full description might be given of such as might be newly discovered, and that a Report might be quarterly made upon the subject.

I humbly beg leave to acquaint you that the service required to be performed by the order of the 10th of March last, was begun and continued during parts of the Vacations in the last year, until the 18th of October, viz. from the 22d of March to the 14th of April, and during ten days in June, and from the 23d of July to the 23d of August, from the 10th of September to the 6th of October, from the 11th of October to the 18th, by Mr. Adlington one of the Side Clerks in the King's Remembrancer's Office, and the Bag-bearer, Mr. John Trickey. Mr. George Vanderzee, Junior, the other Side Clerk, who had attended previous to the month of July, was necessarily obliged to discontinue on account of the death of a near relation in the country, which happened the end of July, and where his attendance has been since required, and where he now remains.

During the time above mentioned upwards of forty Sacks were filled with Records which were selected from the undescribed and unarranged Records, and to each of the Records after the selection was made a description was given, and then those of the

same kind were put into sacks together, and each sack labelled with a general title of contents as follows:—

No. 1.—Grants.

No. 2.—Forests, Records relating to.

No. 3.—Repairs and Expenses of Castles, Manors and Parks.—Accounts.

No. 4. } Bailiffs, Reeves, and Ministers' Accounts.
5. }

No. 6.—Receivers' Accounts.

No. 7.—Sheriffs' Account.

No. 8.—Rentals.

No. 9.—Court Rolls.

No. 10. }
11. } Escheat Rolls.
12. }

No. 13.—Escheats of Manors and Inquisitions relating to Alien Priories.

No. 14.—Inquisitions by Escheators, &c.

No. 15.—Inquisitions post mortem.

No. 16. } Special Commissions.
No. 17. }

No. 18.—Decrees and orders of the Court.

No. 19.—Fines.

No. 20.—Taxation, 20. 15. 10.

No. 21. }
22. } Aids and Subsidies.—Rolls.
23. }

No. 24. } Accounts of Collectors of Customs and Subsidies.
25. }

No. 26. } Hearth Money, Records relating to.
27. }

No. 28.—Pleas before the Barons.

No. 29. } Bonds and Recognizances.
30. }

No. 31.—Collection of an entire Tenth of Ecclesiastical Possessions.

No. 32.—Indentures touching the Keepers of Taverns and sale of Wines.

No. 33.—Poll Tax.

No. 34.—Army Accounts.

No. 35. } Wardrobe and Household Accounts.
36. }

No. 37. } Accounts of Collectors of Taxes, &c. in leathern Bags, the particular
38. } description already indorsed thereon.

No. 39.—Informations, &c.

No. 40.—Inrollment of Public Accounts.

No. 41.—Memoranda.

No. 42.—Ireland, Records relating thereto.

No. 43.—Scotland, Do.

No. 44.—Wales, Do.

After making a Selection from the contents of Sacks, containing unarranged and miscellaneous Records, and giving a description of all of them, inasmuch as a written

notice had been given to the King's Remembrancer of another removal of the Records from the Mews, being required by the next Lady-day, 1833, the most eligible course was endeavoured to be adopted, with a view to the preservation of the Records upon such removal, and in consequence, after being described, the Records were put into Sacks, in the manner above mentioned, in preference to Shelves or other arrangement, which would be proper, whenever they are deposited in a place where it is intended they should remain.

Besides the above 44 Sacks so arranged and described, there remain of miscellaneous unarranged and undescribed Records (except the general description which was endeavoured to be given by me of the whole of the unarranged and undescribed Records, in a Report submitted to the Select Committee in 1800,) a large chest containing many Records, which are cleaned, indorsed, tied up, and in a partial state of arrangement, 87 Sacks to be examined, arranged, and described, besides the immense mass :—two Sacks of Inquisitions post mortem, 7 Sacks with Books and Papers relating to the army, 1 Sack of Bills and Answers and Depositions, 1 Sack of Books of Imprest Accounts, and 21 Sacks of Defaulters in Taxes :—many Sacks of Indentures of Appraisement, 12 Boxes or Trunks and Chests filled with Miscellaneous Records, and 1 large Chest at the foot of the Staircase at the Mews filled with Deeds, Bonds, and Recognizances :—And besides these, is the aforesaid immense mass in the North East Corner of the Long Room at the Mews, and in a dark Room in Westminster Hall, near the Court of King's Bench.

To reduce this unarranged mass of miscellaneous matter, wherever deposited, and whether consisting of Records, or Books, or Writings on Parchment and Paper, part now in Sacks, Chests, and Boxes, and other part in a mass, into arrangement and use—as all the Records are again about to be removed from the Mews, it would be of advantage probably to have the abovementioned unarranged Records removed the last, for the sake of the space and room which would then be afforded to investigate and ascertain their contents by a few competent persons; and thus being left until after the removal of the arranged and more valuable Records, the latter would not be injured by the dust and dirt which a removal of the former would occasion—but it should be understood that the building remain untouched for the purpose of executing such a service if approved, and the object should be to withdraw from the heap and mass such Books, Parchment, Papers, and Writings, as would not in future be of any use, and consequently need no longer to be preserved.

I beg leave to state, that during the removal of the Records from Westminster Hall to the King's Mews, in June, July, August, September and October, 1831, which I attended, assisted by Mr. Adlington, one of the Side Clerks in the office of the King's Remembrancer, and Mr. John Trickey, the Bagbearer of the same office, other Nonæ Rolls and Inquisitions of the time of King Edward the Third were found; viz. a Fragment of the County of Hertford, and the Counties of Northumberland, Salop and Warwick; and the two former have been transcribed. The Nonæ Rolls of Salop and Warwick have already been printed and published by the authority of your Board. Salop was transcribed and printed from an original Roll, and Warwick from a Manuscript Copy of Dugdale's, deposited in the Bodleian Library. The Record of Salop lately found contains a fuller account of the Inquisitions taken at the time, than the Record already printed and published; but neither the Roll or the Inquisitions of the County of Northumberland had before been transcribed.

The Records of the Caption of Seisin of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Cornwall, by Edward the Black Prince, in the eleventh year of the reign of Edward III. is now

Duchy of Cornwall, Caption of Seisin, 11 Ed. 3,

Account of
Earldom of
Cornwall,
25 Ed. 1.
Duchy of Corn-
wall, Account of
Profits, 11 Ed. 3.

transcribing. Were an original Account of the Earldom of Cornwall in the 25th Edward I., and also an original Account of the Earldom and Duchy, which is contained in an Account of the Profits and Expenses for one year, from Michaelmas in the tenth to Michaelmas in the eleventh year of the reign of Edward III., and which was audited in the twelfth year of the reign of the same King—were they transcribed, together with the Caption of Seisin, they would probably make a good sized folio volume, and be a most valuable *Domesday of the Duchy*: that should the Originals be effaced by time, such authentic Transcript might be resorted to, and protect and prevent the Duchy of Cornwall, or any rights belonging thereto, from being lost, intruded upon, or usurped. These Records of Caption of Seisin, and the Accounts of the Earldom and Duchy of Cornwall, were newly discovered in the year 1793, when a removal of the Court of Exchequer, on the side of the King's Remembrancer, was superintended by me. As soon as the Caption of Seisin of the 11th Edward III. was so discovered, I made it known to the then Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall, and very soon afterwards presented to them an Examined Copy; and it was understood that the Record, immediately after it was known to the Duchy Officers, was of service and value in protecting some rights belonging thereto, but then not acknowledged, inasmuch as it was proved therefrom that the Advowson of the Deanry of St. Burian was parcel of and belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, and belonged to the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall; whereas it had been supposed and treated as Patronage belonging to the Crown sometime in and previous to the year 1793.

The original Records of Caption of Seisin, 11 Ed. III., and the Accounts 25 Ed. I. and 12 Ed. III., which had been newly discovered in 1793, were produced and read by me upon the Trial at Bar of Rowe and Brenton, in the Court of King's Bench, which Trial commenced on the 19th, and continued during the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th and 26th days of November, 1828, and the evidence elicited therefrom, it is believed, mainly contributed to induce the verdict which was given, and remains undisturbed, and thereby entitled the Dukes of Cornwall and the Crown to recover and to enjoy most valuable and important rights, which were intruded upon and intended to be usurped.

I humbly submit whether it would not be of use and advantage, to place particular descriptions of, or all, the miscellaneous Records, in the custody of a single person, as is already the practice with some now in the custody of the 1st and 2d Secondaries of the Court, being sworn officers of the Court, and particularly such as have long ceased to increase, but are valuable as evidence, but do not belong to any class of Record which relates to the administration of justice, and which continue to increase annually, for instance, the Law and Equity Proceedings on the King's Remembrancer's side of the Court of Exchequer, that is, Bills, Answers, &c. and the Memoranda containing the Law Proceedings, and some others. Records of these latter description annually increase.

There have been frequent and rapid removals of the Records, and to repositories not exactly suited with proper accommodation for them; these occurrences have been very detrimental to them and to their arrangement without more; and from one consequence, which the removal in 1822 produced, it would be very desirable again to collect and place together all Records which have been printed or transcribed by the order or authority of your Board, and which were once together, and in particular the Nonæ Rolls and Inquisitions and Records which have been represented by me to your Board under a general title of Monastic Records. These, and some other Records were, before the removal in 1822, sorted and together in boxes and presses at Westminster.

I beg to state that the omission of not making a Quarterly Report proceeded entirely from forgetfulness, and that the Report which was made by Mr. Adlington and myself, and transmitted to the Board by the King's Remembrancer, occupied a considerable portion of time in the months of October, November, and December last.

GEORGE VANDERZEE."

King's Remembrancer's Office,
March 6, 1833.

IV.

Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office.—Excerpts from the Wardrobe Account of the 18th Edward II.

ix Julii. Dona.—Johi de Cruce Ro^{us} garcio⁹ dñi I. Ep. Wyntoñ ducenti dño Regi unū palfridum grisellum pomellum ex pte dñi sui de dono Reġ nōie feodi sui per manus pprias apud Porcester, vi s. viii d.

xx Julii. Nuntii.—Stephano de Hanslap nuncio defer⁹ bñia Regis sub magno sigillo videlicet duo patent⁹ de cōmissionibz unū Epo Oxon & dño Riço Damary Senescallo ad arriand⁹ passaġ homi ad arma & peditū versus partes Vascoñ & aliud dñis Johi de Seg^ave & Fultoni fil Warini & duo bñia clausa eidem Johi & Fultoni de intendendo dñnti homi pñtor⁹ versus partes pñtas. Unū brē sub eodem sigillo dño Edmūdo Coñ Kancie & quemdam Rotlm sub pñte sig⁹ eidem comiti & trās Regis sub pñvato sigillo Epo Exon thesaur⁹ & dño Riço Damary q^adrupl. Nicho de Hugate & Wilfo de Northwell clico & quasdam trās sub eodem sigillo tanġ dñm Adomarū de la Breate & adversarios suos liband⁹. Et Ade Wrayster deferenti unū brevē pateñ & aliud clausum sub magno sigillo & trās & sub privato sigillo Robto de Kendale Consta⁹ Castri Doverr. p insula Herteye seisand p expens⁹ suis, xii d.

xxiii Julii. Nuntii.—Wilfo de Whyte de Porcester defer⁹ trās Regis sub pñvato sig⁹ Epo Bathon p expñ suis apd Porcester. Michi de Newenh^am cursori defer⁹ consimiles trās Reġ. Riço de Emeldon Majori Novi Castri sup⁹ Teynam. Johi de Kilmyngton Constabular⁹ Castri de Pykering p exp⁹ suis. Riço Swyn Nuntio & Robto de Thornegge cursori defer⁹ trās Regis sub pñvato sig⁹. Epo Exon Thesaur & Johi de Felton & alias trās pñtent sub mag⁹ sig⁹ subsigilla⁹ privato sigillo liband⁹ eisdem Epo & Johi & Bñia Reġ sub magno sig⁹ clau⁹ duplic⁹ de aristand⁹ & navibz pand⁹ Bañtis & Cōitatibz viñt & Portuū de Coumbmartyn de Lymmer Perlemuthe la Pole Tingemuth Monte Sñ Michis, Mousehole, Exmuth, Fowy, de loco, Cloule, Dertemuth, Tettenhaye, Mulleford, Yallemuth sub⁹ Neuton, Plumuth, Dons⁹, Ilfracombe, Towemuth, Lyme, Sedemuth, Fallmuth, Oñmuth, & al⁹ cons⁹ trās singlis vicecōbz Devon. Cornub. Som⁹s & Dor⁹s p expensis suis ibidm eodm die ii s. Rado de Say Nunc deffer⁹ trās cons⁹ &c. &c. Majoribz Ballivis & Cōitatibz Villar⁹ de Blakenaye Gyppeswych, Den-

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wych, Herewych, Welles, & Howh^m, Burnh^m, Lenne, Orford, Fordh^m magna & p^{va}, Jememuth, Gaseford, Maldon, & Thornh^m, & consⁱ iras singulares Baffis & Cōitatibz de Swanseye Majori & vicⁱ London, vicecobz Middⁱ, Essex, & Hertford, Norf, Suff, Canteb^r & Huntⁱ p expⁱ suis ibid^m eod^m die ii s. Rob^{to} de Manfeld Nuncio deferⁱ iras consⁱ Regⁱ dupli^c Baroⁿ Baffis & Cōitatibz Portuū & Villā de Sandwych, Shoreh^m, Pevense, Hastyng, Romene, Doverr, Wynchelsea, Seferd, Rye, & Fa^rsh^m; & al consⁱ iras singularⁱ Rob^{to} de Kendale Constabular Castⁱ Doverr & Custⁱ Quinqⁱ Portuū & Vicecōbz Kancie, Surrⁱ & Sussex p expⁱ suis ibid^m eod^m die xviii d. Johⁱ de Walth^m Nuntio deferⁱ consⁱ iras Regⁱ duplⁱ Ep^o Dunelm, Baffis & Cōitabz villā de Tynemuth, S^to Botulpho, Grymmesby, Salteneby, Saltfleteby, Scardeburgh, Whiteby, Kyngeston s^r Hull, Ravenesrode, Ravenesdere, Waynflet de Novo Cast^r supⁱ Tynam; & al consⁱ iras singlarⁱ Majoribz & Baffis Lincoln Ebo^r & Vicecōbz Bedⁱ, Bu^k, Rutelⁱ, Lin^c, Ebo^r & Northumb^r & Consta^r Casⁱ de Baum^bgh & Baffis & Cōitatⁱ de Baum^bgh & unam iram sub p^{va}to sigⁱ vicet^o London p expⁱ suis ibid^m eod^m die iii s. vi d. Wiffo de Loghteburgh deferⁱ consⁱ iras Regⁱ duplⁱ Baffis & Cōitatⁱ de Kardigan, Karanteci, Thaltan, Landstephan, Kalgaran, Pembroch, Strogoill, Senter, Cameys, Kedwelly, Shipdenem^e, Hardelagh, Usk, Glamorgan, Bristol, Haverford, Gower, Lampader, Karnarvan & Kaermerdyn, & alias consⁱ iras singularⁱ Edm^o comiti Arundell Justi^c Waff, Baffis de Swanseye, & vicecōbz Wiltes, Gloucⁱ & He^rford & duplⁱ d^{no} Hugōi Dis^pnⁱ juniori d^{no} de Glamorgan pro expensⁱ suis ibidem eod^m die ii s. vi d. Johⁱ Lirreys deferⁱ consⁱ iras Regⁱ duplⁱ d^{no} Comiti Cestrⁱ volens locū tenenti d^{no} Johⁱ Darcy Justi^c Hy^bn, majori Baffis & Cōitaⁱ Cestrⁱ, Rothelan, Flint, Aberconeway, & Angleseye, & al consⁱ iras singlarⁱ vicecōbz Oxon, Berks, Wygo^m, Salop, & Staff, pro expensis suis. Ade Fyheys deferⁱ consⁱ iras Regis duplⁱ Baffis & Cōitaⁱ villā de Ly^vpoll, Lancastⁱ, Fourneys, Wirkington, Kertmell, S^ta Bega, Ravenglas, Coker-muth, & Holtcoltram, & al iras singularⁱ vicēbz Northⁱ, Warwick, & Ley^c, Notyngham & Der^b, Lan^c, Westmⁱl & Cum^br, p expensis suis ibid^m eod^m die ii s. viii d. Wiffo de Drayton Attorⁿ vicⁱ Suthⁱ deferⁱ ii. B^{ria} R^e sub magno sigⁱ clau^s i. viz. Majori Baffis & Cōitati ville de Suthⁱ & aliud vicⁱ Suthⁱ & ii iras R^e sub p^{va}to sigillo unā viz. Baffis de Suthⁱ & al vicⁱ Suthⁱ pro expensis. Nichⁱ Constantino le Messa^g deferⁱ iras R^e sub p^{va}to sigⁱ Ep^o Exon The^s p expⁱ suis ibid^m. Heⁿ Pynnok deferⁱ iras R^e sub magno sigⁱ Baffis p^oris S^te Elene de Insula Vecta & Cōitat ejusdem Ville duplⁱ Baffis et Cōitaⁱ de Neuport de ead^m Insula Baffis & Cōitaⁱ de Insula Vecta duplⁱ Baffis & Cōitaⁱ de Goldre, duplⁱ Baffis & Cōitatⁱ de Oldestowe duplⁱ & Baffis & Cōitatⁱ de Yaremuth p expensis suis.

Aug. iii. Nec^aia.—Amongst the necessaria this day are the payments made—"Venatori Regⁱ de canibus Heyretⁱ misso p Regē cum canibz ist ad ptes Pontine p venacione ibid^m capienda." Also, "pro putura canū cr^aen^m vii lepo^r & ii bercelett," from 8th July to 16th, "quo die iiii^o de d^{ti}s canibz cr^aentibz ablati fuerunt p minist^as Regⁱ Fn^ac."

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viii Augti. Nuntii.—Rošto Blakerl defer q sdam comissiones patentes una cum formis Arraia-
menti diſsis arraiatoribz hoīm ad arma & peditū in diſsis comitatibz
constituť sub magno siĝ & simul cū hris clauſ eisdm & Bria clauſ
Archiepīs Epīs Abbibz pōribz & Abbassis de sacris recipiend consulendo
de custodia Portuū & Locor^o Mar^o quil in ptibz suis ponenda & armis
parand Comitibz Baronibz & Miliť de Sacris pstand intendend Epīs &
armis parand Baronibz Majoribz Baſtis & Cōitat^o portuū & villař de nō
gūando & vicēbz de intendendo arraiatoribz sacris pstand & armis parand
vidz Ričo de Perriers & Joħi de la Haye, Ričo Playz & Joħi de Hynton,
Rošto de Aspale & Joħi de Wilyngh^m, Hugoni de Nevill & Walfo de
Pateshull, Wiffo Moigne & Bernardo de Brus, Constantino de Mortuo
Mari & Wiffo de Bernak, Roĝo de Kerdeston & Galfr^o Wych, Epīs
Norwyč, q^adrupl Elyen^o triplič Com Cestr^o Norff & Oxon, Thom de Veer
fil Walfi, Rošto de Monte alto, Thome Bardolf, Rošto fil Walfi, Rošto
de Morloy, Wiffo Pye, Joħi de Hyncle, Rošto fil Walfi juniore, Joħi
Botetourt, Anthō fil Henr^o, Rošto de Insula, & Joħi de Thorpe, Abbibz
& Abbassis de Sťo Edmo Sťi Budli de Ulmo & de Berkynk, Baſtis &
Cōitatibz Villař de Herwych, Oreford, Fordh^m, Thornh^m, Maldon,
Gosford, Welles & Holkham, & vicecōbz dupl Norff & Suff, Cantebř &
Hunt, Essex & Hertford, p expens suis apd prioratū novi opīs viii die
Augusti, ii s. vi đ. Joħi de Stretton & Ričo de Wyghth^m cursoribz
defer cons Bria & patent & clau� Nicho Corbet & Nicho de Aston,
Rošto de Harleye & Fultoni de Pembrigĝ, Thome Condray & Ričo de
Colshull, Thome Pye & Joħi de Hynhale, Rošto fil Elye & Rošto de
Ardeñ, Ričo de la Ryve & Joħi de Anesle, Ričo de Baskervill, & Joħi
de Barwe, Epīs Bangor, Assař, Meneñ, Coventr^o & Lych, & Wygoñ.
Com Cest^o vel ej^a Justič Leycest & Arundell, Abbibz & pōribz de
Evesh^m, Salop, Pershoe, Wynchcoumbe, Sťi Peř Glouc, Abyndon,
Oseneye, & Coventr^o. Wiffo le Botiff de Weme, Joħi de Hastang,
Wiffo de G^andissono, Joħi de Sťo Amando, Joħi de Petthe, Joħi de
Cherlton, & Mar^oo Stepħo de Ledbury, Majoribz Baſtis & Cōitatibz
villar^o de Kalgaran, Swayneseye, Shipdeneme, Camoys, Hafford, Car-
narvan, Thaltan, Seūth, Usk, Kardygan, Flint, Karmdyn, Cestr, Gower,
Hardelagh, Strogail, Landstephan, Hugoni Dispenser de Glamorgan,
Kedwelly, Bristoll, Lampader, Pembrok, Aberconwey, Karentosi, Rothe-
lan, & Angleseye, & vicēbz Stafford, Hereford & Salop, Oxon & Berks,
Wygoñ & Glouc pro expensis suis ibidm eodm die v s. Ade de Kele-
sey defer cons Bria Reg Henr^o de Montfort & Rošto le Bor, Nicho
Gentill & Joħi de Ifeld, Henr^o de Cokh^m & Henr^o de Gosehall, Stepħo
de Cobh^m & Rađo le Sauvage, Joħi de Enfeld & Roĝo de Brok,
Hamoni de Chikwell, Majori Lond & Joħi Gysors, & Joħi de Carlton,
Archiepō Cantuar, Epīs London, & Roff Abbt Sťi Auĝtini Cant Comi-
tibz Surř & Sussex & Atholl Joħi de Crumwell, Joħi de Charinge, Rađo
de Camoys, Henr^o Huse, Rošto de Kendale Constabular^o Castri Doverr,
Alano de Boxhull Baroñ Baſtis & Cōitatibz portuū & villař de Romen-
hale, Doverr, Pevenese, Feřsh^m, Rye, Hastyng, Hythe, Sandwych,
Shoreh^m, Seford, Wynchelse, & Vicēbz London, Surř & Sussex, Kane
& Midd, p expn suis ibidm eodm die xii đ. Joħi de Clisseby defer cons
Bria & Rošto Darcy & Wiffo de Wasteneys Thome de Novo mcatō
Thime Wake de Bliseworth, Aleřo de Monteforti & Wiffo de Baiotis

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Epo Lincoln, Abbibz de Burgo S^ti Pet^ri Rameseye & de Valle d^ei Hen^ri de Bellomonte & Wiffo Dokyme, & Edo Deyncourt Baffis & Cōital^r villar^o de Salteneye, Waynflet, Grymesby de S^to Botulpho, Saltfletby, & vice^e Lincoln p^r expⁿ suis ibid^m eod^m die ii s. vi d. Alano de Grendon & cuid^m so^c suo defer^r con^s B^ria & Wiffo de Botereux & Ri^o de Howysssh, Nic^ho Dannye, Step^ho de Haccombe, Jo^hi de Tichebourne & Edm^o de Kendale, Regiⁿ de Paveley & Wal^o Gascelyn, Alano de Boxhule & Wiffo de Stok, Jo^hi de Meyret & Mat^ho de Cliveden, Otoni de G^undisono, Custod^r de Insular^o Gerneseye, Gereseye, Serk & Orneye, Epi^s Exon, Winton, Cices^t, Sar^o, Bathon & Wellen, Abbibz & Abbissis de Tavistok la Hyde ext^a Wyntoⁿ, Serne, Shireburne, Michelneye, Abbotisbiry, Glastoⁿ, Malmesbu^r, Wilton & Sefton. Jo^he de S^to, Jo^he de S^cluse, Jo^hi de Bello campo Ro^bto fil Pagani, Jo^hi de S^to Jo^he de Basyng, Ra^o de Monte H^meri, Jo^hi de Scures, Nic^ho Corbet, Nic^ho de Baston, Jo^hi de Insula Vecta, Jo^hi de Hampton de Som^s, Wiffo Martyn, Jo^hi de la Huse, Philo de Columbar, Hugoni de Courteney, Fultoni fil Warini Majoribz Baffis & Cōitatibz villa^r de Newport in Insula Vecta Lydemuth, Lymer, Falemuth Insule Vecte Dertemuth, Tegn^mth, Loo Lyme, Towemuth, Clonle, Plymuth, Perlemuth, Boldre, Yalemuth, Pole, Ilfordecombe, S^te Elene de Insula Vecte, Moushole, Portesmuth, Suth^r, Oldestowe, Milford, Yaremuth, S^ti Mich^{is} in pi^clo mar^o Exmuth cum portibz de Lulh^am, Kene & Toph^am, O^rmuth, Coumbmartyn, Fowy & Douster, & Vic^ebz Cornu^b, Som^s & Dor^s, Devon, Wiltes & Suth^r, p^r expⁿs suis ibid^m eod^m die iii s. vi d. Sim^oi de Gaunt defer^r con^s B^ria & Jo^hi de Morteyn, & Ra^o fil Ri^oi, P^ho de Aylesbury, & Jo^hi de la Penne, Thome de Hastang, & Ro^o de Aylesbury, Jo^hi Hamlyn & Ri^o de Egbaston, Jo^hi de Angrevill, Ra^o Bassett de Weldon, Jo^hi de Longevill, Ro^bto de Davyntre, Ro^bto de Wa^rvill, & Thome de Wenton, Ro^bto Perpount, & Jo^hi de Mounteneye, Hugoni de Menill, & Almedo de Sulney, Abbibz be^r mar^o Ley^e Warden & Wellbek & de S^to Albano, Wiffo la Zouche de Haringworth, Wiffo de Ferrar, Wiffo la Zouche Mortym^r, & Thome de Fournivall, seniori & juniori, & vic^ebz Be^d & Bu^k, North^r & Roteland, Ley^e & War^r, Nottingh^am & Derby, p^r expⁿ suis ibid^m eod^m die xviii d. Lau^r de Oulgarth, defer^r con^s B^ria & Wal^o de Stukland & Jo^hi de Lancast^r, de Holgell, Hugoni de Louthre, & Ri^o de Denton, Jo^hi de Haryngton, & Ri^o de Hoghton, E^po Kerleol, Abbi de Fourneys, P^ori de Ketmell in Kendale, Antonio de Lucy & Ranulpho de Dacre, & vic^ebz Westm^r, Cumbr^o, & Lancast^o. Baffis & Cōital^r Villa^r de Ly^epoll, Lan^e, S^ta Bega, Wyrkington, Raveneglas, Cokermuth, & Holicoltram, p^r expⁿ suis ibid^m eod^m die iii s. Ade de Lanark defer^r con^s B^ria & Ro^o Heron, & Jo^hi de Fenwyk, Hen^r fil Hu^g Ri^o Byron, Ra^o de Nevill, Simoni Warde, Wiffo de Twenge & Thome Ughtred Archie^po Ebor, E^po Dunelm, Comiti Daneges, Ro^o de Horsele, Gilb^oto de Burghdon, Wiffo le Lacy^m, Wiffo de Roos, Hen^r de Percy, Thome Wake, Petro de Malo loco Baffis & Cōitatibz villa^r de Kyngeston s^r Hull, Ravenesere, Scardeb^ugh, Bamb^ugh, Whiteby, Tynemuth, & Novi Cast^r sup^r Tynam & Vic^ebz Ebor^o & Northumbr^o p^r expⁿ suis ibid^m eod^m die iii s.

xi Au^gti.—Wiffo de Rathele defer^r tras & sub p^rvato sig^o Jo^hi de Castra & Baldwino de Insula, & B^ria sub magno sig^o clausa, Justic^u Hy^bn & Vic^ebz Essex & Hertford,

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Norff & Suff, Cantebꝛ & Huntingd, North̃ & War̃ & Leyc, Beð & Buķ, Rotel Lincoln, Notyngh^m & Derb^o, Ebor^o Northumb^o, Cumbꝛ & Westm̃l, & Lanċ, de respectu milicie majori Ballis p̃bis hōibz & Cōitatī ville North^o de peditibz eligend p exp̃n suis apud Yesh^mstede xi die Aug̃ti, iii s. vi d.

xiiii Aug̃ti.—Joh̃i de Aspale valetto dñi Edm̃i Com̃ Canċ & Maġro Rob̃to de Redm̃e clico dñi Ade de Lymb^ogh Constabular^o Burdeġ venient ad Regē de ptibz Vascoñ cū iras dñor suor & redeuntibz ad eosd̃m cum Iris Reg̃ de dono R̃ utq^o lx s. per mañ pprias ap̃d Cippenh^m, xiiii die Augusti.

xix Augusti. Elemos^a.—On this day Alms were bestowed on the following Monks of the City of London, for their support for one day, by the King on his coming to Westminster: viz.

“ lx fr̃ibz de Monte Carmeli, iiii d. cuilibet.

l fr̃ibz de Ordine S̃ti Augustini.

lxiiii fr̃ibz Minor^o.

lxx fr̃ibz P̃dicator^o.

xvi fr̃ibz de Cruce.”

xx Aug̃ti. Dona.—Dño Hen^o de Sully facienti Moram in Comitiva dñi R̃ & recessuro usque partes Franċ de dño Reg̃ nōie expeñ suar^o sic redeundo in denar̃ p m̃ pp̃r ibidem eodem die xl m^a eid̃m in p̃tio due Pelviū argenċ de aurat in fundo & talliañ ibid̃m de armis R̃ ex^actar de Thesauro R̃ in trī London ponder^o cvi s. viii d. de cons̃ dono R̃ ibid̃ eod̃ die p̃t cxvi s. viii d. sm^a xxxii li. x s.

xxi Aug̃i.—The King sent Writs to all the Archbishops and Bishops, and to many of the Barons in Ireland.

xxiii Aug̃i.—There is a gift to Davyd le Galeys “fabro feror^o Lance añ eunti p pceptū dñi R̃ ad partes transmarinas in Comitiva dñi de Sully.”

xxviii Aug̃i.—A gift of a Silver-Gilt Cup to Santio de Sabello, Master of the ship Juliana, from Bermeio in Spain.

vi Sept̃. Dona.—Mic̃hi de la Botellarie scutif dñi Joh̃is de Britannia Comi^o de Rychemond venienti apud R̃ cum iras dñi sui continetibz rumores de deliberatione sua de p̃sona de dono ip̃i R̃ in pretiō uni Cip̃h arġ deaurat aymellat infundo & una ymagine taliat in pomello.

v Octobr̃.—A considerable number of presents to different persons coming from Gascony.

viii Octobr̃.—Letters sent “Dño Rob̃to Bendyn, admirallo flote.”

ix Oct̃r. Vad Nautarum.—Gewario Whityng Maġro Navis vocate la Welefare de Wynchelse & xxix aliis Magr^ois xxxvi Constabular^o & m^oxxxv Sociis suis nautis xxx naviū di^o sar^o portuū quinque portuū & Bristol missor^o in flota Regis in comitiva dñi Rob̃ti Bendyn mili^o & admiralli de portū de Portes-muth usq^o in Vascoñ cū dñm Admirat̃ R̃ p sustentaçõe fideiū suor̃ ibid̃ & morantū p guerra mo^o in eisd̃m ptibz in^o R̃ & R̃ F^ancie pro vadiis

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suis int̃ vii die Mensis Octobr̃ & iii die Novembr̃ utroq̃ comput̃ p̃ xxviii dies cuilt Maġro & Constabular̃ p̃ diē vi d. & cuilt alii Naute p̃ diē iii d. ccc^{xx}_{iiii} xix li. xix s. iii d.

xxii Oct̃r.—To John Dyn, Master of the ship Nicholas of Westm̃, for his wages, and 98 sailors, for 17 days, xxi li. x s. Also, by special command, to him, “pro diŷso attilio & apparatū p̃vis p̃ ip̃m in ead̃m naŷ xxiiii li. xiii s. 1 d. oŷ.”

xxii Oct̃. Nuntii.—Nic̃io de Dovorr ŷoŷ m̃cator̃ de Perruch defer̃ iras Reg̃ sub magno sigillo clauŷ Dño sūmo Pontifici dupliē & sub secr̃ sig̃ eid̃m & sub magno sig̃ Dño E. S̃te Lucie in Silice Diacono Cardiñ Dño B. di gr̃a S̃te Marie in Aquiro Diacono Cardiñ Dño N. S̃ti Adriani Diacono Cardiñ Dño L. S̃te Mar̃ in vialata Diacono Cardiñ. G̃ l̃l stor̃ Marcellini & Peŷ p̃sviēo Cardiñ & dno G. l̃l S̃ti Ciriaci in t̃mis p̃viēo Cardiñ sub p̃vato sigillo maġris Andr̃ Sapelo & Riēo de Solebur̃ dupliē p̃ exp̃n suis ibid̃m eod̃m die xl s.

xxv Oct̃.—Ade de Pembrok dicto de Hib̃n defer̃ iras R̃ sub magno sigit̃.

1 Noŷ.—The King kept the Feast of All Saints at his Manor of Mortlake.

vi Noŷ.—There is a payment of xviii li. viii s. x. oŷ. “Maġro Ade de Hodesdon d̃to Cackefrenkish custodi quor̃dam magnor̃ equor̃ Reg̃ extra cuŷ viz illor̃ equor̃ qui fuerunt Adomari de Valenē Coñ Pembrok, &c. &c. ut in feno aveñ furfure candela ferrura & rebz medicinalibz vadiis, &c.”

xxi Noŷ. Dona.—Guiffo Archēpo Vyeñ venienti ad dñm Regē in nunē dñi pp̃e de dono d̃ti dñi Reg̃ in p̃tio uni^s olle argenti čce albe consignate cum uno Leopardo in tenello ponder̃ cxix s. p̃t vi li. ii s. uni^s olle consinut̃ & sigñ consimil̃ ponder̃ cxiii s. iiii d. p̃t cxvi s. viii d. uni^s ciphi argeñ deaurat̃ & aymellati cum anibz & equitibz cum pede & coop̃culo ponder̃ lxxii s. p̃t x li. uni^s Olle arg̃ de secca ejusdm̃ ciphi ponder̃ xxxv s. p̃t lxxv s. & duar̃ pelviū arg̃ cum bordur̃ deaurat̃ & aymellat in fund̃ de armis Angl̃ ponder̃ x li. p̃t xiii li. vi. s. viii d. de thesauro t̃^{ris} London dat̃ eid̃m Archiepo in recessu suo ver̃s partes pp̃r ap̃d d̃tam Tr̃im London xxi Novembr̃. Dño Hugoni Epo Aurisateu venienti ad Reg̃ in cons̃ ejusdm̃ dñi p̃^ape de consimili dono Reg̃ in p̃tro uni^s Olle argñ de empt̃ albe p̃ totū plane novo empte sine signo ponder̃ lxxii s. p̃t iiii li. ii. s. uni^s ciphi Argñ de aurat̃ camocati & garniti de aymeŷ cum pede & coop̃elo ponder̃ lxxiii s. iiii d. p̃t viii li. uni^s Olle Argñ de secta ejusdm̃ ciphi ponder̃ lv s. p̃t x mr̃ & duar̃ pelviū argñ albar̃ cum bordur̃ de aurat̃ & aymellat in fundo de armis Angl̃ & F̃^ancie prt̃ ponder̃ vii li. iii s. iiii d. p̃t viii li. x. s. de Thesauro Reg̃ turris p̃d̃te dat̃ eid̃m Epo in consimili recessu suo id̃ eod̃ die ŷma lxvi li. v s. viii d.

xxii Noŷ. Nunti.—To Messengers, “defer̃ B̃ria Reg̃ sub magno sigillo patent̃ Electoribus Militum & Hominum ad arma,” in the different Counties by name.

(WARDROBE ACCOUNT, XVIII EDW. II.)

Also on the same day, "Bria sub eodm sigillo clauſ diversis arraiatoribz & vicecomitibz com predtor².

xxiiii Noř. Nuntii.—Radulpho de Say nuntio deferē iras Reġ sub p̄vato sigillo custodibz magni sigilli Roġ Eġo de Norwyċ, Matho de Trye Marescallo Fr^ancie, Alfonso Despaigne, Sancho de Castellienn & Joġi de Devon, & sub secreto siġ Eġo Exoñ Theſ pro expen̄ suis apud Cheshunt, xii đ.

xxvi Noř. Nuntii.—Dunualdo de Athol nuntio deferē iras Reġ sub p̄vato siġ Archieġo Ebor. J. Ellyēn. & Coventr̄ & Licġ Eġis, Comiti Wynton & Mařo Roġto de Baldok & aliis existentibz ad t^actatum cum Scotis comuncti cum suā festinacone p diem & nocte p expn̄ suis apd Bassyngbourn, ii s. vi đ.

xxviii Noř.—The King was at Huntingdon, and on the same day received Letters from Egidius de Ispania.

xxix Noř.—Michġ de Neuland deferē iras Reġ sub p̄vato siġ Eġo Exoñ Theſ & Eġo Norwiċ simul cum iras dñi Hugonis le Despenſ & etiam sub p̄vato siġ Sancho de Cast^o Matho de Trye & Alphonso de Ispania que quidm ire debent librari p̄dto Eġo Norwiċ p expen̄ suis apud Santre, xvi đ.

xxx Noř. Elem^a.—In cōi ptisona fta p āia dñe Alianore quondam R^e Angl. mařs Reġ die Anniv̄sarii ejusdm Regine apud Wař Neuton, lxviii s. viii đ. Et in Oġacoibz p̄cpitat at Missam celebrat. in p̄sentia ip̄ius & in ecclia p̄och de Wat Neuton p āia de dñe Regine eodm die, vi s. viii đ.

Decembř ii. Dona.—Nicho Bonar. & Rađ. fil Galfri," coming to the King between Stamford and Wissenden, complaining of certain Injuries done by some of his Retinue, and following the Court till inquiry into the truth of complaint, v s. The King presented two Cloths for the Altar of the Collegiate Church of Kirksby Belr, and the same day the King made a Present to Isabel de Baliol, one of the Queen's Maids of Honour, on her return to Scotland to be married, for her expenses, with a Saddle, Furs, and other small things, iii li. vi đ.

viii Deċr.—F^añco Roland m̄catori civit̄ London deferē iras & sub p̄vato siġ Dño Guillo com Hanon, Holand, Seland, & dno de Friſ p expn̄ suis apud Nottingham, x s.

xxv Deċr.—The King kept Christmas at Nottingham.

xxvii Deċr.—Writs were sent to all parts of England to prepare Ships.

xxix Deċr.—In oblaçoibz dñi Reġ missis usq̄ Canť ad offerend̄ ad feretrum S̄ti Thome Martyr in ecclia S̄ti Trinitat̄ Cantuar̄ in honore ejdem S̄ti nōie Chevagii ex antiq^a consuetudine, viz. in p̄tio trium floreñ auri de Florenc, x s.

xxxi.—Writs of Array were sent to all parts of England and Wales for Hoblars, Bowmen, and Men at Arms, and also Writs to certain Sheriffs &c. "de peditibz pand & de Bannitis reconciliand̄."

"The Account from which the foregoing Extracts are taken is for one whole year, commencing the 8th of July, 1324. It is composed of 23 Membranes, and is about 50 feet in length, in a most perfect state. The daily payments are herein set down under the Titles "Nuntii, Dona, Elemosina, Necessaria et Vadia Nautarum." Although some curious facts may be deduced from the entries made under the three last heads, yet it is principally under the Title of Messengers and the Presents that much valuable Information may be collected. The period to which the present Roll relates, it will be perceived, concludes within eighteen months of the murder of the King, and is about the time when the Queen returned from France. The Messengers dispatched almost daily to the Bishops, Barons, Sheriffs, and other Authorities form the principal part of the Roll, and specify the Letters Patent and Close, and the Writs under the Great, Privy, and Secret Seal sent to each; hence, when they state the purport of Mission, it might lead to investigate the original Documents, in case they might still remain in other Archives. The whole entries have in two instances been transcribed as specimens: the one as to the issuing of the Writs for seizing and preparing Vessels in the various ports; and the other, as to the issuing of the Writs of Array. A frequent repetition occurs of the issue of these Writs, but one instance of each will suffice. The urgency of the preparations against a foreign attack is thereby shown. The Missions to the Court of Rome on 22 & 25 October, the Writs of the Lord de Sully, of the Archbishop of Reim, and Bishop of Aurisalem on the 21st November, and the Correspondence with Alphonso of Spain, Sancho of Castile, and with the Count of Hanau and Holland may throw some light upon History. Again is there any notice elsewhere of the Treaty with the Scots at York, on the 26th November? It is true that these are mere facts from which little direct evidence can be collected, but at any rate they form a ground-work for the Historian to build upon, and serve to point out where to seek for further materials. One half of this Roll only has been perused, and such items only have been selected as seemed most interesting."

Inquisitions of
the Possessions
of the Le Des-
spencers.

"There are already discovered in the Exchequer many similar Rolls, both Household and Wardrobe, commencing with Edward I."—"A very perfect Document of the time of Edward II. has also been found, namely, a Manuscript of the Inquisitions of the Possessions of Hugh le Despencer, senior and junior; Edmund, Earl of Arundel, and Robert Baldock, consisting of 10 Membrances in a very perfect state."

V.

Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office—Parliamentary Rolls—Parliamentary Petitions.—Two Parliamentary Rolls, 12 Edward II. have been discovered, the existence of which must have been unknown at the time of the publication of the *Rolls of Parliament*, as neither is to be found in that Work.

"These very important Rolls relate to a period rendered peculiarly interesting by the reconciliation of the King and the Earl of Lancaster, and which is a complete blank in the publication called the 'Rolls of Parliament.' The 'Parliamentary Writs,' indeed, contains an enrolment of some proceedings with the Earl of Lancaster, but it is brief in comparison with the full exposition which is afforded by these documents.

The larger Roll for the Parliament at York, in three weeks of St. Michael, 20 Oct. affords a minute Report of all the Proceedings of the Parliament."

“ Rotulus Parliamenti domini Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi summoniti et tenti apud Eboracum a die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas anno regni sui duodecimo.”

The business of Parliament is stated to commence thus:—‘ En primes come les Prelatz, Contes, et Barons du Roialme assembles a cesti parlement, eussent debati entre eux la manere du commencement de meisme le parlement, fut vis a touz qe en primes chief serroit a requere notre seigneur le Roi, qil affermast les articles contenuz en une endenture faite a Leek’ le IX^{me} jour d’Aust, derrein passe, par entre les messages notre seigneur le Roi envoiez depar li au Conte de Lancastre dune part, et meisme le Conte dautre part;—la tenure de quele endenture est ci desoutz escript, dont depar eux touz fut le dit notre seigneur le Roi de ce requis, qui bonement lotria, commandant qe en roulement se feist de lour requeste et de son grant en la forme qe sensuyt.’

It is then recited that certain Prelates, Earls and Barons, and others at Northampton, proceeded to the Earl of Lancaster, and the result of the conference was the said endenture, tested at Leek, 9th August, which is printed in the Second Volume of the ‘Parliamentary Writs,’ p. 184, 185, and is now enrolled at full length together with the King’s agreement thereto.

The Parliament proceed to advise and counsel upon other matters touching the King and kingdom.—Appointments of ministers are made and confirmed;—amongst them, ‘ a la requeste de grantz qe Mons. Hugh le Despenser le fuiz demoerge son Chamberleyn.’

‘ Acorde est et assentu par Prelatz Contes et Barons qe le Roi eit pleinement son host a Noef Chastel sur Tyne a les oytaves de la Trinite.’

‘ Item acorde est et assentu en meisme la manere qe le proschein parlement, soit au Moys de Paskes a Everwyk’ ou a Nicole solonc ce qe hom se en purra miez aviser entre ci et le temps qil covendra faire issir les brefs pur meisme le parlement somoundre et selonc ce qe les busiognes ch’ront entre ci et la.’

A petition of Wauter de Langeton, Bishop of Chester, was then read, which the King and Council, deeming obscure, call upon the Bishop to explain.—Proceedings thereon.

Other Petitions presented from various Abbots, and the Answers thereto.

The said Prelates, Earl, and Barons, and ‘ tute la Communalte du Roiaime,’ make requests to the King—to some of which he assents, to others he replies ‘ demoert sur deliberacion.’

The Earl Lancaster presents a Charter of Ed. I. granting to him the Seneschalcy of England, which he claims to enjoy.—Searches are directed to be made in the Exchequer and Wardrobe touching the matter, and to be reported in Chancery at the quinzaine of Easter.

Another Petition presented by the said Earl in relation to the Manor of Leuesham in the County of York.—Searches to be made in like manner.

Then follows an Account ‘ Des douns, &c.’

The Select Committee, or the Names of those who should ordain ‘ les primers poyntz qe sont a treter et parler en parlement sil pleise a nostre Seigneur le Roi.’

The ‘ pointz de la grant Chartre de franchises et sur les ordinances,’ are accordingly discussed.

Mons. Wauter de Norwiz, Sire Will. de Ayremynne and Sire Michel de Meldon are charged ‘ ordiner l’enroulement du reponse,’ which the King should give to petitions.

Important information respecting the Deputations and Committees formed for various purposes.—Receivers of Petitions appointed.

Rotulus de petitionibus porrectis in parlamento tento apud Ebor'.—Responsiones eisdem.

Processus habitus coram consilio Regis Edwardi patris Regis E. et c. super petitionem quam Hugo de Courtenay porrexit in parlamento ipsius Regis apud Westm. post Octabas Sancti Hilarii, anno viii^o—Printed in the Rolls of Parliament, Vol. I. p. 334.

Several Petitions are delivered to Willielmus de Ayremynne Clericus, assigned with others 'ad tractandum,' upon the business concerning the Flemish and English.

Then follow four membranes of Petitions with their Answers.

" Rotulus Parlamenti apud Eborum convocati a die Paschæ in unum mensem (6 die Maii) anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi duodecimo."

Enrolment of a Writ tested at York, 4 Dec. 12 Ed. II. issued on the Petition of Johannes de Hastings in respect of the liberation of the Castle of Emelyn.—Certification thereupon by the King's Justiciar of Wales.

Further Petitions of Thomas Earl of Lancaster in relation to the above-mentioned Manor of Levisham and the Seneschalcy of the Household.

' Processus de Clameo Hugonis de Audele et Margaretæ uxoris ejus de Comite Cornubiæ et aliis tenementis quæ fuerunt Edmundi Comitis Cornubiæ.'

Many Petitions with the Answers.

Some few Parliamentary Petitions have been discovered.

" The two following Petitions afford curious illustrations of Parliamentary Expenses. It may be inferred that their date is most probably 35 Edw. I.—The Earl of Lincoln, to whom these Petitions were referred, was one of the Commissioners appointed to open the Parliament of that year, which was held on the Octaves of St. Hilary—the date mentioned in the Petition."

' A nostre Seigneur le Roy e a son conseil priount les procuratours des Esvesques, Abbes, Priours e Chapitres qe sunt a cest Parlement al comaundement le Roy par somouns pur lour seigneurages venuz et par le Roy a son conseil aloez et resceu et pur le Parlement avant dit de les utaves de Seint Hillere procheines passees a custages de lour seigneurages sutditz al comaundement le Roy dekes en cea sount comunement demores qe de la grace nostre Seigneur le Roy pur les ditz seignurages, et pur lour gentz graunte soit bref a Viscountes qe rien ne soit de eaus maunde, ne leve pur les despenses des Chivalers qe sount par les communaltez des Countes al dit Parlement envoez e desicom mesme les procuratours a totes cheaunces ount pleyn poer de lour Seigneurs de faire et de assentir quant qe eaus mesmes puissent si en lour propres persones fuissent venuz.' The Answer returned to this Petition was—' Expectent adventum Comitis Lincolni et aliorum de Consilio Regis.'

A counter Petition was presented by the 'Chivalers du Countez,' who showed, 'qe sont venuz par comaundement nostre Seigneur le Roy et par somonse enpriant remede qe si les Ercevesques Evesques Abbes et Priors, Countes et Barons qe sunt ici venuz par eux et par lor procuratours seient quites pur eux et pur lor gentz del ayde a les despenses des Chivalers avantditz, riens ne demeuret a lever a les ditz despenses et ceo serreit prejudice a nostre Seigneur le Roy et a la comune; Kar totz jors ad este usee de lever par comandement nostre Seigneur le Roy et par bref ausi bien des uns come des autres e prient qe le estat le Roy al profit de la povre comune seit sauve.'

VI.

Records formerly in the Exchequer, sold as part of the Library of Craven Ord, Esq. First Secondary in the King's Remembrancer's Office. See Notes of Business for the Board, January 22, 1833, pp. 53 and 55. Doubts having been expressed as to the correctness of the Inference to be drawn from the Statements there made, it was thought right to direct a further Investigation, of which the following is the result.

1. "A transcript, in Mr. Ord's handwriting, of the original Household Book of Henry VII. was purchased by the British Museum in June 1829.

2. Towards the conclusion of this Volume, and bound up with it, is an Extract from the same original Household Book, supposed to be in the handwriting of Mr. Astle.

3. A portion of this Extract is printed in the Appendix to Henry's History of Britain, vol. vi. p. 725,* and headed 'Extracts from a MS. in the Remembrancer's Office,' which Extracts are stated to have been furnished by Mr. Astle.

4. The Extract supposed to have been made by Mr. Astle, and bound up with Mr. Ord's Transcript, was originally headed, in the same handwriting, as that of the Extract itself, thus—'SOME Articles of the Expences of Hen. VII. EXTRACTED FROM THE ORIGINAL NOW IN THE EXCHEQUER, EVERY LEAF SIGNED BY THE KING.'

5. The words in larger type have been erased, but so clumsily, that they may yet be decyphered.

6. This erasure must have been made whilst the Extract was the property of Mr. Craven Ord, since the same Extract, without doubt, furnished the Copy for that portion in Henry, and the reference therein printed states that the Extract was made from a MS. in the Remembrancer's Office.

7. The original MS. was subsequently sold at Mr. Craven Ord's Sale, and in the Catalogue is stated to have come from Mr. Astle's Collection; which Statement is disproved by the fact of Mr. Astle's testimony in his own writing (*since erased*), that the MS. was in the King's Remembrancer's Office."

The Investigation has been confined to the abovementioned Household Book.

VII.

Acta Dominorum Auditorum—Acta Dominorum Concilii.—See Notes of Business for the Board of February 11th, 1833, No. VII. page 69. In pursuance of the Order made at that Board, the Secretary wrote to the Lord Clerk Register, who has transmitted in reply a Letter addressed to him by Mr. Thomson, from which the following is an extract:

"When the Parliamentary Proceedings for the reigns of King James III. and King James IV. were in preparation for the press, I stated to the Record Commissioners that the Registers of Parliament, during a part of these reigns, were encumbered with a load of Proceedings in Private Causes, before the Committees of Parlia-

* [8vo. edition, vol. xii. p. 467.]

ment denominated *Domini Auditores ad Causas et Querelas*; and suggested the expediency of detaching these from the larger work of the *Acts in full Parliament*, and printing them as a separate and supplemental volume. This suggestion was adopted and acted on; and it naturally led to another, which was to print, as a second and almost necessary part of the same collection, the contemporaneous Proceedings of the Lords of Council (*Domini Concilii*), who exercised a certain jurisdiction during the intervals between Parliament and Parliament, under which the same causes were taken up and proceeded on which had depended before the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints. On the peculiar nature, commencement and progress of these works, very minute details are given in my Quarterly Reports to the Record Commissioners, as well as in my Annual Reports to the Lord Clerk Register.

The text of both these works, or rather parts of the same work, was completed in the year 1816, and the publication then only awaited an *Index Materialium*, on which the late ingenious and learned Mr. Dillon had been employed for a considerable time. The Index of the first part, or *Acta Dominorum Auditorum*, &c. was at length put to the press; but on an anxious examination of it, I felt it impossible for me to sanction its adoption without great alterations: the Index to the other part of the work still remained unfinished, and never was communicated to me.

Under these somewhat painful and embarrassing circumstances, it appeared to me the more eligible course to postpone the publication of these supplemental volumes until the publication of the principal work should be completed, and having had in this also the concurrence of the Commissioners, the works have remained ever since in this unfinished state. In consequence however of the late demand of the London Booksellers, which I had no doubt was sanctioned by the orders of the present Board, I have given directions for completing and preparing these works for immediate publication, with the requisite Prefaces, Preliminary Tables, and Indexes of Persons and Places; having it in view to give any additional Indexes of matters which might be found necessary, along with those that are in preparation, and intended to form Volume Twelfth of the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland.

I have only to add that the whole of the impression is carefully preserved in the apartments of the Register House, which, since 1824, the year of the great fires in the vicinity of the King's Printing House, have been set apart for the use of the Record Commission."

VIII.

The Inquisitiones post mortem.—Testamentary Documents.—The Fœdera.—The Pipe Rolls.—The Catalogues.—The ensuing remarks are from the pen of an eminent topographical writer, to whom the Board is already indebted for a very interesting communication. They appear to have been written in November, 1831, although they have only recently come to the hands of the Secretary. Some of them are not new, but they are not the less useful, as they confirm opinions which persons of less learning and experience some time since ventured to promulgate.

"In the following Observations which I have the honour to submit to you, I have assumed that the Commission call in the aid of the Press for two purposes:

First, The multiplication of accurate and authenticated copies of the more important Records, as the best means of preserving their contents from the accidents to which they must be exposed, as long as the Record exists only in one single document.

Secondly, the placing these Records within the reach of persons at home or abroad, who may need them in the course of any historical inquiries in which they may be engaged: and respecting Records less important or too voluminous to be printed entire, the presenting the material and most important parts to historical inquirers, while the other point of secure preservation is also kept in view and attained. By historical inquiry is not meant inquiry into the general history of the Realm, or even into the constitution of Parliament or of the higher Courts of Justice only; but into the origin and descent of particular interests, such as the feudal, ecclesiastical, or municipal interests, with their rights and limitations, and even into the private relations and circumstances of the persons who are prominent in the pages of our general history, or who acted a second part in the affairs of our early monarchy: with elucidations of the manners of remote times; whatever indeed falls under the description of Antiquarian, or perhaps more correctly, Minute Historical Literature.

These seem to have been the objects of the Commission in most of the publications which have been issued by them.

I. *The Inquisitiones post mortem.*

This very important class of Records engaged, at an early period of their labours, the attention of the Commission, and they directed a publication respecting them, of which four, if not five, volumes, are already printed, and ten more are promised.

The Inquisitions themselves abound in accurate and minute information respecting the descent of property and the descent of all the distinguished and ancient families of the Realm, and were well deserving the early attention which was paid to them; nor could, probably, the present Commission be more usefully employed than in carrying into full effect what seems to have been the intention of the former Commission respecting them.

I do not mean that the future volumes should be what the past have been. For there is perhaps no part of what has been printed by the Commission, which more disappoints the reasonable expectation of the historical inquirer than the work relating to the Inquisitions, or in which there is so little done to secure the other point of transmitting to distant ages the more valuable parts of the information which these very voluminous documents contain.

The resolution of the Board, which originated the publication in question, was passed on March 24, 1802, and was in these terms: "That the Official Calendars to the Inquisitions post mortem or Eschaet Rolls, in the Tower, from the first year of King Henry III. to the third year of King Richard III., be prepared for the press and printed." In conformity with this resolution, the publication bears this title, "*Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem, et Escaetarum;*" and it is what in the title it professes to be.

But the Calendar of these Rolls is but the shadow of that vast mass of historical information which they contain, and it is, moreover, a shadow which, in many cases, will mislead the inquirer, instead of guiding him to sound knowledge.

It presents, indeed, a chronological list of the Inquisitions, and so far the publication of the Calendar is of admirable utility. It is now known to the public, of what persons there exist Inquisitions amongst the Records at the Tower. There follows the name of the party on whose death the Inquest was held, a long list of places, which appear to be places in which he had possessions, and the particular nature of his pro-

party is sometimes indicated, as Manor, Church, or Lands; but there are intermixed with the names of these places the names of other places in which the deceased had no possessions, but which are the names of the superior fees, in which, in describing the tenures, the lands actually in his possession are found to be held. The consequence of this is, that places appear to have been held by the party deceased, when he in fact only held something of them, and that there is no determining with any certainty of what possessions a party died seised, which is one of the principal uses and objects of the Inquisitions themselves, and which is there set forth with admirable precision. This is not universally the case, but is of very frequent occurrence.

I would refer, as an instance of what I mean, to the Inquisition of Nicholas de Segrave, 17 Edward II., where, at the end of a list of other places, occurs "Connyngeburgh Castrum." A person trusting to the printed calendar would naturally infer, that the Castle of Connyngeburgh had belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to Nicholas de Segrave; and though there is much concurrent evidence to show that at that period it belonged to other parties, and I have little doubt that the Inquisition itself would only show that he held certain lands of the Castle, yet this printed volume raises an historic doubt, when its professed object is to suppress doubts, by presenting that contemporary evidence which is scarcely open to a question.

Again, the Calendar suppresses an important piece of information which is found in the Inquisitions themselves, and in this particular it is also likely to mislead. It contains no notice of the time of the death of the party. It may be inferred that the party died not long before the time when the Inquest was held; and this inference would doubtless be correct in the far greater number of instances. But in some it would not be correct, the holding the Inquest having been for some reason deferred; and in all, it is an inference attended with uncertainty, while such a publication as this ought not to have left it to be matter of inference at all.

Some of the Inquisitions which are noticed in the Calendars are not Inquisitions post mortem, but the returns made on Inquests taken when the party was still alive. In some instances (I hope in all, though I have been told that such is not the case) it is distinctly shown that the party was still alive. It is manifest, that in so important a point as this, there ought to be no room for suspicion.

But a more remarkable suppression of information remains to be noticed. The Inquisitions contain an account of the name, age, and affinity of the person who is found heir to the party whose Inquisition it is. Of all the contents of the Inquisition, this is by far the most curious and important. It is on the information which in this part of them the Inquisitions afford, that nearly all the genealogy of the English nation which can be regarded as sound and established, is resting; all the claims to ancient hereditary dignities; all the claims of ancestral pretension in every class of the English people. It is by means of this information, that we are best enabled to trace the descent of all the great hereditary feudal possessions. This is also the point to which, in the ordinary affairs of society, inquiries for the Inquisitions are most frequently directed. The information also lies in a very small compass. Of this there is nothing, absolutely nothing, in the printed volumes.

Thus, instead of placing beyond the possibility of destruction the valuable information which this class of records contains, the most curious part of it is left in the same state of hazard in which it was before, and, instead of placing within the reach of the historical inquirer that documentary evidence on which he has to proceed, there is placed in his hands a book which may mislead him, and which, as to the most material point, leaves him still under the necessity of resorting (if he can) to the original Records at the Tower.

It may be too much to require that there should be another publication of the matter contained in the Inquisitions from the beginning of the reign of Henry III. to the end of that of Richard III.; but this I would take the liberty to suggest, that a supplementary volume should be forthwith prepared, which should consist of that clause of each Inquisition, in which the Jury return when the party died, the heir or heirs, with the ages and affinities. But with respect to the inquisitions of which the Calendar is not printed, that the Calendar should be entirely laid aside, and that instead of the Calendar, we should have Abstracts as concise as possible, of the contents of each Inquisition, or rather of the parts of more peculiar and general interest; which would, I conceive, more completely than is done by the present publication, carry into effect what were really the intentions of the Board when they passed the Resolution of March 24, 1802.

That what is here suggested is a practicable object can hardly be doubted. The difficulty would be in determining, 1st, whether it were expedient to insert the tenures, which would be nearly to double the extent of the series of volumes; and 2d, what parts of the minutes of the descriptions given of the property of the deceased, and of what may be called the occasional matter which is sometimes found in these documents, it might be proper to commit to the press. In describing the tenures, the Jury often give curious and important information; but then it is to be remembered that the work, necessarily large, must not be endless, and that on this account something must be given up, which it would be desirable to retain. The names of the Eschaeter and of the Jury, and of the place at which the Inquest was held, might be dismissed without a murmur.

I will add an Abstract of an actual Inquisition reduced to the lowest possible state, which may be considered with, or without the tenures.

Elizabethæ, 1° Jul. 5° Lionel Rerisbie, ar.

Thribergh }
Dalton, pars } Man. ten. de Thoma Wentworth, ar. ut de man. de Hoton Roberts.

Thribergh. Adv. Eccl.

Haworth. terr. ten. de eodem.

Ikkels. man. ten. de eodem.

Templeborough. terr et molendina; ten. de Reginald ut de Mon. de Rupe dissoluto.

Brinceford, man. ten. de Thoma Wentworth, ar. ut de man. de Tinslowe et Hoton Roberts.

Marsborough. terr. ten. de Francisco Com. Salopiæ ut de man. de Kimberworth.

Swinton, terr. ten. de heredibus Thomæ filii Hugonis de Swinton.

Rotherham, terr. ten. de Francisco Com. Salopiæ, ut de man. de Rotherham.

Denaby }
Mexborough, pars } Man. nuper adquisitum de Rogers Vavasor ad usum ipsius
et Annæ uxoris suæ. ten. de Reginald ut de Honore de Tickhill.

Ob. Feb. 25° Mariæ 1° et Thomas Rerisbie est filius et proximus hæres,
et ætatis 22° ad mortem patris.

This, without the tenures, would scarcely occupy more space than would be given to the Inquisition upon the present plan; and with the tenures, perhaps not more than might out of regard to the value of the information there given, be reasonably assigned to it.

II. Testamentary Documents.

It may be questioned whether the Wills which are dispersed in almost innumerable offices throughout the kingdom, fall under the description of Record, in the sense in which the word is used in the Commission. Yet it seems that the early Wills which

have descended to us do form a part of that body of documentary evidence by means of which we obtain an acquaintance with the men and transactions of early times; and that they may therefore, preserved as they are in national depositaries, and evidence as they are in our Courts of Justice, be justly regarded in the light of Records, and their conservation be therefore an object within the scope of the present Commission. There can be no question that they form a most important part of that mass of evidence on which the historian has to proceed, that they are documents correlative with the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, and that the reasons for a publication on the *Inquisitiones* would apply with equal and perhaps stronger force to many of the Wills.

Whoever has been engaged in any department of Minute Historical research must have been made sensible of the great value of this particular kind of document. This value arises in a great measure from that freedom of expression, and choice of topic, which it is of the nature of this kind of writings to admit, by means of which they afford the clearest and most beautiful light into the sentiments and feelings of many persons, who are objects of public curiosity, either on account of their pre-eminent character in some particular department of life, or of the share which they have had in the administration of the public affairs of the realm. It is by researches in this particular species of document that we can alone hope to gain any satisfactory and sound information concerning many persons on whose writings, or whose deeds, the English nation has long rested no small portion of its fame. They show also the sentiment of the public mind at different periods. They abound in notices illustrative of the Architecture and Sculpture of the Middle Ages. The history of our Commerce, Navigation, all the useful and ornamental Arts, the history of our Public Institutions, religious, educational, or charitable, all admit of receiving the most valuable light from documents of this class. They are second only to the *Inquisitiones*, and scarcely to them, as the means of conducting genealogical inquiries even in respect of families the most eminent: while in families of a secondary consideration they are almost the only documents to which to have recourse, when either to support a right or to gratify a natural inclination, attempts are made to investigate their origin. Whoever compares the articles in Sir William Dugdale's *Baronage*, in which he has had the benefit of evidence of this class, with those in which he has been without it, will perceive at once its importance, in its bearing on the descents of our Nobility.

In reference to this point, I would also be permitted to draw your attention to one particular circumstance, in which there is a decided advantage in Testamentary Documents over the *Inquisitiones*, in their bearing upon the equity of claims to hereditary honours. The *Inquisitiones* seldom show more than the heir: here they are most important, express, and admirable. But in the Wills there is frequent mention of the younger children; and when questions arise respecting claims to hereditary distinctions limited to heirs male, they are generally founded upon an allegation of descent from some younger issue of a person heretofore seised.

It appears to have been only within these few years that the value of evidence of this class to the historical enquirer has been duly appreciated. Perhaps the use made of it by the late Mr. Malone, in the curious enquiries in which he was engaged, and which he conducted in so critical a manner, may be said to have first awakened the attention of the historical part of the public to the great store of matter for their use, which is lurking unseen and unknown in the depositaries of this species of evidence. But it is certain that little use has yet been made of it: and this arises in a great degree from its being unknown what wealth of this kind the nation possesses, and where it is deposited. The deposits are now pretty generally known by means of the "Returns respecting the Records, &c. of Ecclesiastical Courts," ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 26th March, 1830; for which the public, and especially

the historical part of the public, are so greatly indebted to a Member of your Board, Mr. Edward Protheroe. But still there is nothing to show *whose* wills exist, or to guide an enquirer when his enquiry is directed not to the will of an individual party, but to the history of some particular art or business, concerning which he may hope to gain some information by inspecting the wills of the old professors of it; or to the history of some particular town or district which he may reasonably expect to advance by means of the wills of the old inhabitants of it.

I would propose, therefore, that there should be published by the Commission a Calendar of the Testators, furnished by the keepers of the several depositaries of this kind throughout the kingdom, with the date of each Will and Probate: the descriptions being as full as they appear in the Will, and not the name only, stripped of all its appendages. As for example, in a Will of the reign of Elizabeth,—“John Field, of Ardslowe fermor, sometymes Studente in the Mathymatical Sciences,” a description which casually presenting itself, led to the discovery of some facts not unimportant in the history of English science. It might be a question to what period it might be expedient to confine the Calendar, or rather at what time it should for the present close. But as all the labours of the Commission have hitherto been to a certain extent archæological; as to make the Calendar one of Testators of the last century and the present would be at least to double the size of the work; and as there may be reasons why there should not be the increased facility of access which such a publication would afford to recent as well as early Wills, I would suggest, that it might be confined to the Testamentary Documents of the Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart reigns.

A similar Calendar of Intestates of whose goods Administration was granted, would be a suitable and useful accompaniment to such a volume.

But the Commission might in respect of these documents render a much higher service to historical literature, and place beyond the reach of accident a vast body of most curious information now left to the hazards to which any single document, however carefully kept, is exposed. I mean that one or more persons, who are well acquainted with the present state of our historical information, should visit under the sanction of the Commission the various depositaries of Testamentary Documents, with power to transcribe and to extract, or to make extracts; their labours being directed to the collection of whatever might, in the first place, throw light upon the public history of the country, or on the characters and transactions of the men of prominent interest in our nation, keeping in view also the illustration of important points in our gentilitial antiquities, or in the history of feudal or ecclesiastical interests, or of the arts, sentiments, manners, and language of the country. A more curious and important publication, in its bearing on historical enquiry, could hardly be produced.

III.—*The Fædera.*

The propriety of continuing this work will no doubt be one of those questions which will engage the anxious attention of the Commission.

It is to many persons a subject of great regret, that while so much remained to be done for the benefit of historical enquirers, that the funds placed at the disposal of the Commission should have been burthened with the republication of a work, which cannot be considered rare, as three editions existed of it before, and which was certainly of easy access to any persons who might wish to make use of it.

Had there however been a careful revision and collation of Rymer's documents, and great and persevering diligence exerted in collecting documents of the same character which were either inaccessible to Rymer, or which have been discovered since

his time, it might be considered worthy a great nation to present to the world in one great, uniform, and splendid work, national instruments so curious and important as these. But it does not appear that there has been this revision and collection; nor does it appear that any great diligence has been shown in collecting from the various depositaries, public and private, that new documentary matter, of the same kind with that of which the *Fœdera* consisted, which could fully justify the reprinting at the public expense so much of which a sufficient number of copies already existed. In the last volume, particularly, there is nothing to show that any pains have been taken, either by correspondence or personal enquiry, to collect together public documents unknown to Rymer, since, with the single exception, I believe, of two papers from the printed Avesbury, all the new matter consists of certain documents sent from the Tower.

It is surely not too much to expect, that if it is proposed to continue this Publication, the Editor shall not be thought to have discharged his duty if he arranges and entitles Office-Copies of Papers sent to him from the Tower, but that he be required to institute enquiries after Documents such as those which are in other depositaries; in the Libraries, for instance, of the Cathedral Churches, or Universities; in the British Museum, and even in the Archives of private families, or the Libraries collected by them. There is much to reward diligent enquiry. And though in many instances it would be found that Early Transcripts, and not the Original Instruments, were all that remained, that he should not be at liberty to decline the task of critical investigation into the claim of the Transcript to be regarded as exhibiting correctly its Original, and to set up the new and convenient rule of printing only from Originals—a rule which would have left the public without a very considerable portion of Rymer's original work.

IV.—*The Pipe Rolls.*

There is scarcely any class of Records which has been so little used for historical purposes, and of which so few copies or abstracts of portions of them are known to exist, as the Returns to the Exchequer preserved at the Pipe Office. The best that is known of their contents is from the published works of the great Exchequer antiquary, Madox: yet there are few Records of more importance than these; and carrying us back to the reigns of the great-grandson, grandson, and perhaps the son of the Conqueror, they place us amidst the persons who lived in the time which is technically called before the memory of man, and present us with many names, some of them persons of the first consequence in their age, of which there is, perhaps, no other existing memorial.

It can hardly be doubted that a considerable benefit would be bestowed on historical literature, were the Commission to order the publication of some portion of these Records, were it only the Returns during the reigns of Stephen and Henry II. That is the period during which their assistance is most wanted. It might be a subsequent question how far it might be expedient to proceed with such a publication; and whether, considering the great extent of the Rolls, it would not be the more expedient plan to submit them to competent persons, who should select the matters of public and permanent interest in them, and lay such only before the public.

In respect of the mode of publication, it might be sufficient to send forth the volumes with only a faithful impress of the Original, with all the contracts and initials. And this, without any second text, in which the contracted words should be explicated, might be sufficient, as few persons would wish to use such a publication who would not also take the pains to understand the mode in which it was written. But I would be permitted to suggest, that there should be done in respect of such publication, what ought to have been done in some other works published by the Commission—the pre-

fixing of a Preface, drawn up with care and skill, in which the history of the Record should be given; an account of the objects for which it was originally composed; assistance to the right reading and understanding of it; and hints respecting the use which may be made of it in historical investigation.

V.—*The Catalogues.*

The Commission has already favoured the public with Catalogues of the Cottonian, the Harleian and the Landsdown Manuscripts. Catalogues such as these are of great utility, though the question seems naturally to arise, why, if Catalogues of Manuscript Libraries were to be given at all, select the Libraries of which printed Catalogues already existed, rather than Libraries of which there were no printed Catalogues at all. However, it would seem that the attention of the New Commission might be turned with advantage to the consideration of other Libraries, the contents of which are at present in a great measure unknown; and that they might produce a work at once creditable to the nation, and useful to it; comprizing as complete a view as could be obtained of the MSS. of England which are not in the great Library at the British Museum; I ought to add, perhaps, or in other Libraries of which there exist printed Catalogues, as in the case with the Lambeth and Durham Libraries, and perhaps some others. The University Libraries might also, perhaps, with more propriety be left to the learned bodies to whose charge they are committed. But when these are withdrawn, it would still be found that there is a vast mass of Manuscript Matter dispersed in different Libraries of the kingdom, without descending to the MSS. which are in private hands, Catalogues of which would be a most acceptable offering to the nation and to the world.

But for the especial purpose of historical research, Catalogues of the contents of some of the Depositories of Historical Papers would, perhaps, be of even greater value; a Catalogue, for instance, of the miscellaneous Records at the Chapter House, or the Tower; an account of what is preserved (as far as it might be prudent or proper to communicate it) at the State Paper Office; an account of the Library of the College of Arms: Catalogues such as these would bring to light the existence of Documents which are at present quite unknown, and would probably present to view some which the Commission might afterwards deem worthy of receiving the protection which the press throws over a Record, and of being distributed extensively throughout the community.

VI.—*The Bishop's Registers.*

Among the most curious of the Records of the transactions of remote times are the Registers of the early Bishops, which in some of the sees are to be found from a very early period. It might not be unworthy the attention of the Commission whether it might not be expedient to provide for the better preservation of these by printing copies of them; that is, I mean of such parts as do not relate to the ordinary business of a diocese, such as the instituting of clerks to benefices, the granting of licenses for marriages, but rather to public affairs, the foundation of churches and chapels, the institution of vicarages, and the matter of casual and occasional occurrence, which found by any means a place in these valuable documents. Such a publication would be a very suitable attendant on the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicolas, and the *Valor* of King Henry VIII. which have been already printed by the Commission.

That these Registers, to which appeal is often made in questions of disputed rights, are not always preserved with the care which ought to be taken of documents of so much public importance is manifest from the fact that the Register of Archbishop Zouch, of York, was lost for many years. During that time a family of great consi-

deration were at a vast expense in collecting proofs of their right to a very eminent dignity, on a mistaken apprehension respecting their descent; all which would have been saved to them had an early will, entered in that Register, been known to them.

And while on the subject of Ecclesiastical documents, it may be submitted, whether the general Ecclesiastical Survey which was taken in the time of the Protectorate, might not form a suitable accompaniment to the *Taxatio and Valor*.

To these Observations I have only at present to add, that it seems worthy the attention of the Commission, whether the publications which issue from it should go forth to the world, not only without Prefaces, but without any species of Annotation. The possible imperfection of the Record would seem in some instances to render a remark needful; and in others the pertinent observation of a judicious Editor might be of material assistance to some of those persons who may use these volumes. On the subject of annotation there is, however, something to be said on both sides; but there can, I conceive, be but one opinion on the absence of another of the usual appendages to books, I mean a Table of Errata. It is well known to all persons who have had any thing to do with the press, that, in an extensive work, after all the care that can possibly be taken, there will still be errors, which require to be set right by a last revision of the sheets after they have been delivered in what is considered the highest state of perfection of which they are capable. Certainly these Record-books form no exception to the general rule; and no good reason can be given why they should not have undergone such a revision, or why, having undergone it, the errors of the press, or of the pen, should not have been fairly set forth, as in other books, by an honest Table of Corrigenda. Thus errors are found, not only in the text but in the Indexes, which too often (I allude more particularly to the Indexes to the *Fœdera*;) disappoint those who apply to them. And I would suggest that, if not now too late, the Indexes at least should be compared with the copy from which the printers worked, and that any variations should be noticed and published.

But more work of this kind requires to be performed; I have had occasion to read with close attention one portion of the *Valor*, namely, what relates to the churches in the Deanery of Doncaster, and to the three monasteries of Nostell, Bretton, and Roche. The mistakes are very numerous, and some of them very gross, in those few pages. The Editors are entitled to the benefit of the possible supposition that the original Record is itself corrupt. But the errors are of such a nature as to impress on my mind a strong persuasion that there has not been any collation of the printed copy with the original Record by a competent eye, and that this very necessary labour remains still to be performed."

IX.

Publication of Sir Henry Ellis' General Introduction to Domesday, with Indexes of the Tenants in Capite and Under-Tenants of Lands, Persons and Monasteries, &c. holding Lands in the time of Edward the Confessor.—Abstract of the Population of the different Counties, &c.—Two Volumes, 8vo.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

March 8th, 1833.

January 1st March 31st 1898.
THE NEW YORKERS' NEW PLACE YARD.
be held at the House of the Mount House.
Antiquarian Notes of Buildings for the Evening

XI.

History Commission

Record Commission.

XV.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to
be held at the House of the Right Honour-
ABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD,
Saturday, March 9th, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to beheld at the HOUSE of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
March 30th, 1833.

I.

Records of the Auditor of the Land Revenue for Wales.

*Extract from the Appendix to the First Report from the Select Committee of the
House of Commons, appointed (1800) to inquire into the State of the Public
Records of the Kingdom.*

Return of the Auditor.

“The several sorts of Public Records, Rolls, Instruments, and Manuscript Books and Papers, belonging to the Office of the Auditor of Wales, are as follow:— and where it could be done, the periods of time to which each sort relates are distinguished.

Accounts in Rolls of Parchment, called Ministers Accounts, containing Rents and Profits, under various heads of Revenue, from the 7th of King Henry VII. to the 15th of King Charles II.

Receivers Views, being Abstracts of Rentals, some for Districts of two or more Counties, and some for single Counties, from the 1st of Queen Elizabeth to the 1st of Queen Anne.

Rentals of Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, and of Leasehold Rents, from the 1st of Queen Anne to the present time.

Receivers Account of the Land Revenue for different periods, from the 13th of Charles II. to the 38th of His present Majesty King George III.

Sheriffs Views, being the Sheriffs Annual Account of the respective Counties for which they served, from the 13th of King Charles II. to the 38th of His present Majesty King George III.

Sundry Parcels of Particulars of the Revenue of the Crown at different periods. A Book of Fee Farm Rents granted away in Oliver Cromwell's time.

(AUDITOR OF LAND REVENUE FOR WALES.)

A Rent Roll of the Chief Rents in the Lordship of Denbigh.

Some Old Books of Seizures.

A Bundle, containing Lists of Lands sold in Fee Farm by Act of Parliament.

A Survey of the Town of Caermarthen, the 2d of Queen Elizabeth.

A Survey of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, the 3d of Queen Elizabeth.

A Book of the Survey of Brecknock, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnorshire, the 19th of Queen Elizabeth.

A Survey of the Lordship of Carewe, in the County of Pembroke, 34th of Queen Elizabeth.

A Survey of Caermarthenshire, the 39th of Queen Elizabeth.

Sundry other Copies of Surveys of Districts, of single Counties, and of particular Manors, &c. in different Counties.

Books of Inrolment and Books of Entry, from the beginning of the reign of King Henry VII. to the present time.

States and Draughts of declared Accounts of Receivers-General of the Land-Tax, and of various other Parliamentary Taxes, from the commencement of each of them respectively, down to the 37th of His present Majesty King George III.

The Building in which they are lodged is situated in New Palace Yard, Westminster, adjoining to the Exchequer, and within a few yards of the Thames; one room only, and much too small, for the Records of two offices, but otherwise tolerably convenient as to security and accommodation for the keeping thereof, were it not so very damp; for being on the ground floor, and near the Thames, every high tide brings the water more or less into it, although the floor has been considerably raised to keep it dry. It is holden from year to year of Messrs. Cooper, Auditors of England, at the joint expense of Mr. Auditor Shelley and Mr. Auditor Johnes.

Considering the great length of time that some of them have been in use, the said Records, &c. seem to be in as good a state of preservation as might be expected; they are severally arranged in presses, in drawers, and other places prepared on purpose for their reception, but not in any regular order, excepting those which are in constant use.

There are no Officers or Clerks expressly employed for the custody and arrangement of the Records, &c. in this Office; nor, as it is believed, were there ever any."

*Extract from a Letter addressed to the Secretary, by the Right Honourable
C. W. Williams Wynn, one of the Commissioners.*

"The Records of the Land Revenue of Wales continue, I believe, to be kept by the late Deputy Auditor in the former office, in New Palace Yard, and are, as I am told, very complete. It seems to me, however, that it falls very properly within the province of the Commission to consider to what repository it may be most proper to transfer them, and to make a recommendation to the Treasury accordingly. Probably they had better be united to those of the General Land Revenue, if there is room for them in the house at Whitehall."

*Extracts from the Act 2 William IV. c. 1, intituled, "An Act for Uniting the
Office of the Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings*

(AUDITOR OF LAND REVENUE FOR WALES.)

with the Office of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and for other purposes relating to the Land Revenues."

"And be it further enacted, that all the accounts from the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the time subsequent thereto, heretofore examined, tried, and audited by or in the offices of the Auditors or Acting Auditors of the Land Revenue of the Crown, in England and Wales, or in either of them, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be examined, tried, and audited by the Commissioners for examining and auditing the Public Accounts of the Kingdom, under the authority of the said Act of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, except as to the accounts for the time previous to the said fifth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and that the said last-mentioned Commissioners shall have and exercise the like powers and authorities for examining, trying, and auditing the several accounts aforesaid, as are now vested in the same Commissioners by virtue of the said Act of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for examining, trying, and auditing the Public Accounts of the Kingdom, or as are now vested in the said remaining Grantees of the office of Auditors of the Land Revenue of the Crown in England, and in the Principality of Wales, respectively, by any statute, law, usage, or custom whatsoever.

And be it further enacted, that from and after the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the said remaining office of Auditor of the Land Revenue in England, of which William Henry Cooper and Frederic Grey Cooper are Grantees, shall cease; but all Accounts relating to the Possessions and Land Revenues of the Crown, for the time previous to the said fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, heretofore liable to be examined, tried, and audited by the said remaining Auditors, or by any Acting Auditors of the Land Revenue of the Crown, in England, or in the Principality of Wales, shall be examined, tried, and audited by such remaining Auditors, or Acting Auditors, until the same shall be finally settled, in the like manner and with the like powers of giving Discharges, and all other the like powers and privileges as if this Act had not been passed.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, or any three or more of them, and he and they is and are hereby required to provide a proper Building or Buildings, in London or Westminster, for the reception and safe custody of all the Books of Entry, Records, Deeds, Instruments, Writings, Maps, Plans, and other Official Papers which are now deposited or kept in the offices, or which are or ought to be in the custody of the said remaining Auditors, or of any of the said Acting Auditors of the Land Revenues of the Crown, in England, or in the Principality of Wales; and also for the reception and safe custody of such Deeds and Instruments as shall hereafter be inrolled, in pursuance of the directions hereinafter mentioned, and of such other Writings, Surveys, Maps, Plans, and other Official Papers as shall hereafter be deposited as hereinafter mentioned; and that the Building or Buildings so to be provided shall be called 'the Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments.'

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, or any three of them, from time to time, to appoint a proper person to be the Keeper of the said Records and Inrolments, and to make Rules and Regulations (not contrary to the provisions of this Act) for the execution of the duties of the office of Keeper of the said Records and Inrolments.

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And be it further enacted, that the Keeper of the Records and Inrolments shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners for the time being, of His Majesty's Treasury, and may be removed from his office by the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, or any three of them, at pleasure.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, or any three or more of them, to assign to the Keeper of the Records and Inrolments such Salary or other Remuneration as to the Lord High Treasurer, or to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, or any three of them, shall seem meet.

And be it further enacted, that the Expenses of providing and maintaining a Building or Buildings for the said Office of Records and Inrolments, and all the Expenses of carrying on the business of the said Office, including Salaries and other Remunerations, shall be paid and borne out of the produce of the Fees to be taken as hereinafter mentioned.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, or any three or more of them, as soon as conveniently may be, to cause all the Books of Entry, Records, Deeds, Instruments, Surveys, Writings, Maps, or Plans, and other Official Papers, which are now deposited or kept in the Offices, or which are or ought to be in the custody of the said remaining Auditors, or any of the Acting Auditors of the Land Revenues of the Crown, in England, or in the Principality of Wales, to be removed to the said Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments."

The Records belonging to the late Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue for Wales are still, as Mr. Wynn suggests, in the building in New Palace Yard. But the Records of the late Office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue of England are not at Whitehall. These ancient and valuable Records were, in 1800,* in a building situated over the Exchequer Chamber; and upon the old Courts at Westminster being pulled down, they were placed in the wooden shed in the Hall. From this place it seems they were removed to the Bail Court. They are now in one of the bins at the King's Mews. No Keeper of them has, it is believed, yet been appointed; and if they are as wet and mouldy as were the King's Remembrancer's Records, which lately occupied the other bins in the same depot, it is pretty certain the services of such an officer will never be wanted. These Records too have not of late years yielded any fees, nor can the Secretary learn the locality of the Records which the above cited

* The Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee of 1800 contains a very full account of the Records then in the Office of the Land Revenue. A Return made by Mr. Thomas Bryan Richards fills not less than twenty-six, and a Return made by Mr. Hewlett not less than eight, folio pages. Many of these were accidentally discovered in 1790, upon some repairs

Act assumes will produce fees for the purposes therein mentioned.* It is true there are at Whitehall (Scotland Yard,) various Deeds, Books, and Writings belonging to the Office of Surveyor General, but with some exceptions these “ have always been considered as the Private Muniments and Evidences of the Estates belonging to the Crown, and not open, as a matter of right, to the inspection of the Public; and no search is permitted to be made among them without previous inquiry for what purpose it is intended; nor is any copy or

being done to the roof of a lobby which had previously been considered as a receptacle only for useless papers. The following Table, prefixed to Mr. Richards's Return, will give the Board some idea of the importance of the Records formerly belonging to the Office of the Land Revenue for England.

THE SEVERAL SORTS OF RECORDS, &c.	PERIODS.
1.—Court Rolls of Honours and Manors	Edward II. to Charles II.
2.—Books of Inrolments	Henry VIII. to Charles II.
3.—Royal Inventories	Charles I.
4.—Account of Jewels	Do.
5.—Wardrobe Accounts	Edward I. and Elizabeth.
6.—Household Accounts	Edward III. to James I.
7.—Reparations of Houses, Parks, Castles, Bridges, &c.	Henry VIII. to Charles II.
8.—Collections of Inventories	Queen Mary to Charles I.
9.—Copies, Grants, Records, Judicial Matters, Inquisitions post Mortem, Deeds, &c.	Edward I. to Queen Anne.
10.—Public Accounts, viz.—	
Calais and Guisnes	Henry VIII. and Edward VI.
Ireland and Scotland	Edward I. to Charles I.
11.—Mint Accounts	Edward VI. and William III.
12.—Ministers' Accounts and Views of Accounts	Henry V. to Charles II.
13.—Receivers' Accounts of the Land Revenue	Henry VIII. to Charles II.
14.—Other Accounts respecting the Land Revenue and Lands, &c	Edward I. to Do.
15.—Tax Accounts and Subsidies	Edward III. to George III.
16.—Forfeited Estates and Estates sequestrated	Henry VIII. to Charles I.
Queen Catharine, Relict of Henry VIII.	} Accounts of their Revenue, &c.
Queen Anne, Consort of James I.	
Queen Henrietta Maria	
Catharine, Queen Consort of Charles II.	Do.
17.—Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall.	
18.—Miscellaneous Matters	Edward I. to Charles II.
19.—Monasteries, Priories, &c.	Henry VIII. to Charles I.
20.—Chantries, &c.	Do. to Charles II.
21.—Bishoprics, Churches, Livings, Tithes, Church Plate, Ornaments, &c.	Richard II. to Queen Anne.
22.—Rentals, Surveys, Valors, &c. of Manors, Rectories, Fee-Farms, Lands, Woods, &c.	Edward III. to Queen Anne.

* That in April, 1831, there were Records belonging to this Office not deposited in the Wooden Shed, and therefore, it may be conjectured, not since removed to the Mews, seems apparent from the language of the Report upon the Offices then made by Mr. Illingworth.—After stating that “ to give a minute Account of the several species of these Records would occupy twenty pages, but that they consist principally of Ministers' Accounts, Land Revenue Accounts, the King's Household Accounts, Surveys of Crown Lands, Court Rolls, Inrolments in Books of Grants and Leases, Royal Inventories, Wardrobe Accounts, Accounts of Monasteries, &c. ;” and that “ there are copious and useful Indexes to all the Books of Surveys and Inrolments,” Mr. Illingworth adds, that “ it is to be lamented that numerous Records belonging to this Office remain in a disarranged state “ in the long Wooden Building in Westminster Hall.” Mr. Illingworth would hardly have used the word “ numerous” had the Records in question formed the entire Records of the Office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue for England.

inspection allowed, in any case where the object of it is discovered to have any tendency prejudicial to the rights or interests of the Crown." *

There is in the office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue for Wales, a valuable collection of Ministers' Accounts, and other similar Documents, relative to the Principality, commencing in the reign of Henry VII. and ending in that of Elizabeth;† and since the foregoing notes were written, the Secretary has received a Letter suggesting that these should be transferred to the Chapter House, where it is stated the earlier part of this same series of accounts is deposited.

II.

Sir F. Palgrave's acceptance of the Proposal made to him in pursuance of the Resolution passed at the last Board.

III.

The appointment of a Committee to superintend the progress of Sir F. Palgrave.—The Committee upon the Parliamentary Writs recommend, "that to ensure the steady and unremitted attention of Sir F. Palgrave to his labours, in the event of the work being continued, a Committee of Inspection be appointed to superintend his progress, and advise him in case of difficulties, and that to this Committee he make a Report on the 1st June, the 1st November, and the 1st February, in every year, stating—1st. The number of sheets printed under his inspection. 2d. The quantity of Transcripts, and other matter connected with his work, which he has prepared for the press since his last Report. 3d. The time he has employed in searching for materials, whether in the offices of Record or elsewhere. These Reports, with the addition of

* This passage occurs in the Return of the Surveyor-General, contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of 1800. Mr. Illingworth, after citing it, adds: "In answer to the above, I beg to insist, that the Surveyor-General is an Officer of the Court of Exchequer, and is recognised as such in the Statute anno 1 Mary, which dissolved the Court of Augmentations, and not only annexed the jurisdiction and authority thereof to the Court of Exchequer, but declared the Records and other Documents of the Court of Augmentations to be the Records of the Court of Exchequer, and to be of the same force and validity. The Surveyor-General, it will be seen by reference to the Act, was an Officer of the dissolved Court, and such Documents as are in his custody are lodged with him merely for the convenience of surveying the Crown Lands. The greater part of the Estates mentioned in these Surveys are now in the hands of the Subject, and it cannot be denied that the Parliamentary Surveys are Public Records, Office Copies of such from the Augmentation Office being always received in evidence."

† Charles II. ?

what Sir F. Palgrave has done since the 1st of February preceding, are to be submitted to the General Board, at their Annual Meeting, to be held on the Saturday before Good Friday, and directions are then to be given to Sir F. Palgrave for the ensuing year."

IV.

Statement respecting the Clerks in the employ of the Board, who are placed under the immediate direction of Sir F. Palgrave.

V.

The Secretary's proposed short Report to the Board, of the Proceedings of the last two Years.

VI.

Application of the Keeper of the Records at the Tower for a copy of the Report of the Committee upon Mr. Bayley's Publication of the Calendars to the Proceedings in Chancery.

VII.

Materials for the History of Britain.—The ensuing statement has been drawn up in consequence of what passed at the last Board.

On the 24th July, 1822, it was resolved by the House of Commons, "that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, representing that the editions of the Works of our Ancient Historians are incorrect and defective; that many of their writings still remain in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only; and that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under his Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to his Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge:" and the House therefore humbly besought his Majesty "to give such directions as his Majesty in his wisdom might think fit for the publication of a *complete edition* of the Ancient Historians of the realm," and assured his Majesty that whatever expense might be necessary for the purpose would be made good by the House.

In answer to this Address, Mr. Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the 19th November, 1822, wrote a letter to the Commissioners on the Public Records, informing them, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to comply with the prayer of the said Address, and desiring them "to take measures for carrying his Majesty's most gracious intentions into effect, conferring from time to time with the Home Secretary, or the Lords of the Treasury, in the progress of the work, as there should be occasion."

On the 10th May, 1831, Lord Melbourne, by command of his Majesty, addressed a similar letter to the present Commissioners on the Public Records.

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The first notice in the Minute Books of the Board respecting "the Materials for the History of Britain" occurs on the 27th April, 1822, when Mr. Petrie's "Outline of a Plan for collecting and publishing the Materials for the History of Britain from the earliest times to the end of the Fifteenth Century," dated the 5th March, 1821, (since printed, *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii., pages 145—148,) was communicated to the Commissioners, when it was "resolved that the further consideration of this plan be adjourned to the next meeting." This meeting took place on the 4th May, 1822, when it is mentioned that the "consideration of this subject having been resumed—memorandum, no resolution of the Board hereupon, the matter being left for the consideration of the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c."

It will be observed, that these Boards were held prior to the Resolution of the House of Commons.

On the 18th March, 1823, Mr. Peel's Letter was laid before the Board: and it should seem that a Committee was then appointed upon the subject, as "Mr. Petrie's Sketch of a Plan for collecting, arranging, and publishing the History of Britain from the earliest times to the accession of Henry VIII." was read at a Committee of the Commissioners on the 25th March, 1823, and on the 26th April following it was resolved by such Committee, "that Mr. Petrie be desired to prepare a specific plan, stating generally the proposed contents of the work, according to the following periods:—

1. Accounts of the Island of Britain, from the first relations to be procured on the subject to the Saxon Invasion.
2. From the Saxon Invasion to the Norman Invasion.
3. From the Norman Invasion to the death of Henry III.
4. From the death of Henry III. to the deposition of Richard II.
5. From the deposition of Richard II. to the accession of Henry VII."

Immediately after this resolution, there is copied Mr. Petrie's "Plan for collecting, arranging, and publishing the Materials for the History of Britain from the earliest notices of the Island to the accession of Henry VIII." (since printed in *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii., pages 148—157). This Plan bears the date of the 10th May, 1823,* and the following entry occurs as the minute of the Proceedings of the Committee at a meeting held on that day:—

* The "List of the principal Ancient Materials for the Historical Collections relating to Britain, Printed, or Manuscript, which have been hitherto examined in the classes of General Histories, Particular Histories, Lives and Miracles; showing the Periods through, or into, which they extend, and in which they will be more or less useful; those Pieces which commence from the Creation, or

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“The Committee report that a plan for the execution of the Work, dividing the whole into several periods, having been prepared by Mr. Petrie under the directions of the Committee, the Committee have approved thereof, and submit it to the consideration of the Board; but at the same time they think it their duty to state that they have entertained doubts whether the period from the Conquest to the death of Henry III., forming the third period of the proposed plan, might not be more conveniently divided into two parts; the first part ending at the death of Richard I., if it should appear by arranging the whole matter under one period such a subdivision would be found more convenient.”

“The Committee also refer to Mr. Petrie to consider in what manner the plan may be most conveniently executed, and how far different persons might be employed in different parts at the same time, and who would be the proper persons to be so employed.”

The Board met on the 15th of the same month, when “the Secretary laid before the Board the Report of Proceedings of the Committee of the Commissioners on the subject of Mr. Petrie’s History of Britain from the earliest times to the accession of King Henry VIII., and the same having been read, the Board approve thereof, and resolve that the subdivision of the third period suggested by the Committee ought to be adopted.”

“The Board also resolved that the Notes accompanying that part of the Text which is to have an English Translation, should be in English, and not in English and Latin.”

“Resolved also, that Mr. Petrie, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, be appointed principal Sub-Commissioner for the general superintendence and execution of the Work, with authority to obtain such further assistance as may be necessary and the funds destined to the Work will allow.”

“Resolved likewise, that the Rev. William Conybeare and the Rev. John Sharpe be Sub-Commissioners.”

“Progress to be reported from time to time, together with an account of the expenses actually incurred.”

Immediately after this resolution was passed, the principal Sub-Commissioner commenced operations, and on the 22d March, 1824, he made a Report to the Board of Proceedings between the 15th May, 1823, and the 1st March, 1824. From this period the Annual Reports are regularly entered in the Minute Books of the Board.

the Incarnation, being noticed only from the time when they begin to have any mention of Britain,”—printed, *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii., pages 158—173, is inserted in a subsequent part of the Minute Book, and bears the same date, 10th May, 1823.

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A.—Extracts from Annual Reports of the principal Sub-Commissioner on the Materials for the History of Britain, 15th May, 1823—21st March, 1828.

“ The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report that progress is making in the examination, collation, and transcription of MSS., and in the collection and preparation of materials connected with the work.”—15 May, 1823—1 March, 1824.

“ The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report, that during the last year considerable progress has been made in the examination, transcription and collation of MSS., in the collation of works already printed with MSS., and in the preparation of materials of various descriptions connected with the intended Collection; and that, although in pursuit of this object, attention has been principally directed to the period anterior to the Norman Invasion, yet much matter relating to the subsequent reigns has also been collected and collated.”—1 March, 1824—1 March, 1825.

“ The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report, that the transcription of inedited MSS. has proceeded uninterruptedly during the past year; but he regrets that he is under the necessity of stating that, although much has been also done with respect to the collation and preparation of Materials for publication, still, owing to his own long continued indisposition and other untoward circumstances, the progress made during that interval has by no means kept pace with his expectation.

He has also to report that, in consequence of the unfortunate death of Mr. Parrey, he has engaged Mr. Aneurin Owen to prepare a new text and a translation of the Welch Laws; for which it is agreed he shall receive after the rate of £200 per annum, together with his travelling expenses while so employed; and that *on the completion of this task, such addition shall be made to this sum as his labour may be thought to require.* Mr. Owen is now busied in the examination of a number of uncollated MSS. He has also further to state that Mr. Conybeare, owing to the death of his brother and a variety of avocations, having found that he could not spare as much time as would be necessary for settling the text and translating the Saxon Laws, it was thought expedient to enter into an engagement with Mr. R. Price for that purpose, subject to the approval of the Board, by which that gentleman would be entitled to receive after the rate of £500 per annum while so employed, and although it would certainly have been desirable that a portion of his remuneration should also have been contingent, still, under all the circumstances of the case, he submits that it would be advisable to allow this arrangement to stand.

Mr. Price has already collated and settled the text of the laws, with the exception of those of the early Kentish Kings.”—21 March, 1825—21 March, 1826.

“ The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report that the Materials, printed and MS. already collected relating to the period ending 1066, and to which, except perhaps under the head of Charters, it is not expected that much can be added, will make five folio volumes.

The whole of this mass is in a greater or less degree of preparation, and it is hoped that during the ensuing year much of it will be ready for the press.

With respect to such portions of the Collection as are not immediately in his hands, he has to state that Mr. Price has completed and delivered in the text of the political or civil branch of the Saxon Laws; that the text of the ecclesiastical division is settled; and that the translation of both will shortly be finished. And he has to add, that Mr. Conybeare's increasing avocations not allowing him to bestow the necessary time and attention on the revision of the Saxon Chronicle, it has been deemed expedient to place that work also in the hands of Mr. Price.

He has further to state, that Mr. Owen has nearly completed the Collation of the numerous MSS. of the Welch Laws which have been found in Wales, and that he is

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now collating those copies which are in the British Museum."—21 March, 1826—21 March, 1827.

"The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report that Mr. Price has collated all the MSS., has settled the text and completed the translation of the Saxon Laws, Civil and Ecclesiastical; and that he has made some progress in preparing a new edition of the Saxon Chronicle. That Mr. Owen has completed the Collation of the numerous MSS., has settled the text, and is now occupied with the translation, of the Welch Laws.

And that with respect to the department immediately in his own hands, or those of Mr. Sharpe, he has to report, that considerable progress has been made during the last year; and although there be no possible chance that the whole mass of matter for the period reaching to 1066, should be completely arranged during the ensuing year, still he is not without hope that it may, for the greater part, be in such a state of forwardness as to render it safe to go to press with a portion of it by that time."—21 March, 1827—21 March, 1828.

On the 5th May, 1828, it was resolved by the Board, (the reason is not apparent,) that there should be a meeting "to consider of continuing the Publication of Ancient Historians, upon the plan adopted by the Resolution of the Board, dated 15th May, 1823; and of the propriety of adopting any other plan for carrying into execution the suggestions contained in the Address to his Majesty." And on the same day the Secretary was instructed to write to the principal Sub-Commissioner, and request that some explanations might be given respecting his plan, and that a consolidated Report of the progress made in the work might be drawn up.

Mr. Petrie's Letter in reply, as well as the consolidated Report, (*Summary of Proceedings*,) are entered amongst the Proceedings of the Commissioners, and are as follows:

RECORD OFFICE, TOWER, May 9, 1828.

"SIR,

"I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of May 5, desiring I would 'refer to the Plan for collecting, arranging and publishing the Materials for the History of Britain, &c. approved by the Board on the 15th of May, 1823, and note down any matter for the further elucidation thereof; and that I would also give a consolidated Report of the Progress made thereupon from the above time to the present;' and in answer thereto I have to state, that with respect to the elucidation of the Plan approved by the Board on the 15th of May, 1823, I beg leave to refer to the *Outline* laid before his Majesty's Commissioners on Public Records, on the 27th April, 1822, the *Sketch*, on which the definitive Plan was founded, submitted to the Board, March (May?) 10, 1823, and the *List* of some of the principal Materials intended to be used, delivered May 15th, (10th?) 1823; and that with regard to the Progress of the work, I have little to add to my several Annual Reports, but in compliance with the desire of the Board, I inclose a Chronological Summary of Proceedings from the time when I was authorized to carry the Plan into effect, to the beginning of March last, which I beg you will have the goodness to lay before his Majesty's Commissioners on Public Records.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. CALEY, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

HENRY PETRIE,
Sub-Commissioner."

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" A Summary of Proceedings with respect to the Collection, &c. of Materials for the History of Britain, from the earliest notices of the Island to the Accession of Hen. VIII., between the 15th of May, 1823, and the 21st of March, 1828.

May, 1823 } Plan approved and Sub-Commissioners appointed to carry it into effect, May
Mar. 1824 } 15th, 1823.

Progress made in the examination, collation, and transcription of MSS., and in the collection and preparation of Materials. Journies to Oxford, Cambridge (twice), and Norwich, for that purpose.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Transcription	£36	5	0
Travelling Expenses	32	0	0
Total Expenditure	84	3	4

Mar. 1824 } Considerable progress made in examination, transcription and collation of MSS.,
1825 } and collation of printed Books with MSS. principally relating to the period preceding the year 1066, but embracing also much belonging to later times.

Journies to Cambridge (twice), and Canterbury. Feb. 7, 1824. Mr. Parrey engaged to give a new edition of the Welch Laws, for which he was to be paid after the rate of £200 per Annum only, as he could not give up his whole time to the work. Mr. Parrey died in 1825, *leaving no papers available for the object he had undertaken.*

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Mr. Parrey	£100	0	0
Transcription of 9,427 folios of MSS.	196	7	10
Travelling Expenses	22	0	0
Total Expenditure	338	8	8

Mar. 1825 } Transcription proceeded unceasingly. Much done with respect to collation and
1826 } preparation, but interrupted by severe indisposition. Journies to Winchester, Oxford (twice) and Stowe. Circumstances not allowing Mr. Conybeare to undertake a new edition of the Saxon Laws, Mr. Price was engaged for that work in May, 1825, at a stipend after the rate of £500 a year, and made considerable progress towards settling the text. August, 1825, Mr. Owen was engaged in the room of Mr. Parrey, who died the preceding February, to prepare a new edition of the Welch Laws at a stipend after the rate of £200 a year, his travelling expenses to be paid, *and to have such further remuneration at the completion of his task as his labours might be thought entitled to.*

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Mrs. Parrey, by order of the Board	£100	0	0
Mr. Price, on account	170	0	0
Mr. Owen, do.	50	0	0
Transcript of 9,897 folios of MSS.	206	0	0
Travelling Expenses	27	0	0
Total Expenditure	628	6	3

Mar. 1826 } Materials printed and manuscript collected to this time, for the period ending
1827 } A. 1066, equal to five folio volumes; the whole in a greater or less degree of preparation. Journies to Canterbury, Chichester, York, Lincoln, and Peterborough. The text of the Saxon Laws settled, and the translation proceeding. Mr. Conybeare finding it necessary to decline preparing a new edition of the Saxon Chronicle, that

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work was also put into the hands of Mr. Price. Mr. Owen occupied in collating numerous MSS. of the Welch Laws.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Mr. Owen, remainder of six quarters	£250	0	0
Mr. Price, do. seven do.	705	0	0
Transcription	10	0	0
Travelling Expenses	8	14	0
Total Expenditure	1,042	8	10

Mar. 1827 }
1828 }

All known MSS. of Saxon Laws collated, text settled, and translation completed. Progress made in preparing a new edition of the Saxon Chronicle. Collation of MSS. of Welch Laws completed and translation proceeding. Considerable progress made in the preparation for the press of the various other branches of the materials for the period before the year 1066. Journies to Oxford, Wells, Exeter, Cambridge, Ely, Brussells.

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Mr. Owen	£200	0	0
Mr. Price	500	0	0
Transcript	20	0	0
Travelling Expenses	52	0	0
Total Expenditure	840	17	9

Oct. 1823 }
Mar. 1828 }

Total Receipts	£3,165	16	8
Do. Expenditure	2,934	4	10

Mar. 21, 1828. Balance due to his Majesty's Commissioners on Public Records . £231 11 10

(Signed) HENRY PETRIE.
Principal Sub-Commissioner."

RECORD OFFICE, TOWER, May 9, 1828.

The foregoing Summary of Proceedings, together with the other Documents presently mentioned, appears, from a copy of a letter preserved amongst the proceedings of the Board, to have been sent to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GRAYS INN, 23 MAY, 1828.

"SIR,

By the direction of his Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records, at a Board held on the 20th instant, I have the honour to send to you the four papers under-mentioned, on the subject of an uniform and convenient edition of the Ancient Historians of Britain, to which his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant his Royal sanction in compliance with the Address of the House of Commons in 1822.

The first is a Copy of the Secretary of State's Letter, 19 November, 1822.

The second is the plan proposed by Mr. Petrie to carry into execution the directions of the Secretary of State, dated 10th of May, 1823.

The third is a Copy of the Resolutions of the Board adopting such plan, May, 1823.

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The fourth, the Summary of Proceedings with respect to progress from May, 1823, to March, 1828.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

JOHN CALEY, Secretary."

To the Right Hon. ROBERT PEEL,
Secretary of State, Home Department, &c. &c. &c."

Further Extracts from Annual (and other) Reports of the principal Sub-Commissioner on the Materials for the History of Britain.—22 March, 1828—21 March, 1832.

"The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report that Mr. Owen has finished his translation, and is now preparing matter elucidatory of the Welch Laws.

That Mr. Price has completed his translation of the Saxon Chronicle, as well as of the Laws, and it is submitted, that a volume of Chronicles and another of the Laws be put to press as soon as the arrangements necessary for that purpose shall have been made."—*Annual Report*, 22 March, 1828.—21 March, 1829.

"Report of the intended Contents of the First and Fifth Volumes, [March, 1829.]

"The FIRST VOLUME to contain *Preface**—general* and particular *Introduction*—Extracts from Greek and Roman Writers—Roman Inscriptions*—Coins.*

Ab Inc. ad A. 560.

Gildas—Liber de Excidio Britanniae—Collated with two MSS.

Brute—A. 688.

Nennii Historia Britonum.—Compared with twenty-six MSS.

Jul. Cæs.—A. 731.

Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum.—Collated with the Cambridge MS. used by Smith and with several others.

Orbe Cond.—A. 725.

Bedæ Chronicon, sive de sex Ætatibus Sæculi.—The portion preceding the Incarnation to be omitted.

Incarn.—A. 1154. [1066.]

Saxon Chronicle.—Text re-formed from all the known MSS. and translated anew.

A. 444—1286 [1066.]

Chronicon Walliæ.—From three MSS. with the exception of some extracts inedited.

A. 849—887.

Asserius de rebus gestis Alfredi.—Collated with two MSS.

Inc.—A. 975.

Athelweardi Chronicon.—No MS. discoverable.

Inc.—A. 1117. [1066.]

Florentii Wigorniensis Chronicon.—Collated with three MSS. The Chronicle of Marianus Scotus, with which the English notices of Florence are intermixed, to be omitted for the greater part.

Inc.—A. 1154. [1066.]

Henrici Huntendunensis Historia Angliæ.—Collated with four MSS. The Third Book, being wholly taken from Bede, to be omitted.

A. 732—1129. [1066.]

Simeonis Dunelmensis Historia de gestis regum Anglorum.—Compared with Cambridge MS. The first part, ending A. 957, to be given entire. Of the second, such portions only to be retained as are not taken from Florence of Worcester.

A. 495—1100. [1066.]

L'Estorie des Engles solum la translation Maistre Geffrei Gaimar.—From four MSS. inedited.

Brute—1202. [1066.]

**Ricardi Divisiensis Chronicon*.—From two MSS. Inedited with the exception of Extracts printed in *Anglia Sacra*.

A. 942—1106. [1066.]

**Le Romans des Ducs de Normandie, par Mestre Wace*.—From the MS. in the British Museum. Such portions only to be given as relate to England.

A. 1066.

**De Bello Hastingensi Carmen*.—From the Brussels MS. Inedited.

**Indexes*.—Subject to such variation as circumstances may require."

Note.—The asterisks distinguish those portions of the intended contents of the First Volume, of which no part has yet been put into type.

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" The FIFTH VOLUME to contain—*Preface.*

Anglo-Saxon Laws.—Collated with all known MSS. Text re-formed and translated. Latin Version of the twelfth century, from several MSS. added.

Indexes."

Note—At the Board of the 25th March, 1829, it was ordered that the First Volume be put to press, and 750 Copies thereof be printed.

" Materials for a History of Britain from the earliest Period to the Accession of Henry the Eighth. Editors—Mr. Petrie and Mr. Sharpe. The first portion, reaching to the year 1066, will make five volumes, two of these are ready for press immediately. The printing and paper for an edition in folio of 750 copies, the number at present ordered by the Board, will cost about 1350*l.* per volume, on the supposition that each volume will contain about 1000 pages. The work, it is conceived, cannot be contained in less than from twenty to twenty-five volumes.

With respect to the expenses of Editorship, Mr. Petrie and Mr. Sharpe, to whom the publication is intrusted, state their inability to set forth the probable amount before the first portion be completed, and they decline accepting any remuneration until that period arrives, neither are they able to state with certainty the length of time which the work will require to its completion, not less than one year, however, for each volume will be requisite.

The above statement has been made by the editors, Messrs. Petrie and Sharpe."

Note.—This brief account of the "Materials" forms a portion of a Return prepared in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1829.

" The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report, that in pursuance of the Order of the Board in March last, he gave immediate directions for making the preparations necessary for printing a volume of Chronicles and another of the Saxon laws, and he has the satisfaction to state that these volumes are now in the press, and it is presumed will proceed without interruption. That Mr. Owen has continued to collect and prepare such matter as might elucidate the Welch Laws, and he has also been engaged in collecting and translating the Welsh Chronicles; and it would appear that when this labour shall have been completed, little more than a revisal of the translation of the Laws will be requisite before they are put to press.

That Mr. Price has been chiefly engaged in collecting notes and illustrations for the Laws, and in revising the text and translation of the Saxon Chronicle, that he is now carrying the Saxon Laws through the press, and will shortly be occupied in like manner with the Saxon Chronicle, which will form a part of the first volume, and that on the conclusion of these works his present engagement will terminate.

And he has also to report that further progress has been made in the preparation of materials for the succeeding volumes of the work."—*Annual Report, 22 March, 1829.*—*21 March, 1830.*

" The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report that the printing of the volume of Chronicles mentioned in the Report of last year has been carried on to between four and five hundred pages without interruption, although from the excessive, and, in a great measure, unlooked-for labour required by the Saxon Chronicle, its progress has been slower than was at first anticipated; but as that portion of the volume is now nearly completed, it is presumed the remainder will proceed more rapidly.

That a few sheets of the volume of Anglo-Saxon Laws have also been set up, but in consequence of the difficulties connected with the Saxon Chronicle as above men-

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tioned, it having been found impracticable to carry on the two works at the same time, the further printing of the Laws has necessarily been suspended; it will, however, be shortly resumed, and it is hoped proceed without further interruption.

That Mr. Owen has continued collecting, arranging and translating historical and other matter relating to the Welsh Chronicles, and he is now entering on the revision of his translation of the Welsh Laws, preparatively to going to press, and that further progress has been made in the collection and preparation of materials connected generally with the work."—*Annual Report*, 22 March, 1830—21 March, 1831.

On the 20th May, 1831, a Committee of the Commissioners was appointed, consisting of Mr. Petit and Mr. Allen, with instructions to inquire and state to the Board

"whether the Plan of Mr. Petrie for the publication of the Materials for the History of England, be in conformity with the Address presented by the House of Commons to his late Majesty, in the year 1822, representing to his Majesty that the Editions of the Works of the Ancient Historians are incorrect and defective; that many of their writings still remain in manuscript, and in some cases in a single copy only, and that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under his Majesty's sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to his Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge, and beseeching his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for a publication of a complete Edition of the Ancient Historians of the Realm."

Report of the above mentioned Committee.

"In pursuance of the Order of May 20, Mr. Petit and Mr. Allen met on Thursday, the 26th, when, being attended by Mr. Petrie, they proceeded, with the assistance of the Secretary, in the inquiry directed by the Board, to whom they beg leave to report. That in their opinion the Plan of Mr. Petrie, for the publication of the Materials of the History of England, is sufficiently in conformity with the Address presented by the House of Commons to his late Majesty, in the year 1822, to warrant the prosecution thereof, and that it is desirable that the same should be continued. But they beg leave to observe, that it was not the original intention that the expenses of this Work should be defrayed out of the sums granted to the Record Commission, and they therefore recommend that the account of all expenses relative to the execution of Mr. Petrie's Plan, and the printing of the same, be for the future kept separate and distinct from the accounts properly relating to the Record Commission. They further beg leave to recommend that Mr. Petrie be called upon to make a statement or return to the Board, as to the Materials by him collected or prepared for his work, their arrangement and their place of deposit or custody, of the same nature (so far as the subject admits) as the return which Mr. Palgrave has been called upon to furnish."

"The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report that the volume of Chronicles has been carried on at press to nearly eight hundred pages, and that progress is making in the formation of the Indexes thereto.

That the printing of the Saxon Laws has been resumed, and is now in progress.

That Mr. Owen is prepared to go to press with the Welch Laws, and as at the beginning at least the printing of that work must necessarily be slow, it is submitted to the Board that the printer be authorized to proceed therewith whenever the principal Sub-Commissioner may deem it expedient so to do."—*Annual Report*, 22 March, 1831—21 March, 1832.

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

B.—Progress made in the Printing.

It is intended that the whole work should form from twenty to twenty-five volumes in folio, each volume containing about 1000 pages; and it has been calculated that *not less* than one year would be requisite for the production of a volume (see *ante*, page 209): a calculation which has not hitherto been falsified by the event. Six years having been devoted to the preparation of the Materials, the printing of Volume I. was commenced in January, 1830, and on the 26th December, 1831, 664 pages had been worked off; and since that time 191 pages have been either worked off, or put in type, making a total of 855. It is probable, however, that this portion of the Historians presents unusual difficulties to the Editor; but of this the Board will be able to judge, when informed in what way the before-mentioned pages are made up.

Gildæ Sapiientis de Excidio Britanniae Liber Querulus.

“ Hunc (*Librum Querulum*) ex editione Galeanæ Oxoniæ An. 1691 repetimus, collatis MSS. Codicibus Bibliothecæ Publicæ Cantabrigiæ F. f. 1. 27, quò usus est Galeus, et D. d. 1. 17. Horum variantes lectiones litteris A. B., quæ autem a comparatione editionis Josse linæ provenerunt nota *Joss.* distinximus.”

Eulogium Britanniae sive Historia Britonum, Auctore Nennio.

“ Hanc (*Historiam Brittonum*) e Codice Manuscripto Bibliothecæ Publicæ Cantabrigiensis quo in ea edenda Oxoniæ, An. 1691, usus est Galeus, cum plurimis MSS. Codd., necnon cum Marco Anachoreta comparatam exhibemus.”

Bedæ Chronicon sive de Sex Hujus Sæculi Ætatibus.

“ Priora omnia a proposito nostro aliena sunt. Sextam vero ætatem, scilicet ab Incarnatione Christi ad scriptoris ipsius tempora, quoniam nonnulla aliter quam in Historia ejus Ecclesiastica disposita habet ex editione Smithiana cum duobus codicibus MSS. penes Dom. T. Phillipps Baronetum litterisque A. et B. designatis collatam, hic damus.”

Beda—Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Gentis Anglorum, Libri Quinque.

“ Hanc (*Hist. Eccl.*) ex editione Cantabrigiensi An. 1722 cum codice MS. quo usus est Smithius denuo collatam exhibemus additis et nota M. signatis ejus codicis varietatibus quas ipse prætermittendas censuit, annotationes vero editoris plerumque asservavimus, litteraque S. distingui curavimus.

Chronologia Brevissima ad Northanhymbros spectans.

“ Ad Calcem MS. Mori, unde Bedæ Historiam exhibuimus,prehenduntur quæ hoc titulo designavimus”

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. See post.

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

Asserius Menevensis—Annales Rerum Gestarum Ælfredi Magni.

“ Hoc opus ex editione Francisci Wise, Oxoniæ 1722 cum MSS. codd. papyraceis Cotton Otho A XII. et C. C. Coll. Cantabrigiæ, No. C. collatum denuo in lucem emittimus. Veteris codicis, olim Otho A XII, variantes lectiones littera *A*, aliorum vero codicum litteris *B. C.* denotantur. Ea quæ secundum Wisei collationem antiquo codici defuerunt uncis inclusimus, quæ Annalibus male Asserio tributis debentur nota *Ann.* aut (*Ex Ann*) designavimus.”

Fabii Ethelwerdi Chronicorum Libri quatuor.

“ Hoc publici juris fecit Savilius inter Scriptores post Bedam Londoniæ 1596 ex unico illa codice Cottoniano ut verisimile est qui igne infauste periit. Chronicon ergo ex editione Saviliana repetere necesse erat, ad quod illuminandum quantum licuit notulas supplevimus, ubi vero tenebris plus solito obductum videretur ibi astericum posuimus.”

Florentius Wigorniensis—Chronicon ex Chronicis.

“ Chronicon universale ab orbe condito ad sua tempora usque deduxit Marianus (*Scotus*). Huic res Anglicanas, plerumque e Beda, Asserio, vel ex Chronico Saxónico desumptas, inseruit Florentius Wigorniensis monachus, qui et narrationem ab A. 1082 ubi desinit Marianus, fere ut videtur, ad obitum suum, id est A. 1118 produxit, quam et alii Wigornienses ad usque A. 1141 provexere. Marianum opus ex codice manco et vitioso in lucem primo prodiit Basiliæ A. 1569. Florientianum cura Hon. Willielmi Howard Londoniæ A. 1592, evulgatum est. Mariani Chronicon, ut jam in præfatione monuimus, perpaucis exceptis minime nostri propositi est. Florentiana fere igitur exhibemus ab A. D. 449 ad usque A. 1000: ab hoc vero Anno Chronicon Mariani utpote scriptoris plerumque contemporanei, una cum additamentis Florentii repetendum duximus. Hæc cum MSS. Codd. C. C. C. Oxon. et Bibliothecæ Lambethanæ, illud cum MS. Cottaniano contulimus.”

Florentii Wigorniensis ad Chronicon Appendix. Nomina Archiepiscoporum et Episcoporum Angliæ, &c. &c.

“ Hæc apud Howardum ad calcem Florentii locata cum MSS. codd. *A* et *B* collata, exhibemus, omissis tamen, ut nostro proposito aliensis, iis quæ præsulum Anglorum series præcedunt; has vero præterquam codd. jam laudatis, cum catalogis MSS. pervetustis sex, scilicet *D.* Bibl. Cotton Vespasian B VI. sæc. IX. *E.* Coll. C. C. Cantabrigiæ C LXXXIII sæc. X. et *F.* Coll. C. C. Cant. C LXXIII. *G.* Cotton. Tiberius B V. *H* olim Cotton Otho B XI. apud Wheloc et *J* Stowensis III. XXXII. sæc XI. ineunte plerumque exaratis, contulimus.”

Simeonis Dunelmensis Historia de Gestis Rerum Anglorum.

“ Historias de regibus Anglorum duas circa an. 1129 ut videtur, composuit Simeon Dunelmensis. Una ab Anno 731 adusque A 957 pertingit: alia vero ab An. 849 ad An. 1129 perducitur. Primam ex editione Twysdeni Londoniæ 1651 cum unico codice MS^{to}, quo et ipse usus est denuo comparatam repræsentamus, cui et subjecimus varietates quæ in altera Simeonis Historia aut in Annalibus Hovedeni vel Melrosensium occurrunt, et quas apud auctores unde ipsi sua plerumque hauserunt invenire haud licuit.”

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

Henrici Huntendunensis Historiæ Anglorum Libri octo.

"Hanc (*Historiam*) ex editione Saviliana Londoniæ An. 1596, ope quatuor codd. MSS. scilicet A. Bibliothecæ Norfolkianæ, B. Dom. Comitum Gosvenor, C. Coll. Corp. Christi Cantabrigiæ, et D. Bibliothecæ Regiæ emendatam proferimus, sed quoniam liber ejus tertius præter paucissima e Bedæ *Historia Ecclesiastica* excerptus sit eum fere missum faciendum duximus. Chronologiam vero, cum Huntendunensis minime accurata deprehenderetur, aliunde quæsitam in margine plerumque supplevimus."

L'Estorie des Engles solum la Translation Maistre Geffrei Gaimar.

"It (the '*Estorie des Engles*') is now first printed from a MS. in the Royal Collection collated with three others, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and to the Arundel Collection at the Herald's College, respectively marked B. A. xxi. C. iv. 27, H. 18, and No. 14, and here designated by the letters A., B., C., and D."

Annales Cambriæ—The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales.

NOTE.—The Secretary has seen about ten pages of each of these pieces. In both the commencement, which probably contains a note respecting the manuscripts used, is wanting.

"*Ricardi Divisiensis Chronicon*."—" *Le Romans des Ducs de Normandie, par Mestre Wace*."—" *De Bello Hastingsensi Carmen*."—(See *ante*, p. 208.)—No portion of these manuscripts is yet in type.

Excerpta de Britannia—Ex Scriptoribus Græcis atque Latinis.

NOTE.—These Excerpts are from Herodotus, Aristotle, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Pomponius Mela, Pliny, Solinus, Ptolemy, Dionysius Periegeta, Marcianus Heracleota, Agathemer, Æthici *Cosmographia*, &c., Avienus, Stephanus Byzantinus, Vibius Sequester, Priscianus Periegeta, the Itinerary of Antoninus, the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, the *Notitia Utriusque Imperii*, the Anonymous Geographer of Ravenna, Cæsar, Messalla Corvinus, Valerius Maximus, Velleius Paterculus, Josephus, Hegesippus, Tacitus, Plutarch, Florus, Livy, Suetonius, Pausanias, Appian, Polyænus, Dion Cassius, and Xiphilin.

It is intended that the first volume should also contain all Roman inscriptions on marbles, and legends on coins, connected with Britain. None of these have yet been printed.* The above Excerpts fill fourteen sheets,† of which two or three only have been worked off.

* It was once proposed that a list of the Roman coins found in Britain should be added. "Inscriptions found on marbles containing names of places, or of offices, &c., together with the legends of Roman coins connected with Britain, should be collected; and perhaps to these might be added a list of the different Roman coins found in Britain."—*Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. p. 149.

† These sheets are not comprehended in the above-mentioned 855 pages.

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

“ *The General Introduction.*”—“ *The Preface.*”—No portion of these is in the hands of the printer.

“ *The Anglo-Saxon Laws.*”—“ *The Welch Laws.*”—(See *post.*)

C.—*Expense hitherto incurred.*

Extract from the Report of the Committee appointed in May, 1831, to investigate the principle and the rate of the payment of the Sub-Commissioners.

“ Mr. Petrie is Keeper of the Records in the Tower, at a salary of £500, and with fees. Under this Board he has received no salary, but stipulated only with the late Commission, that when the History of Britain, which by a special order of the King was confided to the late Board, should be so far completed as that one volume might have appeared, he should receive a quantum meruit for the time and labour employed thereon. Mr. Petrie has accordingly received nothing on account, or any sum under the Commission, except a mere reimbursement of monies actually expended by him. Among the items of such expenditure is an annual payment of £500 to Mr. Price, for his share in the labour of preparing the Anglo-Saxon part of the Work. The Board are aware that the plan proposed by Mr. Petrie is rather that of Dom. Bouquet than that of Muratori; is rather a *Corpus Historicum* than a *Corpus Historiarum*. The first part is to extend to the Conquest, and is to be comprised in five volumes. No part of it is yet in the press.* The Rev. W. Conybeare was at first engaged in it, but at present Mr. Sharpe is the only one in the situation of Mr. Petrie, receiving nothing at this time from the Commission in respect to it. Mr. Pugh (*Aneurin Owen*) is employed on the Welch part. Mr. Petrie declined to receive any remuneration at the time, on the ground that he hardly knew how to measure the work till it should be completed; but we cannot but think that it is worthy the consideration of the Board, whether some estimate should not be adopted by which in reference to the other duties discharged by Mr. Petrie, and to the salary and emoluments attached to those duties, a payment on account might be made to him on account of the work now preparing by him under the direction of this Commission.”

Mr. Petrie was appointed Keeper of the Records of the Tower shortly before the scheme for the publication of the Materials was laid before Parliament. Mr. Sharpe is his brother-in-law. The Secretary can give no better account of the nature of this gentleman's employment than is to be found in the foregoing extracts from documents copied in the Minute Books of the Board.

The recommendation of the Committee that a payment on account should be made to Mr. Petrie has not been followed. The monies mentioned in the Report as actually expended, exclusive of the payments to the Editors of the

* This is an error. The printing of vols. 1 and 5 commenced January, 1830.

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

Anglo-Saxon and Welsh portions of the Work, are to no large amount; and principally for books, travelling expenses, and cost of transcripts.

D.—Monies paid to Editors of the Welch portion of the Materials for the History of Britain.

		£.	s.	d.
1824, Aug. 1.	The late Mr. Parrey, for his assistance in preparing a new Edition of the Welch Laws, six months, after the rate of £200 per annum.....	100	0	0
1825, July 9.	Mrs. Parrey, in conformity with Secretary's Letter.....	100	0	0
1826, Feb. 21.	Mr. A. Owen, on account of his assistance on the Welch Laws	50	0	0
	Ditto, for travelling expenses	21	11	6
1827, Feb. 1.	Paid Mr. Owen, to date.....	250	0	0
	Ditto expenses	18	13	6
1828, Feb. 1.	Mr. Owen, to date	200	0	0
	Ditto expenses	49	10	3
1829, Feb. 1.	Mr. Owen, to date	200	0	0
1830, Feb. 1.	Mr. Owen, to date.....	200	0	0
	Ditto expenses	1	0	0
	Ditto for a Welch MS.	5	0	0
1831, Feb. 1.	Mr. Owen, to date	200	0	0
	Ditto expenses	1	0	0
Aug. 1.	Mr. Owen, to date	100	0	0
	Ditto expenses	14	10	7
1831, Dec. 27.	Mr. Owen, to November 1, 1831	50	0	0
1833, March.	Mr. Owen, to February 1, 1833	*250	0	0
	Ditto expenses	*4	0	0
Total.....		£1815	5	10

It is understood that the labours of Mr. Parrey were not sufficiently advanced to be of any utility to Mr. Owen.†

About twenty pages of the Welch portion of the Historians have been printed: they form part of vol. 1.

It will be seen that by his Report of March, 1832, Mr. Petrie requested that Messrs. Spottiswoode might be directed to commence the printing of the Welch Laws. This direction was immediately given: and it is believed that three or four sheets of the manuscript have been set up.

* These two items have not been actually paid:—Mr. Owen having made no application for his salary subsequently to December, 1831, until a few days ago, when he claimed the arrears of five quarters and the above-mentioned trifling sum for expenses.

† This is apparent from a passage in the "Summary of Proceedings," ante, p. 206.

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

E.—*Monies paid to Editor of the Anglo Saxon portion of the Materials for the History of Britain.*

1826, Feb. 8.	Mr. R. Price, on account for his assistance on the Saxon Laws, £170	0	0
1827, Feb. 1.	Mr. Price, to date.....	705	0 0
1828, Feb. 21.	Mr. Price, to date.....	500	0 0
1829, Feb. 21.	Mr. Price, to date.....	500	0 0
1830, Feb. 21.	Mr. Price, to date.....	500	0 0
1831, Feb. 21.	Mr. Price, to date.....	500	0 0
May 2.	Mr. Price, to date.....	125	0 0
1831, Aug. 29.	Mr. Price	125	0 0
Nov. 30.	Mr. Price	125	0 0
1832, Feb. 28.	Mr. Price	50	0 0
May 10.	Mr. Price	75	0 0
June 2.	Mr. Price	125	0 0
....	Do. Travelling Expenses (old debt)	40	13 10
Aug. 22.	Mr. Price	125	0 0
Nov. 23.	Mr. Price	125	0 0
1833, March 2.	Mr. Price	125	0 0
		£ 3,915 13 10	

Mr. Price's health has for some time been so precarious, that there is much reason to apprehend that the task of "passing through the press such portions of the Anglo-Saxon Materials, (the remainder of the Chronicle, for example,) as the plan of the work will not allow to be printed during Mr. Price's present engagement," will devolve upon a new Editor.

Respecting the progress made in preparing for press the "Saxon Charters and other pieces of various kinds," presently mentioned, the Secretary can give no information.

During the last fifteen months only 13 sheets of the Anglo-Saxon portion of the "Materials" have been worked off. They belong to the Laws. The fragment of the Chronicle forming part of Vol. I. had been worked off previously to August, 1831; and four sheets of the Laws had been worked off in December, 1831.*—Thus 17 sheets of the Laws have been worked off.—Seven other sheets have been put in type.

The Board will be in some measure able to judge of the nature and extent of the duties of the Editor of the Laws and the Chronicle by consulting *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii, pages 153 and 167, notes.

* See *Cooper on the Public Records*, Vol. II. p. 153. The portion of the Anglo-Saxon laws since set up consists of the "Laws of King Edward," the "Laws of Edward and Guthrum," "Oaths," "Wergilds," "Dignities," the "Laws of King Æthelstan," and the "Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ."

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

F.—*The Annual Payments to Mr. Price and Mr. Owen.*

The annual payments to Mr. Price and Mr. Owen engaged the attention of the Board soon after the Report of the Committee on the remuneration of the Sub-Commissioners was made, and in July, 1831, the Secretary was directed "to request Mr. Petrie to have the goodness to state how much longer, in his judgment, it would be necessary to continue to Mr. Price and Mr. Owen the salaries received by them under the arrangement sanctioned by the late Commissioners, and what portion of their respective tasks still remains incomplete." To this letter Mr. Petrie returned the following answer.

"SIR,

TOWER, July 22, 1831.

WITH reference to your Letter of the 20th instant, I have to state, that besides the Saxon Laws now in the press, Mr. Price will have to complete the preparation of the remaining portion of the Saxon Chronicle, and to prepare for press a considerable number of Saxon Charters, as well as various other pieces of different kinds. Any calculation of the time requisite for these several objects must necessarily be very loose, but it may probably be estimated at about two years, it being understood that the passing through the press such portions of the forementioned materials, the remainder of the Saxon Chronicle, for example, as the plan of the work will not allow to be printed during Mr. Price's present engagement, may be made the subject of special arrangement hereafter.

With regard to Mr. Owen, it is to be stated, that, in addition to the Welch Laws, he will have to superintend the printing of the Welch Chronicles, of portions of the Liber Llandavensis, and of other smaller pieces in that language. As the Laws are not likely to be put to press before the early part of next year, his present engagement may be expected yet to last between two and three years; but this estimate would necessarily imply a future arrangement, as occasion might require, similar to that already mentioned with respect to Mr. Price.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. P. COOPER, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

HENRY PETRIE."

It should seem from this letter, that the present engagements of Mr. Price and Mr. Owen are now drawing to a close; but this circumstance is not noticed by Mr. Petrie in his Estimate for the ensuing year.

"SIR,

RECORD OFFICE, TOWER, Nov. 13, 1832.

"IN conformity with the request contained in your Letter of yesterday, I have to state, that I estimate the expenses for the collection of Materials for the History of Britain, from March, 1833, to March, 1834, as follows:

Mr. Price	£500	0	0
Mr. Owen	200	0	0
Incidents	150	0	0
Total.....	£850	0	0

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. P. COOPER, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.HENRY PETRIE,
Principal Sub-Commissioner."

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

G. *Cost of editing the Anglo-Saxon portion of the Materials for the History of Britain, per page.*

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in Professor Ingram's edition forms 374 small quarto pages, including the English Translation and various Notes. The Anglo-Saxon Laws in Bishop Wilkins' edition fill 195 folio pages, including the Latin Translation and Notes.* Say the two works make 500 folio pages, and assume that the labours of the Editor terminate in March, 1834, and his remuneration then ceases, and it will be found that this portion of the Materials for the History of Britain will have cost the Public for editorship the Sum of £8 : 15s. per page.† It should, however, be observed, that Mr. Price appears to be engaged in preparing for the Press not only the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Laws, but also "a considerable number of Anglo-Saxon Charters, "as well as various other pieces of different kinds:" and the Salary which he receives is a recompense for this last work also. But, on the other hand, it must be remarked, that Mr. Petrie contemplates another engagement, with Mr. Price, although upon a different principle, after the lapse of the two years, and the Sum already received by Mr. Price will be augmented by the expenses of this new engagement.

* Very few persons in this country are aware that last year Professor Schmid, of Jena, published the original text of the Anglo-Saxon Laws, accompanied by a German Translation, Introduction, and Notes. (*Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. In der Ursprache mit Uebersetzung und Erläuterungen. Erster Theil. Leipzig. 1832.*) This edition is in an octavo form: and the Anglo-Saxon portion, together with the Translation, and many Annotations, fill only 220 octavo pages: and, as it may be supposed, does not comprehend all that is to be found in the publication of Wilkins. "Ich habe sämmtliche Denkmäler aufgenommen, die sich bei Wilkins finden, mit alleiniger Ausnahme der Canonen, die in den Conciliensammlungen schicklicher ihre Stelle finden."—*Schmid, Vorrede, s. ix.* The "*Liber Constitutionum*," "*Liber Canonum Ecclesiasticorum*," "*Ælfrici Epistolæ*," and "*Liber Legum Ecclesiasticarum: qui vulgo vocatur, Capitula incertæ Editionis*," which fill 47 pages of Wilkins, are not comprised in the "Erster Theil" of Schmid. But, on the other hand, the abovementioned 220 pages of Schmid, embrace some short Latin pieces taken from Bromton and Spelman, which are omitted by Wilkins; as "*Leges Aluredi regis et Godrini Daci regis Estangliæ*," "*Concilium Fefreshamense*," "*Concilium Thronresfeldense*," "*Constitutio de Hundredis*" [*Æthelstan's Gesetze*], "*Concilium Culintonense*" [*Edmund's Gesetze*], "*Concilium apud Habam*" [*Æthelred's Gesetze*], "*Constitutio de Foresta*" [*Cnut's Gesetze*], and "*De Institutis London.*" But these Latin pieces do not exceed 12 pages.

† Each page of the Chronicle contains on an average about 340 words of Anglo-Saxon text.

(MATERIALS FOR HISTORY OF BRITAIN.)

H. *Expense of Printing, Corrections, &c. (Exclusive of Paper.)*

Extract from the King's Printer's Bill, February, 1833.

Begun Jan. 1830.	}	The National Historians, Vol. I. in part, 230 Sheets, viz.	£.	s.	d.
		Printed off, 213 Sheets, No. 750, at £2 : 19s. 6d.	633	13	6
		Composed, 17 Sheets, at £1 : 15s. 6d.	30	3	6
		Extra for Saxon, Greek, and References	33	17	0
		<i>Alterations and Corrections in the Proofs and Revises</i>	427	9	0
		Paid for Wood Cuts	2	0	0
		47 Sheets worked off in 1832.*			

Begun Jan. 1830.	}	The National Historians (<i>Anglo-Saxon Laws</i>) Vol. V.			
		in part, 24 Sheets, viz.			
		Printed off, 17 Sheets, No. 750, at £2 : 19s. 6d.	50	11	6
		Composed, 7 Sheets, at £1 : 15s. 6d.	12	8	6
		Extra for Saxon, Greek, and References	8	0	0
		<i>Alterations and Corrections in the Proofs and Revises</i>	85	2	0
		9 Sheets worked off in 1832.			

Monumenta Germaniæ Historica.—The Secretary, not long since, received an anonymous Letter, inviting a comparison of the *Materials for the History of Britain* with the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*.—The writer evidently imagines that the latter compilation has occupied more time and exhausted more money than the former. But there is no ground for this supposition. The Society for the Publication of the “*Monumenta*” was formed in 1819, in which year the First Number of its Proceedings appeared under the title of “*Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde zur Beförderung einer Gesamtausgabe der Quellenschriften deutscher Geschichten des Mittelalters*.” The “*Archiv*” now make six thick octavo volumes, and, besides ample Details of the Plan and Progress of the Work, are replete with Communications from celebrated Historical Writers and Antiquaries in almost every country of Europe, &c.; Accounts of Journies in search of Materials in the Libraries of

* This extract does not altogether accord with the statement at p. 211, ante. The difference is probably occasioned by the omission of the printer to furnish the Secretary with some of the matter now in proof. It should seem that during the last quarter a few pages only have been set up.

(MONUMENTA GERMANIÆ HISTORICA.)

Italy, England, &c.; Notices of Manuscripts in various public and private Libraries, &c. The advantages of such a Publication will be appreciated by those in this country who have been deterred from engaging in works illustrative of our early Annals, from an apprehension that their labours would be superseded by those of the Editors of the "Materials for the History of Britain." It has also had the effect of procuring the co-operation, in the work of collation and transcription, of persons who desired no other recompense than the acknowledgement in its pages of the service they had rendered the Society. But a still more beneficial result has been, that this promulgation of the Proceedings of the Society has secured the assistance of able Editors in every department of the Work, the progress and completion of which do not therefore depend upon the health or will of any individual.

But with the very important exceptions of the publication of the "Archiv," and the extremely forward state of the manuscript collections, as is presently mentioned, the progress of the "Monumenta" does not hitherto very strikingly differ from that of the "Materials." The First Volume did not appear until 1826,* nearly seven years after the foundation of the Society. It was, however, succeeded by a Second in 1827; and the miscellaneous nature of the Contents may serve to explain the time consumed in the compilation. The first volume consists of 686 and the second of 854 folio pages, and they contain together about 100 different Annals, Chronicles, and Historical Pieces of the seventh, eighth, and succeeding Centuries, edited after examination of all the early printed Books and more than 200 Manuscripts. But whatever delay has taken place in the publication of these two volumes of the "Monumenta," nothing but the deficiency of funds seems likely to retard the speedy completion of the Work. It has lately been announced that nearly all the Materials are ready for the Press,† and that nothing is wanting to insure their publication but an annual fund of about 5000 thalers (£714) during a period of ten years.

* It should be remarked, that the plan of the "Monumenta" was not finally arranged until the year 1824.

† Nothing can better convey to the Board a correct notion of the nature and extent of this great national work, and the pains bestowed thereon, than an enumeration of the matter which, in 1831, had been prepared for the printer, by transcripts, collation, examination of manuscripts, &c.:—

I. HISTORIOGRAPHERS.

1. *Idatii chronicon*, after a manuscript at Paris.

2. *Vita Severini episcopi*, auctore Eugippio, after three Vienna, an Admont and a Casino, manuscripts, edited by Mr. Muchar, librarian at Admont.

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With respect to the expenses incurred in the "Monumenta," the Secretary possesses no very satisfactory information. The "Archiv," indeed, contain some

3. Ennodii panegyricus Theodorici regis, after a manuscript at London.
4. Ennodii vita S. Epiphani et Antonii, after the London manuscript.
5. Vita S. Vedasti episcopi Atrebatensis, after three manuscripts at Vienna.
6. Jordanis de rebus Geticis, after 7 Vienna, the Heidelberg, two Roman, the Florentine, and four Paris manuscripts, and after those at Lorsch, Arras, Bamberg, and Breslau, prepared by the deceased Abbot Dobrowsky, now undertaken by Professor Meinert at Vienna.
7. Victoris Vitensis historia persecutionis Vandalicæ, after three Vienna manuscripts.
8. Gregorii Turonensis historia ecclesiastica Francorum, after the manuscripts at Montecasino and Rome.
9. Fredegarii opera, after two Vienna, one Roman, and after Paris and London manuscripts.
10. Isidori Hispalensis chronicon, after two Vatican, the Vienna, Bern, and Bruxelles manuscripts.
11. Vita Dagoberti regis, compared with the manuscript at Dresden.
12. Vita S. Barbati, with the assistance of a manuscript belonging to Chigi.
13. Vita Leodegarii episcopi, after a manuscript at Vienna.
14. Gesta pontificum Romanorum, after three Neapolitan, four Vienna, the Bern, Wolfenbüttel, two Roman manuscripts.
15. Gesta regum Francorum, after four Roman, six Vienna, the Bernese, Florentine, Parisian, &c. manuscripts.
16. Pauli diaconi historia gentis Longobardorum, after four Vienna, two Paris, the Pesth, Treves, Munich, Leipzig, and six Roman manuscripts.
17. Erchemperti historia Langobardorum, after the manuscript at Rome, the only one in existence.
18. Historia conversionis Carantanorum et Avarorum, edited by Mr. Kopitar, librarian at Vienna, after the manuscripts at the same place.
19. Panegyricus in laudem Berengarii, after the Venetian manuscript.
20. Annales Casinates, Cavenses, Florentini, et chronica minora Langobardica, after the manuscripts at Montecasino, La Cava, Rome.
21. Wenceslai ducis Bohemiæ vita, auctore Gumpoldo, episcopo Mantuano, to be collated with the manuscript at Wolfenbüttel.
22. Vita Mathildis reginæ, after the manuscript in the Vatican, the Roman, and the one at Kloster-Neuburg.
23. Liutprandi historia sui temporis, after three Bruxelles, three London, the Munich, Vienna, Kloster-Neuburg manuscripts.
24. Widukindi Corbeiensis chronicon, after the manuscripts at Montecasino and Dresden.
25. Benedicti monachi S. Andreae ad Soracten chronica inedita, from the Chigi manuscript.
26. Anonymi Salernitani historia Langobardorum, after the Vatican manuscript, the only one in existence.
27. Adelheidæ imperatricis vita, auctore Odone Cluniacensi, after a manuscript at Oxford.
28. S. Adalberti archiepiscopi vita, to be collated with the manuscript at Wolfenbüttel.
29. Dithmari Merseburgensis episcopi chronicon, after the manuscript at Antwerp, to be collated with the manuscript at Dresden.
30. Heinrichi II. imperatoris vita, after the manuscript at Bamberg.
31. Kunegundæ imperatricis vita, after the manuscript at Bamberg.
32. Annales Hildesheimenses, after the original at Paris.
33. Vita Bernwardi episcopi Hildesheimensis, auctore Thangmaro, from the original at Hanover.
34. Vita Godehardi episcopi Hildesheimensis inedita, from the original at Vienna.
35. Vita Godehardi episcopi edita, after three Vienna manuscripts.
36. Vita Meinwerchi episcopi Paderbornensis, to be collated with the manuscript at Cassel.
36. Leonis IX. papæ vita, auctore Wiberto, after the Bernese manuscript.
38. Annales Mosomagenses, et alii Gallici, seculi X.—XIV., after manuscripts at Paris and Bern.
39. Annonis archiepiscopi Coloniensis vita, magnam partem inedita, from the manuscript at Halle.
40. Sigeberti Gemblacensis chronicon cum continuationibus, after seven Paris and one Bernese manuscripts, together with a continuation, as yet not printed, until the year 1150, edited by Mr. Stenzel, professor at Breslau.
41. Lamberti Aschafnaburgensis chronicon, by Mr. Hesse, librarian and director, after the Göttingen and Dresden manuscripts.
42. Mariani Scoti chronicon, after the Francfort manuscript, edited by Mr. Stenzel, professor at Breslau.
43. Adami Bremensis historia, after the manuscripts at Vienna, Wolfenbüttel, Rome, Copenhagen, edited by Mr. Dahlmann, counsellor at Göttingen.
44. Heinrichi IV. imperatoris vita, after the manuscript at Munich.
45. Paparum historiæ ineditæ, from the original in the Vatican.

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statement of account respecting the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society, but these are not so explicit as to render any comparison useful. It is enough

46. Hessonis scholastici tractatus de pace inter Henricum V. et Calixtum II., after the manuscript at Vienna.
47. Chronica inedita usque ad annum 1114, from the original at Cambridge.
48. Hugonis Floriacensis chronicon, after the Bern, Paris, and Vienna manuscripts.
49. Monachi Fossatensis chronicon ineditum, after the Bern manuscript.
50. Vita Bennonis ep. Osnabrug, auctore Norberto, after the Iburg manuscript.
51. Ekkehardi Uraugiensis chronicon cum continuationibus sæculi XII. et XIII., after the Paris, Leipzig, (Dresden, Jena,) Wolfenbüttel, (Bruxelles,) Vatican manuscripts.
52. Cosmæ Pragensis chronicon, compared with the Strasburg manuscript.
53. Gesta Trevirorum, edited by Mr. Wytttenbach, librarian, and Mr. Müller, counsellor of the Court of Appeal, at Treves, after nineteen Treves, two Frankfurt, two Wolfenbüttel, three Vienna, the London, Stüttgardt and Paris manuscripts.
54. Annalista Saxo, to be collated with the Paris manuscript.
55. Ottonis Frisingensis chronicon, cum continuatione Ottonis de S. Blasio, after the manuscripts at Hanover, Paris, Strasburg, Jena.
56. Ottonis Frisingensis historia Friderici I. imperatoris, cum continuatione Radevici, after the manuscript at Vienna.
57. Helmoldi chronicon Slavorum, cum continuationibus Arnoldi Lubeccensis, Alberti Stadensis, et annalibus Albianis usque ad a. 1265, by Dr. Lappenberg, Archivarist at Hamburg, edited from the manuscripts at Wolfenbüttel, Hamburg, Hanover, &c.
58. Romualdi Salernitani chronicon, from the Vatican manuscript.
59. Annales Egmondani inediti, from the original at London.
60. Vita Vicelini episcopi, from the Hamburg manuscript, edited by the Archivarist Dr. Lappenberg.
61. Godefridi Viterbiensis Pantheon, together with the Poëm de Friderici I. bello Mediolanensi, and with appendices, as yet not printed, from manuscripts at Oxford, Vienna, Munich, the Vatican, and Paris.
62. Chronographus Saxo, after the original at Hanover, with the assistance of the Lüneburg fragments.
63. Lamberti Parvi et Reineri annales S. Jacobi Leodiensis, from the original.
64. Historia foundationis monasterii S. Jacobi inedita, from the original.
65. Petri d'Ebulo bellum Heinrici VI. Siculum, from the Bernese manuscript.
66. Gerhardi Stederburgensis annales, from the original at Wolfenbüttel.
67. Chronicon Montis Sereni, after the Göttingen and Dresden manuscripts, edited by Mr. Hesse, librarian.
68. Gilberti chronica pontificum et imperatorum inedita, from the Vatican manuscript.
69. A Parisian manuscript of Gervasii Tilberiensis de otiis, has been collated.
70. Gerardi Maurusii chronicon, from the Vatican manuscript.
71. Alberici monachi Tirum fontium chronicon, after two Paris and one Hanover manuscripts.
72. Ryccardi de S. Germano chronicon, from the original at Monte Casino.
73. Chronicon Jarratanæ, from a manuscript at Palermo.
74. Martini Poloni chronicon, cum continuationibus, after manuscripts at Naples, Hanover, Rome, Bern, London, Paris.
75. Chronicon archiepiscoporum Coloniensium ineditum, from the London manuscript.
76. Annales Brixienenses inediti, from a manuscript at Brescia.
77. Chronicon ab O. C. usque ad a. 1277 ineditum, from the original at Vienna.
78. Chronicon Althahense, from the Vienna manuscript.
79. Balduini Avennensis chronicon, after three Paris manuscripts.
80. Magni Ellenhardi chronicon, from the original.
81. Matthiæ Neoburgensis et Alberti Argentinensis chronicon, after the manuscripts at Bern and Strasburg.
80. Emichonis Wormatiensis presbyteri liber ineditus de schismate Adolphi et Alberti regum Rom., from the manuscript at Bremen.
81. Wernheri Moguntini annales ab a. 1083—1310 inediti, from the manuscript at Bremen.
82. Henrici VII. historia, auctore Balduino protonotario, inedita, from the manuscript at Bremen.
83. Jordani chronicon, after the Vatican (and Bamberg) manuscript.
84. Chronicon Venetum ineditum, after a Vienna manuscript.
85. Pii II. historia Bohemiæ; two Parisian manuscripts collated.
86. Caroli Burgundiæ ducis prælia et finis, auctore Alberto de Bonstetten, from the manuscript at Paris.
87. Burchardi magistri ceremoniarum commentarius rerum Urbanarum sub Innocentio VIII., from the manuscript at Paris.
88. Christian Kuchinmeister's Chronicle of St. Gall, after the St. Gall and Zürich manuscript.
89. Count Gerhard of Holstein's chronicle, until 1260, from the manuscript at Bremen.
90. Gottfried Hagen's chronicle of Cologne, after the manuscript at Frankfurt.
91. Blarenberg's Rhymchronicle, until the year 1280.
92. Ottokar von Horneck's chronicle, from the manuscript at Vienna.

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to say, that the remuneration given to our Anglo-Saxon Editor would nearly

93. Schöppenchronicle of Magdeburg, edited after manuscripts by Mr. Delius, Regierungs-Rath at Werningerode.
94. Life of the Emperor Sigismund, by Eberhard Windeck (is to be compared with the manuscript at Hanover.)
95. Rhymchronicle of the Dukes of Brunswick, after the Hamburg manuscript by the Archivist Dr. Lappenberg.

II. LAWS.

1. Edictum Theodorici, edited by Professor Walter.
 2. Leges Wisigothorum, edited by Professor Walter after a Paris and a Toledo manuscript.
 3. Lex Burgundionum, cum additamentis, after seven Paris, one Vatican, and one Wolfenbüttel manuscripts, edited by Professor Blume.
 4. Lex Salica antiqua et recentior, the first as yet never printed, edited by Dr. Pertz, Councillor of Archives, after twenty-four Paris, five Wolfenbüttel, four St. Gall, three Vatican, Bern, Gotha, Oxford manuscripts.
 5. Lex Ribuariorum, edited by Dr. Pertz, Councillor of Archives, after the manuscripts of St. Paul, three Roman, two St. Gall, two Paris, two Wolfenbüttel, the Vienna and Gotha manuscripts, and the manuscript belonging to Mr. Büchler, Councillor of Legation.
 6. Lex Alamannorum, cum additamentis, edited by Professor Walter, after three Wolfenbüttel, four St. Gall, two Vatican, two Paris, two Vienna, the St. Paul, Strasburg, Büchler, Weissenau, Epternach, and Gotha manuscripts.
 7. Lex Baiuvariorum, cum additamentis, edited by Professor Walter, after four Paris, two Wolfenbüttel, the St. Paul, Vienna, and Gotha manuscripts.
 8. Edicta regum Langobardorum, edited by Professor Blume, after the St. Gall, Vercelli, Vatican, Cava, Wolfenbüttel, Gotha, Milano, Florenz, Verona, Vienna, two Paris, London, Venice manuscripts.
 9. The systematic Lombarda, edited by Professor Blume, after the Casino, Naples, Wolfenbüttel, Rome, Vienna manuscripts.
 10. Lex Thuringorum, after the Corvey manuscript, edited by Dr. Pertz, Councillor of Archives.
 11. Lex Saxonum, after the Corvey and Spangenberg manuscripts, edited by Dr. Pertz, Councillor of Archives.
 12. Lex Frisonum, edited by Professor Dr. Falck.
 13. Capitularia atque constitutiones regum Francorum et imperatorum Romanorum, usque ad Heinricum VII., among which are many not yet printed, from the Vienna, St. Paul, St. Gall, Vatican, Cava, Chigi, Wolfenbüttel, Gotha, Milan, Florence, Verona, Bonn, all the Parisian, London, Naples, Weissenau manuscripts, collected and edited by Dr. Pertz, Councillor of Archives.
 14. Ansegisi Capitularia, cum additamentis Benedicti Levitæ, after the Schafhausen, Strasburg, Weissenau, Vatican, Gotha manuscripts.
 15. Friderici II. constitutiones pro regno Siciliae, after a manuscript in the Vatican.
 16. Friderici II. Assise regni Siciliae, after the manuscript at Montecasino.
 17. Marculfi formulæ, after two Paris manuscripts.
 18. Formulæ Alamannicæ ineditæ, from a manuscript belonging to Mr. Büchler, Councillor of Legation.
 19. Isonis formulæ, from the manuscript at St. Gall.
 20. Formulæ Andegavenses, from the manuscript at Fulda.
 21. Formulæ Langobardicæ, from the manuscripts of Langobardic laws, edited by Professor Blume.
- The books relating to law, and written in German, the Sachsenspiegel, the Schwabenspiegel, the Richtsteige, &c. will be edited by Dr. Nietzsche, "Oberappellations-Gerichts," Secretary, in conjunction with Professor Homeyer of Berlin, Dr. Deiters of Bonn, Professor Michaelis of Tübingen, from all existing and accessible manuscripts. The beginning of this part of the Monumenta, the Sachsenspiegel, is almost ready for press.
- The laws of the Superior Courts of Cities will also be edited by Dr. Nietzsche, and "Magistrats-Director." Dr. Bode of Brunswick has undertaken the edition of the Law of Brunswick.

III. DOCUMENTS (URKUNDEN).

- A work necessary for the intended edition of Documents relating to German Kings and Emperors, namely, as perfect an enumeration of them as possible, taken from printed and from manuscript sources, has been completed by Dr. Böhmer, and will be published in the course of a few days, under the title "Regesta chronologico diplomatica Regum atque Imperatorum Romanorum inde a Conrado I. usque ad Heinricum VII."
- It affords a correct view of all the Materials, from the beginning of the tenth until the second Decennium of the fourteenth century, and at the same time the expectation of the speedy publication of them. All the documents of the Merovingian and Carolingian kings, to be found in the archives of Germany, Italy, and France, have been already used, or if any part of this task remains it will shortly be performed. And so many documents of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and even the thirteenth centuries have been collected in archives and libraries, that nothing is wanting but a continuance, on the part of the German governments, of the same facility of access, the assistance of the different archive officers, and the money requisite for certain operations, to complete in this department of the Monumenta a work, which, for the history of Germany, will be of inestimable value.

IV. LETTERS.

1. Cassiodori libri variarum, after thirteen Paris, and one Vienna manuscripts.

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exhaust the total contributions during the first twelve years of the undertaking.*

2. Desiderii episcopi Cadurcensis epistolæ, from the manuscript at St. Gall.
3. Bonifacii archiepiscopi epistolæ, after the Vienna, Carlsruhe and Vienna manuscripts.
4. Gregorii III. Zachariæ, Stephani III., Pauli I., Stephani IV., Hadriani I. et Constantini epistolæ ad reges Francorum scriptæ, from the original at Vienna.
5. Leonis III. epistolæ ad Carolum M. datæ, from the original at Wolfenbüttel.
6. Alcuini epistolæ, quas inter 47 ineditæ, after six Vienna, six London, one Paris, the St. Gall, &c. manuscripts.
7. Dungali epistolæ ineditæ, from the original at London.
8. Caroli M. epistolæ, from the St. Paul, Paris, Vienna, Casino, Blankenburg manuscripts.
9. Einhardi epistolæ, quas inter 16 ineditæ, from the original at Laon.
10. Johannis VIII. epistolæ, ad historiam Germaniæ facientes, from the manuscript in the Vatican Archiv.
11. Hathonis archiepiscopi Moguntini epistola, from the manuscript at Vienna.
12. Heinrici IV. epistolæ, from the Oxford and London manuscripts.
13. Gregorii VII. epistolæ, from the manuscripts in the Vatican and at Kremsmünster.
14. Udalrici Babenbergensis codex epistolarum, from the Vienna and Zwettel manuscripts.
15. Anacleti antipapæ registrum epistolarum, partim ineditarum, from the manuscript at Montecasino.
16. Lotharii III. epistolæ, et Petri diaconi epistolæ ad Richenzam et Conradum III., from manuscripts at Casino.
17. Wibaldi abbatis epistolæ, from manuscripts at Malmedy and Casino.
18. Ivonis epistolæ, a Paris and a Heiligenkreuz manuscript compared.
19. Alexandri III. epistolæ ineditæ, from the Cambridge and a Paris manuscript.
20. Innocentii III. epistolæ, from the Vatican manuscript.
21. Ottonis IV. epistolæ, from the manuscripts in the Vatican and at London.
22. Thomæ de Capua Cardinalis Summa dictaminis inedita, from the Vienna, Mölk, and three Paris manuscripts.
- 23—28. Honorii III., Gregorii IX., Innocentii IV., Alexandri IV., Urbani IV., Clementis IV., epistolæ, historiam Germaniæ spectantes; 1800 letters not yet printed from the regesta of those popes in the Vatican Archiv.
- 29—34. Friderici II., Petri de Vineia, Conradi IV., Manfredi, Conradini epistolæ, among which 2,300 not yet printed, from the popish regesta, from Palermo, sixteen Rome, thirteen Paris, sixteen London, Oxford, and Cambridge, four Wolfenbüttel, some Vienna, the Wilhering, St. Florian, Kremsmünster, Treves, Leipzig, Bremen, Gotha, three Breslau, the Verona, Bern, St. Gall and Florence manuscripts, edited by Dr. Böhmer, librarian.
35. Rudolphi I. regis epistolæ, from the Treves and a Vienna manuscript.
36. Adolphi regis epistolæ, from the Oxford manuscript.
37. Pii II. epistolæ et orationes, a manuscript at Paris collated.

V. ANTIQUITIES.

1. Caroli M. breviarium imperii, from the original at Wolfenbüttel.
2. Traditiones Sangallenses, after the original in the Archives of St. Gall.
3. Traditiones Hirsaugienses, by Mr. Jäger, Clergyman at Heilbronn, after the original in the royal Archives at Stuttgart.
4. Necrologium S. Galli, from two St. Gall manuscripts, edited by the librarian Von Arx.
5. Necrologium ex cod. Vindobonensi.
6. Necrologium Prumiense.
7. Necrologium Weissemburgense, from the library at Wolfenbüttel.
8. Calendarium Lausanneuse, from the manuscript at Bern.
9. Calendarium Stabulense sæc. X. XI., from the original at Bruxelles.
10. Missale Stabulense sæculi XI. XII. from the original at Bruxelles.
11. Fortunati carmina, the manuscript at Vienna collated.
12. Geraldii Floriacensis poëma de Walthario et Haganone, from the Vienna, Paris manuscripts (Bruxelles man.).
13. Carmina de Carolo M., Erico duce, de bello Fontanetico, planctus in obitum Caroli M. &c. from several manuscripts restored and augmented.
14. Visiones Caroli M., Einharti, Wettini, Caroli III., from several manuscripts.
15. Carmina theotisca et latina de Ottone I., Ottone II., Ottone III., Heinrico II., Conrado II., Heinrico III., from manuscripts at Cambridge, Bruxelles, Munich.
16. De vita et conversione Gereberti pape, from the Cambridge manuscript.
17. Reinhardi poëmata inedita, from the manuscript at Bruxelles.
18. Versus inediti de provinciis partium mundi, from two Paris manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh century.
19. Geographi Ravennatis pars ea quæ Germaniam attinet, from the Paris manuscript.
20. Aelfridi regis translatio Orosii, the geographical excursions, from the Paris manuscript.
21. Itinerarium, from a London manuscript.
22. Litania Mettensis ecclesiæ græca, from a manuscript at Metz.
23. Runes, from manuscripts at Salzburg, the Vatican, Paris, St. Gall, Bruxelles, London.

* The total expenditure to the end of the year 1830 did not exceed 36,500 Rhenish Florins (£3476.)

IV.

Survey of the principal Records.—At the Board of the 26th November last, is was resolved, upon the motion of the Master of the Rolls,

“ That the Secretary be instructed to write to one of the Secretaries of his Majesty’s Treasury, stating that this Board consider it to be their duty to recommend that the several Repositories of the Public Records be forthwith surveyed and examined, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in their present state, they are sufficient for the commodious reception of the Records appropriated to them, having regard to security from fire and damp, and to a convenient disposition of the Records for the public access, and if it shall appear that, in their present state, they are not sufficient, whether by any and by what means they can be rendered sufficient; and further, that this Board take the liberty to suggest to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty’s Treasury, the propriety of directing some one of the architects, now employed under the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, to make the survey and examination now recommended, and that, for the purpose of promoting the efficacy of this examination, this Board will nominate two of their members, to be in communication with him; and the Secretary is further instructed to request that the Secretary of the Treasury will submit his letter to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.”

At the same Board it was further resolved,

“ That Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Hallam be requested to take the trouble to attend the architect, who shall be so appointed, at the several repositories of Records, for the purposes stated in the foregoing resolution.”

See further, Notes of Business for the Board, 22 January last, No. XIII. p. 61.

Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Hallam undertook the task enjoined by the Resolution, and, the Secretary has reason to believe, are prepared to make to the Board a Report upon the subject.

V.

Proposal for the Erection of a General Record Office, Judges’ Hall and Chambers, and other Buildings, on the site of the Rolls Estate.

LINCOLN’S INN, March, 1833.

“ DEAR SIR,

A LETTER from Lord Dover was printed in the Minutes of the *Agenda*, 26th November last (page 36), in which he states he had consulted Mr. Deering, the Architect, respecting a Plan for the Erection of a General Record Office; and that owing to his absence from London, he had desired me to bring the subject under the notice of the Board.

In consequence of Lord Dover’s request, I saw Mr. Deering; consulted with him on the Plan, and suggested that it would be proper to make a rough estimate of the

space which would be requisite for all the Records which it is proposed should be placed in the New Building. I also suggested that it would be advisable to show on the Plan, that the site of the Estate belonging to the Master of the Rolls would afford sufficient space whereon to erect all buildings which might hereafter be requisite for containing Records, &c., including those offices which the contemplated changes would make requisite. I allude to the necessity of there being a General Depository for Wills, assuming the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission will be carried into effect; and a General Registry Office, assuming the Registry Bill should pass.

From Mr. Deering's Plan, it appears that the site of this Estate will be more than sufficient for all these buildings. It should, however, be observed, that the Plan consists of two parts:—1st, That which is proposed to be built immediately:—this only occupies the site of the present Rolls House and Garden, so that there would not be any loss as regards that part of the Estate which is now under lease. It would only be necessary to buy up the existing leases (which are for short terms), if the ground was required for the additional buildings. As regards the part proposed to be first built, there would still be some ground unoccupied. On this it is proposed to erect Chambers; and I learn it is probable the ground would either let or sell very advantageously for this purpose.

With respect to pulling down the Rolls House, I supposed it was admitted that the present conversion of this into a Depository for the Records was merely temporary; particularly as the building was considered inconvenient, and not being fire-proof, is not safe.

The first part of the Plan includes a Record Office (sufficient to hold all the Records now scattered in different places), with the necessary offices for the attendants, &c. &c.; Courts for the Master of the Rolls and Exchequer, and the Court of Review; Chambers for the Judges and the Examiners, and other necessary offices.

Conceiving that Mr. Deering could not effectually carry Lord Dover's directions into effect until he knew the space occupied by the Records in the different departments, I requested him to inspect them; and from his report it will be seen, that the building, he purposes should first be erected, will be sufficient.

I say nothing of the public convenience of having all the Records in one place, or of the propriety of the Plan, or whether it will be more economical to retain a part of the present buildings; all these matters will be for the decision of the Commissioners; all I have done was to confer with Mr. Deering as to the mode in which the plan suggested by Lord Dover might be carried into effect.

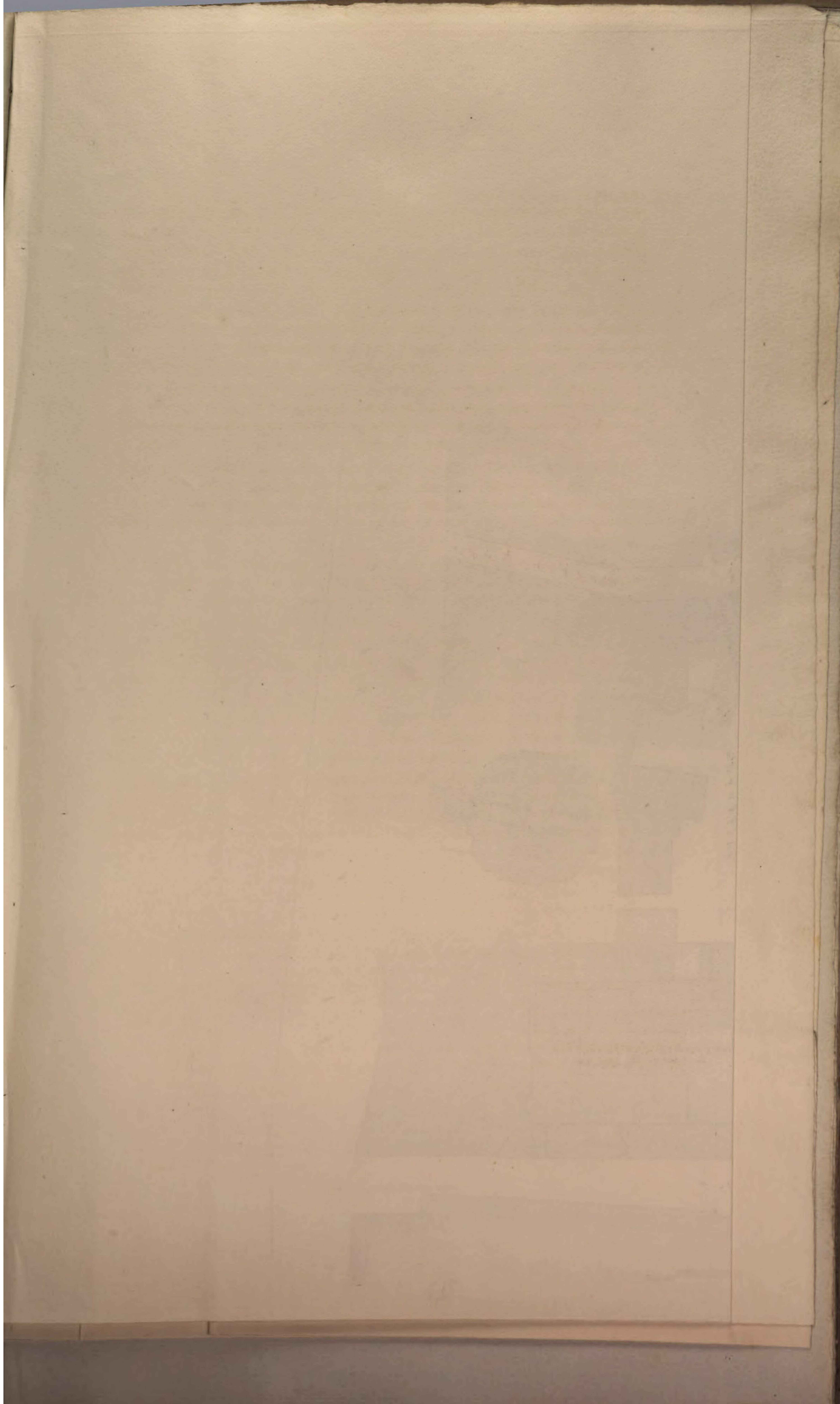
I should add, that I believe the object proposed has the sanction of the Chancellor; that the money requisite might be taken from the Suitors' Fund; and that I saw Lord Althorp on the subject, who said he saw no objection on the part of the Government to the scheme, if it came recommended by the Commissioners, in which case he desired a Report to be made to the Treasury.

I am, dear Sir, your faithful Servant,

H. B. KER."

C. P. COOPER, ESQ.

Sec. Com. Pub. Rec.



ESTIMATE

AND

EXPLANATION OF PLANS.

The accompanying Plans, being modifications of the same project, differ but little in their general features, the main object in both being an adequate Receptacle for those various masses of important Public Documents, which have hitherto been most inconveniently dispersed in distant parts of the Metropolis, and which, it is here shown, might be eventually brought together under one general arrangement and supervisal.

The Design No. I., being the least extensive in its limits, proposes by an arrangement of Chambers, to produce a return for the whole outlay, which would be necessary in the first instance, for carrying the entire plan into effect.

No. II., comprising the whole of that part of the Rolls Estate which lies on the east side of Chancery Lane, is designed to show how completely that Estate may be made available to the Public Service, and to include within its boundary not only those buildings which are more immediately necessary for the benefit and convenience of the Suitor, in facilitating his access to documents so essential to the due administration of justice, but also many other correlative objects intimately connected with the Legal Profession and Courts, and which it has been considered most desirable to bring, if possible, within the same precincts.

Upon both these Plans the limits of the Rolls Estate are shown by a red line, and those of the leasehold, held as the Judges' Chambers and Serjeants' Inn under the Bishop of Ely, by a blue line.

A considerable portion of the former Estate being now tenanted, it is not proposed in the first instance to carry into execution more than is designated by a darker pink teint, being only those buildings situated upon that part which is open or immediately available, and which would consist of the Judges' Chambers, the Rolls and Exchequer Courts, the Court of Review, and a Record Repository of sufficient extent to contain all those Records which are now in temporary situations, and for which it is absolutely necessary to provide some suitable Building without delay.

In No. I. this latter Building, when completed, is made symmetrical on the Plan. In No. II. its form is accommodated to combine with the proposed additional Buildings in one extended range of front towards Fetter Lane.

In both Designs the portion proposed for immediate execution is alike, and assumed to consist of three Floors, of fifteen feet high, each divided into two Stages, so that each Roll may be within reach without a ladder; and the Building, when entire containing, upon the superficial area, 10,000 feet of internal room, besides Offices, would accordingly be equal to 30,000 square feet of Repository, containing Racks fifteen feet high.

For the purpose of showing how far this space is sufficient, I have under my Instructions surveyed the several Depositories at the Tower, the Chapter House, the King's Mews, Somerset House, and the Rolls House and Chapel, and draw the following by way of general comparative conclusion upon their respective capacities,

(GENERAL RECORD OFFICE.)

leaving out of consideration the fact, that nearly in all a very considerable economy of space might be effected by a new formation and disposal of the Racks.

The upper part of the White Tower, the Chapel, and Octagon Chapel, contain of superficial area	7,600
That part of the King's Mews containing the Exchequer Rolls	4,250
The Common Pleas	2,800
The Chapter House	4,250
King's Bench Records in the Rolls House	1,700
Treasury Remembrancer, &c. in Somerset House	1,900
Rolls Chapel	1,140
	23,640

being in the whole 23,640 superficial feet of Racks not always economically or judiciously disposed, and reduced to fifteen feet in height, while the projected Building would contain more than 30,000 of the same altitude, which may be fairly stated at one-half more.

Referring to the Design No. I.

	£.	s.	d.
I estimate the cost of the FIRST portion of the proposed Record Office at..	14,000	0	0
The Rolls Court	3,200	0	0
Exchequer do.	3,100	0	0
Court of Review	1,700	0	0
Judges' Chambers	10,000	0	0
Petty Bag, &c.	5,000	0	0
Thirty-six Sets of Chambers within the quadrangle..	24,000	0	0
	61,000	0	0
Add for Contingencies 10 per cent.	6,100	0	0
	67,100	0	0
Repaid by Judges' Chambers	10,000	0	0
By thirty-six Sets of Chambers, let at an average of £80 per annum£2,290	}	equal to ..	50,000 0 0
Reserved Ground Rent	510		
	60,000	0	0
	7,100	0	0
SECOND Operation, to erect thirty-six Sets of Chambers towards the street	26,400	0	0
	33,500	0	0
Value as above	50,000	0	0
	SURPLUS....	16,500	0 0
THIRD Operation, being the completion of the first Plan.			
Value of twenty-one Sets of Chambers.....	30,000	0	0
	46,500	0	0
Cost of Twenty-one Sets of Chambers	14,200	0	0
Ditto, of remaining portion of the Record Repository ..	22,000	0	0
	36,200	0	0
Add 10 per cent. Contingencies	3,600	0	0
	39,800	0	0
	ULTIMATE SURPLUS....	£6,700	0 0

The present Rolls Chapel is proposed to be cased and rendered externally ornamental with the produce of the old materials.

(GENERAL RECORD OFFICE.)

Referring to the Design No. II.

	£.	s.	d.
First portion of the proposed Record Repository	14,000	0	0
Second portion of ditto	22,000	0	0
The Rolls Court	3,200	0	0
Exchequer	3,100	0	0
Court of Review	1,700	0	0
Judges' Chambers	10,000	0	0
Petty Bag, &c.	5,000	0	0
Seventy-five Sets of Chambers—being 36 Sets towards Chancery Lane, 30 Sets to the south of the Record Building, and 9 to the north of Ditto	50,000	0	0
	109,000	0	0
Add 10 per cent. for Contingencies.....	10,900	0	0
	119,900	0	0
Estimated value of Seventy-five Sets of Chambers ..	104,000	0	0
Judges' Chambers' repayment	10,000	0	0
	114,000	0	0
	£		

It would thus appear that the cost of the first Plan would be more than covered by the return from the erection of Chambers upon a portion of the site; but if the calculation upon such return should be considered as partaking of the character and uncertainty of a speculation, and the less profitable return to be derived from Ground Rents be deemed more advisable, I should estimate that the Plan in question could be completed, after deducting the value of the Ground Rents upon ninety-three Sets of Chambers, without further loss than the Rental obtained from those Tenements now occupying the site, and which must necessarily be pulled down to make way for the new Buildings.

JOHN DEERING.

SOUTH STREET, PARK LANE,
January, 1833.

NOTE.—In *Cooper's Proposal for the Erection of a General Record Office*, p. 14, it is erroneously stated that the total expense of erecting the General Register House, Edinburgh, was £37,643. The authority for this statement was the Appendix to the First Report of the Select Committee of 1800, p. 399, where it is said, the building was “began and finished,” &c. This repository was, however, erected with a view to its enlargement at some future period, as may be seen by three engraved plans contained in the same Appendix, where the unfinished part (about one-third of the whole) is shaded light. This enlargement of the original Register House took place, it seems, some years back, and the expense of the new erections was defrayed out of monies raised by mortgage of the fees, the present Lord Clerk Register having declined to take the fees belonging to his office.

VII.

The Calendars, called "the Rough Coat Books," in the Record Office at the Tower.—Copy of the same, being No. 744 of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. A very eminent Record Agent some months since was extremely urgent with the Secretary to recommend to the Board the great practical utility that would ensue from the publication of the Harleian Copy of "the Rough Coat Books," which he calculated would form a moderate sized octavo volume, and might be printed therefore at a very small expense; and in consequence of his representation, the Secretary wrote to one of the Keepers of the Manuscripts at the British Museum, and requested him to examine the MS. there, and to give some details as to the probable cost of transcribing and printing it, its value in assisting researches at the Tower, &c. The following is an extract from the short Report made upon this matter.

"IN compliance with your wish I have looked to the Harl. MS. No. 744. It is a closely written folio volume. The Kalendar occupies about 1190 pages, an Index of Places 262 pages, and an Index of Persons 22 pages. I have roughly calculated the contents of the Kalendar at 8400 folios. The Indices may be estimated at one-fifth more, making a total of 10,000 folios. Supposing the remuneration of the transcriber to be 5*d.* a folio, the cost of the transcript alone would amount to 208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To supply the names of the counties in the margin, three-fourths of which are omitted,—to correct the errors of the MS., both of these works requiring some topographical and antiquarian knowledge in the Editor,—to collate, as you propose, the Transcript with the Rough Book at the Tower,—and to revise the proof sheets, would incur at least an equal expense to that of the Transcript. When, after this, the Indices are to be rendered complete, and the references made to the printed pages, you can scarcely estimate the Editorial charge at less than 500*l.* You know much better than I can the cost of paper and printing, and you will be able to ascertain it in this particular instance from the following data. In examining the printed Kalendar of the Inquisitions, I find a page to contain not more than eleven folios: so that No. 744, if printed in a similar manner, would fill about 900 pages or 225 sheets; a very thick folio volume, thicker, if I recollect, than any which the Record Commissioners have published. If this estimate of the cost of the proposed volume or volumes does not deter you from proceeding, I would recommend you, before you advance a step, to satisfy yourself as to the object, the completeness in reference to that object, and the accuracy of the MS. in question. Upon these points I shall be most happy to give you my opinion if you think it of any value."

The estimate of bulk and expense being so different from that which was anticipated, all idea of printing the "Rough Coat Books" was immediately abandoned; but as the application has been renewed, the Secretary desired one of the Clerks at the Tower to furnish some further information respecting the nature and importance of the work, together with a full specimen of its contents and form.

(ROUGH COAT BOOKS.)

"The Rough Coat Books in the Tower are so called from their peculiar binding; and are a Manuscript compilation or selection of various matters and subjects from the Tower Records, which presented themselves to the mind of the Compiler, as most worthy of his notice, from their superior utility, or the likelihood of their being in most general request.

The contents of these volumes were obtained from the Parliament, Patent, Charter, Close, Fine, and other Rolls;—from Inquisitions 'post mortem'—Inquisitions 'ad quod dampnum'—Parliamentary Writs—Parliamentary Summonses and Petitions; and also from a Miscellaneous Collection of Records called 'Brevia Regum.' The period these volumes embrace commences with the reign of John, and is continued down to the termination of the reign of Edward IVth. An alphabetical arrangement has been adopted only as regards the initial letter; there is no specific classification of subjects, nor are such subjects disposed in chronological order: the nearest approach to form is, that of an Index 'locorum;' but there is not a strict adherence to this nor to any other system. To exemplify this, it is only necessary to state that frequently after fifty or more consecutive entries, all relating to the same place, the subject of such entries is interrupted and gives place to others; and then, after such interruptions, the subject is resumed, and again abandoned; and so, perhaps to the extent of three or four times. For instance, between the pages 28 and 31 of the first volume, there are about ninety entries relating to Bristol; these are succeeded by nearly two hundred entries of another kind; and then at pages 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, and 48, the entries relative to Bristol are again brought forward, sometimes singly, and at other times in a succession of three or more. But the greatest defect of the work is, that the contents and true meaning of the Documents are very inadequately and sometimes improperly described; it also abounds with inaccuracies as to the names of persons and places; and the references to the Documents themselves are exceedingly incorrect and incomplete. Nevertheless, these Books must be allowed to be highly useful, inasmuch as they afford a great deal of information; and, notwithstanding what has here been said, reflect much credit on the industry and perseverance of which they are the result.

The Manuscript in the British Museum (No. 744 of the Harleian Collection,) appears to be a fair copy of the three volumes in the Tower: to print either of these MSS. would be scarcely justifiable unless they were first submitted to a careful revision, and collated with the Documents to which their entries refer. But, if the Public evince a desire to have the contents of these volumes printed in their present state, it should be distinctly understood that correctness, both as to matter and to dates, could in no wise be vouched for.

A specimen of the contents and form of the Tower volumes accompanies this short sketch."

Berking̃ abbis̃ de finibz et am̃ciam̃tis̃ h̃endis in Hundro de Bekentre et alibi infra
Com̃ Essex̃. Et de nonullis aliis lib̃tat̃ et p̃vileg̃ concess̃ ampl. Pat' 2. Ed̃ 4.
ps 2. m. 10. Essex̃.

Berking̃ abbis̃ p̃ lxxj. ac̃ t̃ræ prati et pasturæ et l. ac̃ maris̃c in Berking̃ et iij. s̃ iiij^d.
redd̃ ĩbm. Pat' 15 Ric̃ 2. ps 2. m. 9. Essex̃.

Berkinge abbis̃ p̃ ecclia de Hockele app̃p̃and̃. Pat' 5 Ric̃ 2. ps 2. m. 23. Essex̃.

Berking̃ abbis̃ p̃ ecclia de Litlingtoñ app̃p̃and̃. Pat' 11 Heñ 4. ps 2. m. 9. Hunt'.

(ROUGH COAT BOOKS.)

Berking abbiss p ecclia de Berking ppe Turrim Londoñ appp'and. Pat' 9 Rič 2.
ps 2. m. 22.

Berking abbiss de exoñacōe repačōis ^ciiij.lxvij pticaž clausuræ parci de Haveringe p
annuali redd v. marč Regi solvend. Pat' 3 Rič 2. ps 3. m. 23. Esseř.

Berking abbiss p hospital de Illeford confirm'. Pat' 2 Heñ 4. ps 1. m. 8. Esseř.

Berking abbiss de redd xvij^s. iiij^d. p'cipiend annuatim de maner de Dakenham. Esch
17 Ed 2. p' mort' A. de Valenč Com Pembr. Esseř.

Berking abbiss Rex conč libtat' de plitis forest' et potestatē p'sternend et cariañd
ligna de oibz boscis suis infra forest' ad focū suū vel ad edificia sua &c. Rot'
fact' ap^d Anwerpe 12 Ed 3. m. 2.

Berking abbiss et Cogeshall abbia inquis de usurpač p ipos fač in mora de Tiptū &c.
Inquis 3 Heñ 4. n° 10. Esseř.

Berking abbiss de ecclia de Berking juxta Turrim Londoñ ptiñ et capeł eidem
anneř &c. Clauš 5 Heñ 4. ps 1. m. 32. et ps 2. m. 6.

Berking abbiss de v. marč annuis solvend dño R. p relaxač clausur ^ciiij.lxvij pticaž
pci de Haveringe. Clauš 1 Ed 4. Henř Maire. Esseř.

Bernewell prioř confirm cart' & libtat'. Pat' 5 Heñ 5. m. 7. Et Pat' 7 Heñ 4.
ps 2. m. 26, 27. Et Pat' 16 Heñ 6. ps 1. m. 17.

Bernewell abbia confirm cart' 13 Ed 1. n° 82. Et 18 Ed 3. n° 4. Et 2 Ed 2. n° 36.
Et Pat' 1 Rič 2. ps 2. m. 4.

Bernewell prioř confirm Cart' Heñ 1. de fundač &c. Pat' 5 Rič 2. ps. 1. m. 34.
Cantabř.

Bernewell prioř Sčĩ Egidii de ecclia de Kingston unacū uno tofto et uno crofto iřm
appp'and. Pat' 24 Heñ 6. ps 1. m. 2 et 28. Cantabř.

Bernewell prioř extent' terř & teñ ad domū ptiñ in Com Cantabř. Esch 17 Ed 3.
n° 79. Cantabř.

Bernewell prioř de pñonatu ecclie de Stoke Queye concess et licenč eisdem appp'and.
Pat' 35 Heñ 6. ps 2. m. 4 & 7. Cantabř.

Bernewell p v. mesř in Cantabř et teñtis in Burghe. Pat' 16 Rič 2. ps 1. m. 2.
Cantabř.

Blakeny piscatoř de libtat' allocand qđ ipi et batelli ipož non capiant' deservituř R
nisi &c. Clauš 10 Rič 2. Norff.

Blechingleghe qđ psoñ ecclie iřm solve tenet' liij^s. iiij^d. prioř alieniğ de Okeborne
ut de jure maner de Tottingbock p oīdis x^{is} pvenieñ de ij. ptibz maner et terř
dñicaž dñij de Blechingley pđct Inq' 3 Heñ 5. n° 5. Surř.

Bluntesdon p teñ iřm et in Crikelade concess p Gilbřm de Ellefeild &c. Clauš 3
Ed 3. m. 34. dors. Wilteř.

Bluntesdon Sčĩ Andree p cantar ij. capeł iřm fač et p teñ iřm & in Bluntesdon
Hey Northwidihall et Westwidihall concedend. Pat' 34 Ed 1. m. 22.

(ROUGH COAT BOOKS.)

- Blikeling et Mersham vill' de antiquo dñico R. qđ sint ĩmũes a p̃staçõe theoloñ.
Clauš 10 Heñ 6. m. 14. Norff.
- Blida de prior p̃ teñ in Barnby p Joñem Markham et Jo' W. concedend. Pat'
8 Heñ 4. ps 2. m. 9.
- Blitheburgh villa exemplif plit' in cancellar' de bateñt m̃catoř p ripā et portū Don-
wiche liße ad eos transeund. Pat' 10 Heñ 4. ps 2. m. 3. Et 11. ps 2. m. 12.
Bria R. 5 Ed 3. n° 34. Suff.
- Blitheburgh villa exemplif plit' corā Dño Rege tempe H. 3. in ĩpam et villā de
Donewich de m̃candizis transferend p ĩpam ĩpoz. Pat' 36 Heñ 6. ps 2. m. 17.
- Blakemore prior qđ heat feriā singlis annis p tres dies ĩbm. Pat' 1 Heñ 4. ps 3. m. 37.
- Blakebornshire chasea unacū manio de Merlay de metis &c. Esch 20 Ed 2. n° 43.
Jordanus Rous. Lanč.
- Blaullveny & Dynas castř qđ castř maneř & dñium de Crughowell de teneat'
&c. Pat' 23 Heñ 6. ps 1. m. 2. et R. D. Eboř. Wallia.
- Blaulveny et Bulkedmas de feod & vadiis ministroř et officiař ĩbm. Clauš 11 Ed 3.
ps 2. m. 32. Wallia.
- Blanca de landa abbia confirñ Cart' 11 Ed 2. n° 72. Vide plus de Alba Landa &c.
- Blanca de landa p lißtāt' quas abbas clamat ĩere in insula de Gerneř. Record Bun-
dell 43 Ed 3.
- Blanchland abbia p ecclia de Belonne apppriand. Pat' 29 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 1.
- Blakedon villa ubi rector ecclie debet ĩere housebote et haybote in bosč Dñi et
p̃terea unū onus equinū de bosč Dñi et unā quercū ad festū Sçi Marci et aliā ad
festū Nat' Dñi et ĩebit ubicunq. in pastuř viij. boves cū bobus Dñi et vj. vaccas
cū vaccis Dñi et oēs porcos suos cū porcis Dñi sine pannagio et oīa aīalia sua in
cōi p̃tura & un afrū cū afris Dñi. Esch 27 Ed 3. Jacob' Daudeley.
- Bernewell prior confirñ cart' p feria ĩenda ĩbm et p villa de Cesterton &c. A° 1
Ed 4. ps 3. m. 19. Cantabř.
- Bernewell prior p ĩiij. mess ij. toftis lxij. acř træ in Waterbeche et Gildmordon.
Pat' 17 Rič 2. ps 2. m. 23.
- Bernewell prior Inquiš de liða wareñ & aliis lißtāt' in eadē villa. Esch 5 Ed 3.
Art' 97. Cantabř.
- Bernewell prior p ĩiij. m̃cat' redd sibi concess in Cantabř. Pat' 27 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 9.
- Bernewell prior p teñ & mess extra Aldrichegate Londoñ. Pat' 43 Ed 3. ps 2.
m. 37. Londoñ.
- Bernewell prior p teñtis ĩbm et in Cantabř Chesterton et Cumberton. Pat' 36 Ed 3.
ps 1. m. 11. Cantabř.
- Blabye p cantāř in ecclia poch ĩbm et teñtis in eadē villa. Pat' 28 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 19.

(ROUGH COAT BOOKS.)

- Blackholly forest' in Coñ Esseñ de licenč venand iñm concess Thō Coñ Buck.
Pat' 5 Rič 2. ps 1. m. 30. Esseñ.
- Blackcastle castrū concess W^o Windesor et hered de corp. Pat' 43 Ed 3. ps 1.
m. 27. Locū tenens R in Hiñnia. Hiñnia.
- Blakestonegate in Coñ Ebož p eodē repand licenč capiend consuet'. Pat' 42 Ed 3.
ps 2. m. 25. Ebož.
- Blakeford abbia capeñt iñm concess Thō M. rōne epatus Bathon &c. vacacōis. Pat'
42 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 25.
- Blakebergh priorissa p teñtis in Clenchwardton Tilney Wigenhale Suthalem Midle-
ton &c. Pat' 25 Ed 3. ps 3. m. 11.
- Blakebergh priorissa Sčæ Katerinæ p teñ in Islington. Pat' 12 Heñ 4. m. 29. Midd.
- Blakebergh prior p ecclia de Westwinch in Coñ Norff app'and. Pat' 22 Rič 2.
ps 2. m. 30. Norff.
- Blakebergh prioriss p teñ in Northlinche Warton et Northleme. Pat' 43 Ed 3.
ps 2. m. 11. Norff.
- Blakeley villa exemplif pcept fact' p R Ed 3. de modo vendicōis et exempcōis piscium
iñm et in partibus ville de Sinterlo Winton Claye Shiringham Salthouse Crowme.
Pat' 11 Heñ 4. ps 1. m. 5.
- Blakeney in Coñ Norff exemplif actus pliam^{ti} de batellis et vass ipōž non arestand
&c. p ministros R. Pat' 3 Rič 2. ps 2. m. 18. Et a^o 4. ps 2. m. 22. Vide
Clauš 9. m. 18. Norff.
- Blakeney villa obšvand ordinač fač p piscatoribz iñm. Pat' 26 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 33.
Coñis tangeñ eandē materiā. Pat' 31 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 17.
- Burton in Lounesdale & Neddresdale chasea de metis et bundis ejusdem exemplif
Inq. Pat' 6 Ed 2. ps 1. m. 15. p Jo' de Moubray. Ebož.
- Burton in Lonsedale et Niddresdale chasea de pambulačoe ejusdem p metas &
bundas. Pat' 6 Ed 2. ps 1. Ebož.
- Burton in Londesdale maneř de liša Wareñ assisš panis et cervisš Infangthef Out-
fangthef et Blodewite et Hutes levat'. Esch 1 Ed 3. p^t mortem Jo' Moubray,
n^o 87. Ebož.
- Burnham abbiš de manio de Bulstrod concess sibi et successor' redd p aññ xv^{li}. xj^s.
viij^d. Fiñ 3 Ed 3. m. 15. 17. et Roñt extř donat' m. 5. Buck.
- Burnham abbiš teneř maner' de Bulstrod de R ad feod firñ et xv^{li}. p aññ. Clauš
9 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 13. Buck.
- Burnham abbiš confirñ cart' et donat'. Pat' 15 Heñ 6. m. 37. Et cart' 2 Ed 3. n^o 17.
- Burnham psoñ p mesš in počh Sči Andř juxta Baynards Castell London. Pat' 17
Rič 2. ps 2. m. 12. Londoñ.
- Burnham abbiš in Coñ Buck p ecclia de Dorney app'and et teñ iñm et in pva
Marlawe. Pat' 2 Heñ 4. ps 4. m. 7. Buck.

(ROUGH COAT BOOKS.)

Burnham abbišs quietanč de tallag. Pat' 12 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 30.

Burton in Insula Vectis collegē sive oratoř Sčē T'nitatis infř limites počh de Wip-
pingham de maner de Burton als Berton iřm cum multis aliis řris &c. vastis.
Clauš 7 Heñ 6. m. 10. Southř.

Burton Richard cantař in capella Sčī Gregorii iřm ad cujus usū unū magñ mesř in
počh Sčī Bothi in Aldrichegatestreet voč le Great Bell cū xiiij. mesř ptiñ con-
cesř contra formā statuti et ea rōne forisfact'. Pat' 14 Heñ 6. ps 1. m. 38.
Westřnl. London.

Burton Pedwardyn maner pceřt possesř Thomę Danieřt attinct' concess W^o Hussey
et hered mascul de corp Pat' 2 Ed 4. ps 1. m. 18. Linč.

Burton Sčī Lazari magř & řřes de redd x^s p anñ pcipienđ de Leič in Coñ Leič.
Escř 35 Ed 3. ps 1. p' morř D. Lanč. Leič.

Burton Sčī Lazari maner' iřm tenet in Newton Burdet & valet p anñ C^s. et unū feod
in Burton Milton & Queneburgh p anñ C^s. feod Jo' Moubray. A^o 35 Ed 3.
ps 2. n^o 10. Leič.

Burton sup Trent de uno mesř ij. virgat' řřae et una acř prati vocati Kirdemedowe
ac unū mesř & xv. acř řřae in Stapulhull. Clauš 9 Heñ 4. m. 2. Derř.

Burton villa qđ hōies ejusdem non tenent' ad contribučōem fač de iij^{li}. xv^s. debitis p
warda castri de Rokingham. Clauš 11 Ed. 1. m. 7.

Burton sup Trent abbia confirñ ampla cart' et liřtat'. Pat' 8 Ed 4. ps 1. m. 9. Staff.

Burton sup Trent abbia confirñ p ecclia de Aldenbestř appp'and. Pat' 1 Heñ 5.
ps 5. m. 10.

Burton sup Trent abbia inquis oīum řřaz & teñtoř suoz in Coñ Staff. Escř 13
Ed 4. n^o 67. Staff.

Burton sup Trent abbia p teñ in Stapennhull et Wynshall. Pat' 9 Heñ 4. ps. 2.
m. 6. Derř.

Burton sup Trent abbia p teñtis in Caldwell Lynton Drakelott & Winshall in Coñ
Derby. Pat' 30 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 22. Derř.

Burton sup Trent abbia p teñ in Apelby. Pat' 43 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 40. Derb.

Burton Sčī Leonřdi de liřa wař et aliis liřtatibz allocat' in quo warr^{to} tempe E. 1.
exemplif. Pat' 24 Heñ 6. ps 1. m. 23. Eboř.

Burton in Kendale ij. ptes maner' iřm concess Hugoñ de Myton. Pat' 35 Ed 3.
ps 3. m. 19.

Burton in Loundesdale & Neddresdale chasea quas řeat metas et bundas. Pat' 5
Ed 3. ps 1. m. 32. Eboř.

Burton de Insula Vectis domus Sčę Trini^{tis} iřm licenč pquir' in manū mortuū. Pat'
31 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 14. Southř.

Burton Sčī Lazari hospital confirñ ampla cart' et liřtat'. Pat' 2 Heñ 4. ps 2. m. 26.
Et a^o 3. ps 1. p hospit' řřtę Marię Teutonicoř Jerřm, m. 8.

(ROUGH COAT BOOKS.)

Burton Sċi Lazari Jerlm maner' &c. p hospit' sċoꝝ Innocentiũ voċ Inlardy extĕr suburb Linċ concess p sustentaċ iiij. lepsoz. Pat' 1 Ed 4. ps 4. m. 8.

Burton Sċi Lazar' Jerlm maner' &c. de hospital Sċi Egidij extĕr London et hospit' Sċi Innocent' extra Linċ cũ possess &c. ptiũ concess. Pat' 35 Heñ 6. ps 2. m. 9. Midd.

Burton Sċi Lazař als dict' ecclia Sċi Lazař extĕr muros Jerlm confirũ ampla cart' &c. Pat' 1 Ed 4. ps. 5. m. 24.

Burton Sċi Lazař p custod & maĝro dom^o conventicul iĥm. Pat' 48 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 26. de custod hospital Sċi Egidij extĕr barĕ Templi London. Leiċ. Midd.

Burton sup Trent abbia confirũ ampla cart' et libtat'. Pat' 8 Ed 4. ps 1. m. 9. Staff.

Burton sup Trent abbiss p xxxiiij. mess & ix. acĕr tĕræ iĥm et in Horninglowe & Brundeston. Pat' 9 Riċ 2. ps 1. m. 20. Staff.

Burton sup Trent abbia p iij. mess iĥm. Pat' 7 Riċ 2. ps 2. m. 20. Staff.

Burton sup Trent abb bæ Mariæ & Sċæ Modwennæ de pĕdco clauso ap^d Bromley abbis voċ Bentilegles includend & pcũ faciend. Pat' 18 Heñ 6. ps 3. m. 14. Staff.

Bury S^t Edm̃ abbs p maner' voċ Huntingfieldhall in viĕt de Estbradenham. Pat' 13 Riċ 2. ps 3. m. 13. et a^o 14 ps 2. m. 31.

Bury S^t Edm̃ abbs p iiij. mess iĥm. Pat' 3 Riċ 2. ps 2. m. 24. Suff.

Bury S^t Edm̃ abbs p ecclia de Thruston Norwic' dioċ et Harlowe London dioċ appp'and. Pat' 22 Riċ 2. ps 1. m. 16.

Bury S^t Edm̃ abbs exemplif decreĕt corā rege ĩn Cam̃a stellat' de juridiċ et potestat' ĩpius abbis infra villā iĥm. Pat' 20 Ed 4. ps 2. m. 26.

Bury S^t Edm̃ p fraterĩ sive gilda Jesu iĥm faċ. Pat' 21 Ed 4. ps 1. m. 5. Suff.

Bury S^t Edm̃ cantar nōis Jesu p maner' de Sweftes Bretts & aĕ in villa de Bury Hepingham &c. Esċh 22 Ed 4. n^o 54. Suff.

Bury hospital Sċi Nichi iĥm p xx. acĕr. tĕræ iiij. rod p^ati in Bury Langham et magna Berton. Pat' 16 Riċ 2. ps 1. m. 10. Suff.

Burton Sċi Lazari hospit' confirũ ampla cart' & concess. Pat' 2 Heñ 5. ps 2. m. 17. Et pat' 2 Riċ 2. ps 1. m. 15. Et a^o 3 Heñ 6. ps 1. m. 5.

Burton extra muros Jerusalem p leps et fribz Sċi Lazari confirũ. Cart' 2 Ed 3. n^o 81.

Bury de Sċo Edm̃o villa hospital Sċi Salvator' extr' portā borealem iĥm. Pat' 30 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 11. Suff.

Bury de Sċo Edm̃o abbs p teĩtis iĥm et in Berton magna Watlisfield, Hepworth, Rykingham, et Fornham Sċi Martini. Pat' 37 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 35. Suff.

Bury de Sċo Edm̃o abbs p maĩio de Netherhall in Pabenham. Pat' 37 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 38. Suff.

(ROUGH COAT BOOKS.)

Bury de Sčo Edmō abb p lihtat' in eadem villa mauntenend. Pat' 43 Ed. 3. ps 2.
m. 41. Suff.

Bury de Sčo Edmō abb p teñtis in villa de Sčo Edmō in coñ Norff. Pat' 42 Ed 3.
ps 1. m. 17. Norff.

Bury de Sčo Edmō abb p maner' de Hegesete et maner' voč Chanent' de Rugham et
teñtis in Fornham Sče Jenevore. Pat' 38 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 43. Suff.

Bury Sči Edmī abb confirñ mcati et theoloñ infra villā Sči Edmī. Pat' 8 Rič 2.
ps 2. m. 33. Suff.

Bury Sči Edi abbia p teñ iñm et in Mildenhale. Pat' 16 Rič 2. ps 1. m. 25. Suff.

Bury Sči Edmī abb p mañio de Aspales et teñ in Mildenhall. Pat' 7 Ed 4. ps 2.
m. 5.

Bury Sč Edm abb p iiij mesš una shopa lij acř træ in eadē villa et Westle. Pat'
16 Rič 2. ps 1. m. 11. Suff.

Burcestr' vill' de Picağ stallağ bathağ & tallağ unacū assisš panis et cervisš novo
mcatō infra eandē villā concesš Rohto Broke durante vita redd p anñ vi š. viij đ.
Pat' 19 Heñ 6. ps 3. m. 28.

Bursco de prior confirñ. Cart 17 Ed 2. n° 26.

Bursco prior p ecchia de Radcliff in coñ Notř ad Cantar' fač in ecchia Sči Michis de
Huyton. Pat' 4 Rič 2. ps 1. m. 5. Notř.

Busclesham prior confirñ ampla cart' donat' & lihtat'. Pat' 1 Ed 4. ps 5. m. 4. Et
Pat' 1 Heñ 5. ps 3. m. 10.

Busclesham prior confirñ cart' & lihtat'. Pat' 1 Heñ 6. ps 6. m. 24. Et Pat' 7
Rič 2. ps 1. m. 9. Et Pat' 12 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 15.

Busclesham als Brusclesham prior. Cart' 11 Ed 3. fñis 35 & 37. Et cart' 12 Ed 3.
n° 1. Et cart' 13 Ed 3. n° 11.

Busclesham abbia confirñ & ratifič appp'ac' ecclie de Est Claydon. Pat' 10 Heñ 4.
ps 2. m. 18. Pat' 45 Ed 3. ps 1. m. 30. Buck.

Busclesham prior p ecclis de Cory Ryveñ in coñ Som's^t et Mohant in March Walliæ
apppriand. Pat' 9 Rič 2. ps 2. m. 21. Som's^t. March Wall.

Busclesham prior p teñ in Cokeham et Bray in coñ Berķ et in Ikkeford, Wycombe
Magna Merlaw et pva Merlaw in Coñ Buck. Pat' 16 Rič 2. ps 1. m. 17 & 30.
Berķ. Buck.

Burnham Norton prior p iij acř iñm ad mansū elarg. Pat' 27 Ed 3. ps 2. m. 2.

Burnham de mañio de Polstedhale iñm pčřt possesš Jo' Oldcastell attinct' Jo' Roden-
hale & hered masculis. Pat' 5 Heñ 5. m. 26. Norff.

Burnell exemplif certif a sčcio de quibzdā redd in coñ Salop. Pat' 37 Ed 3. ps 1.
m. 42. Salop.

Burneton p cantar in capella iñm & teñtis in Preston. Pat' 35 Ed 3. ps 3. m. 13.
in coñ Northumbr. Northumbr.

(ROUGH COAT BOOKS.)

Burneestr' prior p iij meßs in Dadington in coñ Oxoñ ij virgat' & ii meßs in
Netherwarken̄the & Nethercote in coñ Northiton. Pat' 16 Rič 2. ps 2. m. 20.
Oxoñ. Northiton.

Burneestr' prior p teñtis in pva Mussendon in coñ Buck. Pat' 7 Rič 2. ps 2. m. 9.
Buck.

Burneestr' priorat' tenet de H. coñ Linc' scitū priorat' p̄det' cū iij carucat' træ xx
ac̄r prati uno molend aquatič et ecclia iñm in pp̄r usus et cū manio de Wrethe-
wicke in purā elemos̄. Esch 4 Ed 2. n° 51. p^r mortē H. de Lacye. Oxoñ.

Burneestr' prior & canonici confirm' cart' & donac'. Pat' 19 Ed 2. ps 1. m. 19.

VII.

Ancient Surveys, Terriers, and Extents of Lands, Registers of Services—
Volumes Supplementary to Domesday.—The following Notes upon this subject
have been recently drawn up by Sir Henry Ellis, at the Secretary's request.

“ It would not be a very extensive, though an extremely useful undertaking, for
his Majesty's Commissioners upon the Public Records, to assemble certain Documents
illustrative of Territorial Possessions, Rights and Services, which are to be found in
the British Museum and elsewhere, running through that dark period of our History
between Domesday and the 1st of King John, when the English Antiquary becomes
safely landed upon the great Series of his National Records.

The Documents more immediately referred to, consist principally of Surveys,
Terriers, and Extents of Lands, with early Registers of Services: and those which are
immediately recommended to notice, are

1. The Remainder of the Survey in the Ely Register, beginning at folio 67 of
the Cottonian Manuscript.

2. The Surveys of the Hundreds which belonged to Evesham and Westminster
Abbies, in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, with the fragments of a Survey, in the
Cottonian MS. Vespasian B. xxiv. which has been considered as that which Orderi-
cus Vitalis says was made for King William Rufus, under the guidance of Ralph
Flambard.

3. The Surveys of Parts of Wilts and Dorset, in the Shaftsbury Leiger Book,
MS. Harl. 61.

4. The Survey of the Lincolnshire Hundreds, in the Cottonian Manuscript,
Claud. C. v. A. D. 1100. Sixteen folio leaves of vellum.

5. The Chester Domesday, mentioned by Mr. Ormerod as still in part existing at
Chester, upon five membranes.

6. Some Returns, or Fragments of Returns, in that very ancient Register called
the Black Book of Peterborough, in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

To these might be added,

1. The fragments of a Roll of Domesday for Kent, in the Cottonian MS. Vitell.
C. viii. provided that upon a full Collation they are found to differ in essential points
from the Exchequer Survey: and

2. The Harleian MS. 696, containing Extents of North Wales in the time of
Edw. III.

This last important Survey, however, being of a later period than the rest, forming
in itself sufficient bulk (with proper Index) for a thin volume, and relating to a portion

of Country which would carry a separate as well as an extensive interest, among landholders, who would care little about the other Records, should perhaps be published separately."

It is proposed that Sir H. Ellis be authorized to transcribe and prepare for the press a volume of such ancient Territorial Surveys, &c.

IX.

Inquisitions *post mortem*—*Calendarium Hæredum*.—See Notes of Business for the Board, 26th November, 1832, page 29.

SIR,

"In submitting, according to your request, a Specimen of a Genealogical Calendar of the Inquisitions, I beg leave to offer a few observations in explanation of the Plan.

Although the primary object of the Calendar is to supply the great inconvenience of the old Calendars to the Inquisitions arising from the omission of the Date of the Person's Death, and of the Name and Age of the Heir, it seems desirable to inquire whether, at the same time, some other very material imperfections in the old Calendars may not be remedied at a very trifling additional expense. It was observed, in the Prospectus of Sir H. Nicolas on this subject, that 'the printed Calendar contains notices of numerous Inquisitions which are not Inquisitions *post mortem*, without distinguishing one from the other, thus subjecting an inquirer to the risk of paying for the inspection of a Document which may prove to be one of a different description from that which he wished to consult; or, if he does not submit to the expense, inducing him to infer that the party mentioned *died* in a particular year, whereas the Inquisition may afford positive evidence that he was then *living*.' This inconvenience will be removed by the present Calendar taking notice of every Inquisition, and when it is not an Inquisition *post mortem*, describing the nature of it as concisely as possible; thus 28 Hen. III. No. 24, '*Extenta terrarum*.'—29 Hen. III. No. 46, '*De dote*.'—30 Hen. III. No. 24 and 26, '*Inquis. ad quod damnum*,' &c. which, by the old Calendar, might all be supposed to be Inquisitions *post mortem*.

This method will also afford a correction of the Names of Persons throughout the old Calendars, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, are most incorrectly printed; for instance—

28 Hen. III. No. 8.	Neol	<i>should be</i>	Noel.
No. 12.	Cornelles		Cormeilles.
No. 16.	Robert de Triull		Richard de Tyvill.
29 Hen. III. No. 51.	Burny		Burun.
30 Hen. III. No. 6.	Sandiacre		Saucemare.
No. 32.	Annon		Aunou or Alnou.

It will also be remarked, that many Inquisitions, though not *post mortem*, still contain valuable Genealogical information, which it is highly desirable should be stated. Thus, 20 Hen. III. No. 9, though only an Extent of Lands, shows that Gilbert de Bret was *married*.—28 Hen. III. No. 5, shows that Henry de Turberbill

was *married*, and that his *wife's* name was *Hawisia*.—28 Hen. III. No. 2, concerning Knights' Fees, shows that Margeria, wife of John de Plesseto, was *sister* and heir of the late Earl of Warwick, whose wife's name was *Ela*.—29 Hen. III. No. 32, shows that William Ambely was the brother of Geoffrey Ambely.

It is advised that the Extracts be given in the precise words of the Inquisition, the Abbreviations being extended for more general utility; and where any Abbreviation seems doubtful, or capable of bearing a double construction, that the word be given as abbreviated in a crotchet []; and where two Inquisitions, taken in different counties on the same person's death, vary in their information concerning the heir or family, as in 27 Hen. III. No. 26, that an Extract from both be given. Also that Variations in the Orthography of Names of Persons, as they occur in the Inquisitions, be carefully retained.

By having the matter on the page arranged rather broader than in the former Calendars, *Three Columns* are placed on each page, consequently there will be Twelve Columns instead of Eight in each sheet, by which it is calculated there will be a clear gain of at least one-fourth, which will much more than compensate for the room taken up in the brief notice of those Inquisitions which do not contain any Genealogical information, but the notice of which, it is submitted, will greatly increase the value and utility of the work.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient faithful servant,

CHARLES ROBERTS."

RECORD OFFICE, TOWER,
28th Feb. 1833.

C. P. COOPER, Esq.

Anno 2 Hen. III.

- Num'.
1. *Perambulatio forestæ.* Leic'.

Anno 3 Hen. III.

1. a. *Perambulatio forestæ.* Hunt'.
2. RADULPHUS DE KAMEYS SENIOR.
"Radulphus de Cameys junior propinquior hæres ejus est, et est de ætate quadraginta annorum et amplius." Norf'.
3. *Extenta terrarum.*
4. ABBAS DE WAUTHAM. *De boscis et parcis.*

Anno 7 Hen. III.

4. a. WALTERUS ET RICARDUS DE HALGTON' *alias* HALETON'.
"Prædictus Walterus tenuit quandam hydam terræ in Halton' nomine dotis Aliciæ uxoris suæ."
"Et terram illam nunc tenet Ricardus de Haleton' cum Beatrix uxore sua quæ [q] hæres est." Oxon'.

Anno 17 Hen. III.

5. *Extenta terrarum.*

Anno 19 Hen. III.

6. PRIOR DE LENTON'. *De libertatibus.*
7. *De foresta.*

Anno 20 Hen. III.

8. RICARDUS NOEL.
"Willielmus filius prædicti Ricardi propinquior hæres est ejusdem Ricardi." Kane'.
9. GILBERTUS LE BRET *alias* BRUT, nuptus. *Extenta terrarum.*
10. CECILIA HOESE *alias* HUSE.
"Matheus Huse filius suus propinquior hæres ipsius Cecilie inde est." Suth't'.
11. WILLIELMUS AVENEL.
"Dulcia filia sua est propinquior hæres dicti Willielmi." Glouc'.
12. MARGARETA DE CORMEILLES.
"Prædicta Margeria habuit duas filias maritatas, Aliciam et Issabellam; et Aliciam primogenitam desponsavit Robertus le Archer, alteram desponsavit Symon de Solers, et sunt ejus hæredes de Waltero de Stokes marito suo." Heref'.
13. PRIOR DE MODINDEN'. *De tenementis.*
14. ROBERTUS FILIUS WALTERI. *Extenta terrarum.*
15. ROBERTUS DE GOUYZ *alias* GUUYZ. *Extenta terrarum.*
16. RICARDUS DE TYVILL. *De sectis comitatum, &c.* Bedf'.

Anno 25 Hen. III.

17. SEYMIRETTUS JUDEUS *utlagatus.* *De tenemento.*
18. CIVES EBOR'. *De purprestura.*

Anno 26 Hen. III.

19. HUGO FYTUN. *De saisina manerii.*
20. WILLIELMUS FILIUS HENRICI. *De saisina molendini.*
21. EPISCOPUS COVENTR' & LICHFIELD'. *Pretium bladorum in comitatibus Cestr'. Warr'. and Derb'.*
22. THOMAS QUONDAM COMES WAREWIC'. *De feodis militum, præter feoda illa quæ assignata sunt in dotem Philippæ*

Num'.

- quondam uxori Henrici Comitis Warewic' et Matildæ quondam uxori Henrici de Oyly.*
23. WILLIELMUS DE ALBINIACO. *Extenta terrarum.*

Anno 27 Hen. III.

24. WILLIELMUS DE SAY. *De feodo militis.*
25. WILLIELMUS DE MUNCELL'. *De manerio.*
26. REGINALDUS CURTBRAUNT *alias* CORBORAUND *alias* CORBRANT.
"Ricardus filius ejus propinquior hæres ejus est, et habet ætatem viginti unius annorum."
"Ricardus hæres suus est de ætate octo annorum et amplius."
ib. WILLIELMUS LA CURT *alias* CORT.
"Ricardus hæres dicti Willielmi est de ætate trium annorum et amplius."
27. WENTLYEN' QUÆ FUIT UXOR ROBERTI DE BUTLERS. *De dote.*
"Robertus de Buthlers tenuit terram illam et fuit Anglicus. Et post decessum suum descendit ad Baudewinum fratrem suum juniorem qui Wentlehanam duxit in uxorem." Wiltes'.
28. ROGERUS BUREWARDES' *alias* BOREWARDES'.
"Tres sorores Rogeri prædicti sunt propinquiores hæredes ejus, scilicet, Mabilla primogenita, et Alicia postgenita et Margeria." *Duxit uxorem nomine Philippam.* Staff'.

29. EGIDIUS DE BERKEL'.

- "Egidius de Berkel' non tenuit terram suam cum pertinentiis quam habuit in Saltford' de Johanne filio Alani in capite; sed tenuit prædictam terram cum pertinentiis de hæredibus Roberti de Turvill' quia idem Robertus dedit prædictam terram in liberum maritagium Willielmo de Berkel' cum Dionisia filia sua, quorum iste Egidius erat." Oxon'.

30. *De custodia terræ vacante sede London'.*

31. HUGO DE SANCTO MARTINO.

- "Terra de Serviton' descendit dicto Hugoni de quadam domina Ereburg nomine matre ejusdem Hugonis sicut hæredi." "Idem Hugo nullum habet hæredem de se nisi tantum nepotes ex parte cujusdam sororis suæ qui ei propinquiores sunt. Et sunt potestate Regis Franciæ et ibidem nutriti."

32. *Extenta terrarum.*

33. MATILDA DE LUCY.

- "Quis autem fuerit hæres propinquior ipsius Matildæ, scilicet, dominus B. de Ripariis filius prædictæ Matildæ postnatus, aut filius domini Ricardi de Ripariis qui fuit filius filii dictæ Matildæ antenatus et qui obiit ante decessum ipsius Matildæ, ignotum est juratoribus; sed dicunt quod filius dicti domini Ricardi fuit ætatis quatuor annorum in crastino Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ anno regni Regis domini Henrici qui nunc est xxvijº."

34. RICARDUS DE BURGO. *Extenta terrarum.*

Anno 28 Hen. III.

Num'.

1. WALTERUS DE BASKERVILL'.
"Dominus Walterus de Baskervill' filius suus est propinquior hæres." Heref'.
2. THOMAS QUONDAM COMES WARREWIC'.
De feodis militum. Margeria uxor Johannis de Plesseto soror et hæres est dicti Thomæ, qui duxit uxorem Elam nomine. Hertf'.
3. WALTERUS DE STOCTON'.
"Ricardus de Stocton' filius suus est propinquior hæres." Salop'.
4. HENRICUS DE MERSTON'.
"Sex bovatae terræ cum pertinentiis in Knapeton' *alias* Cnapeton' fuerunt liberum maritagium Agnetis uxoris dicti Henrici." Ebor'.
5. HENRICUS DE TURBERVIL'. *Duxit uxorem Havisiam nomine.* Devon'.
6. RADULPHUS DE HAYA.
"Johannes de Haya est propinquior hæres et est ætatis triginta annorum." Linc'.
7. WILLIELMUS DE TURRI.
"Uxor prædicti Willielmi habet tertiam partem prædictæ terræ ad dotem suam." "Nullum in partibus illis de corpore suo genitum habuit hæredem." "Dicunt prædictum Willielmum de Turri esse fratrem Ricardi de Turri qui est cum. ite Ricardo et nesciunt alium hæredem præter prædictum Ricardum."
8. MABILLIA QUÆ FUIT UXOR PETRI DE ESCOTENY *alias* SCOTENY. *Extenta terræ ejus.*
"Dominus Johannes Rex pater domini Regis ipsam maritavit dicto Petro de Scoteny." Suth'r'.
9. WILLIELMUS DE SYMELY. *Extenta terrarum.*
10. R. CICESTR' EPISCOPUS. *Extenta terrarum.*
11. ALICIA QUÆ FUIT UXOR ROBERTI LE ARCHER. *Extenta terrarum.*
12. GALFRIDUS DE SANE. *De redditu assisæ.*
13. ADAM DE AUDNO *alias* AUNO.
"Godefridus de Auno est ejus hæres propinquior." Hibern'.
14. THOMAS SCOTT *diaconus utlagatus.* *Extenta terrarum, &c.*
"Prædictus Thomas dedit prædicta molendina prædicto Roberto patri suo et Matildæ matri suæ." Linc'.
15. THOMAS DE WARNETHAM.
"Ingelramus de Warnetham filius prædicti Thomæ de Warnetham est propinquior hæres ipsius Thomæ." Northumbr'.
16. RADULPHUS DE FETHERESTAN.
"Oliva filia prædicti Radulphi propinquior hæres ejus est, quæ est de ætate sexdecim annorum et dimidii; quia idem Radulphus tenuit quandam scæminam nomine Emmam antequam matrimonium fuit inter eos contractum per decem annos, et genuit ex ea Ricardum filium suum; et post matrimonium inter eos contractum genuit ex eadem Emma dictam Olivam." Ebor'.
17. *Extenta terrarum.*
18. *Extenta villæ Preston'.*

Num'.

19. RICARDUS MASCULUS.

"Dictus Ricardus obiit dum Episcopatus [London] fuit vacans & in manu domini Regis existens. Willielmus Masculus filius ejus est propinquior hæres ejus. Complevit autem idem Willielmus novemdecim annos septimana proxima post Pentecosten anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxvij^o."

20. PRIORISSA DE ACORNEBIRE. *Extenta terrarum.*21. *De metis et extentis maneriorum.*22. HUGO DE VIVONA. *Extenta manerii. Duxit uxorem nomine Petronillam.*

23. HUGO DE KYLPEK'.

"..... filias quarum junior est de ætate septemdecim annorum." Glouc'.

24. GERARDUS DE LA BARE. *Extenta terrarum.*25. HUGO DE VYVOUN'. *Extenta manerii.*26. JOHANNES DE MANESBRIG'.

"Agnes Peverel soror dicti Johannis propinquior hæres ejus est, et quædam Juliana filia neptis dictæ Agnetis cum ipsa Agnete ex parte Clementiæ sororis dictorum Johannis et Agnetis." Suth't'.

27. WILLIELMUS PYNELL'.

"Dictus Willielmus Pynel duas filias habuit hæredes quæ extra potestatem vestram et in potestate Regis Franciæ maritatæ sunt." *Uxor Johannis Pynel habet dotem.* Geres'.

27 a. RICARDUS FILIUS LESCELINI. *De mesuagio.* North't'.

Anno 29 Hen. III.

28. EGIDIA QUÆ FUIT UXOR RICARDI DE BURG'. *De dote.*29. *De anno 53^o.*

30. NICHOLAUS FILIUS BERNARDI.

"Habuit quendam filium Bernardum nomine qui de voluntate patris sui duxit uxorem in Comitatu Heref' . . . in Court, et dictus Bernardus procreavit duos filios et unam filiam ex uxore sua, sed nihil sciunt de ætate puerorum: et dictus Bernardus obiit ante Nicholaum patrem suum." "Dictus Nicholaus habuit tres filias quarum duæ maritatæ sunt in partibus Buk', et tertia soror maritata est in comitatu Wilecestr'." Buk'.

31. PETRUS DE PELEVILL'.

"Petrus de Pelevil' filius ejus est propinquior hæres ejus et de ætate viginti quatuor annorum."

32. GALFRIDUS DE AUMBELYE alias AMBELY. *De tenura. Willielmus de Ambely fuit frater dicti Galfridi.*33. THOMAS DE STRATTON'. *Inquis' ad quod damnum.*

34. ALANUS DE SINGILTON'.

"Willielmus de Singilton' est propinquior hæres ejus." Lanc'.

35. THOMAS FROMOND felo. *De hereditate Plesentia uxoris suæ.*36. ROGERUS DE LOKINTON'. *De communa.*27. JOHANNES DE COTELE. *De tenura. Alianor Cotele — Asceline Cotele soror ejus — et Matilda Cotele soror ejusdem uxor Willielmi de Lucy.*

Num'.

38. JACOBUS BULINGEHAM alias BOUELINGEHAM. *Extenta terrarum.*

39. RANULPHUS LE POER.

"Ranulphus filius Ranulphi le Poer ætatis novem annorum propinquior hæres ejus est." Notting'.

40. WILLIELMUS DE WERNEVILL' alias WENNEVILLE.

"Habet hæredem masculum et habebit quatuordecim annorum ad festum Sancti Egidii proximo futurum."

41. WILLIELMUS DE SIFREWAST. *Extenta terrarum.*42. HENRICUS DE COLNE. *Extenta terrarum.*43. *De episcopatu Laoniens'.*

44. WILLIELMUS DE KENTEWELL'.

"Amabilia filia Walteri de Kentewell' est propinquior hæres dicti Willielmi."

45. JOHANNES LE VISCONTE alias VISCUNT.

"Rameta uxor Everardi Teutonic' fuit filia prædicti Johannis le Viscunte et hæres ejus propinquior est."

46. MATILDA QUÆ FUIT UXOR GILBERTI DE UMFRAVILL'. *De dote.*47. BALDEWINUS DE RIPARIIS COMES DEVON'. *Extenta terrarum.*48. *De foresta.*49. GALFRIDUS LE FAUCUNER alias FAUKENER. *Extenta terrarum. Duxit uxorem Johannam nomine.*50. DOMINUS ROGERUS DE SOMERY. *Extenta burgi.*51. GODEFRIDUS DE BURUN. *Inquis' ad quod damnum.*52. WILLIELMUS KING. *De morte hominis.*53. JOHANNES EPISCOPUS LINCOLN'. *De libertatibus.*

Anno 30 Hen. III.

1. WILLIELMUS DE BRUG'.

"Ricardus frater ejus est propinquior hæres." Salop'.

2. THOMAS DE NORMANVILL'.

"Radulphus de Normanville, et est plenæ ætatis." Kanc'.

3. RICARDUS DE BURTON'. *Extenta terrarum.*4. WALTERUS DE LACY. *De eschaeta.*

"Nullus hæredum Normannorum illud manerium [Stokelacy] ultimo tenuit. Sed Ricardus de Bellofago per Walterum de Lacy illud tenuit quia Hugo de Lacy illud dedit in liberum maritadium Ricardo de Beufou patri Ricardi prædicti qui ultimo tenuit illud cum Elayre uxore sua." Heref'.

5. ISOLDA DE GREY alias GRAY.

"Ricardus de Gray est filius et propinquior hæres ejus." Kanc'.

6. GALFRIDUS DE SAUCEMARE. *Extenta.*7. GALFRIDUS DE EVERLE. *De hereditate Aliciæ uxoris suæ, et de maritaggio hæredis ipsius Aliciæ.*

8. PHILIPPUS DENEBAUD.

"Willielmus Denebaud fuit filius senior dicti Philippi et per voluntatem patris sui duxit uxorem" — "et ex uxore sua habuit quatuor filios in domo patris sui; postea obiit dictus Willielmus priusquam pater suus. Dictus

Num'.

vero Willielmus habuit duos fratres, Matheum et Hamonem juniorem." "Filius senior dicti Willielmi est de septem annis et vocatur Philippus unde nesciunt [juratores] quis sit propinquior hæres." Somers'.

9. THOMAS DE ESCOTENY alias SCOTENY.

"Petrus de Scoteni est filius ejus et propinquior hæres et plenæ ætatis." Linc'.

10. WILLIELMUS DE HAMPTON'.

"Stephanus filius ejus propinquior hæres ejus est." Oxon'.

11. REGINALDUS DE VALLE TORTA.

"Radulphus de Valle Torta frater prædicti Reginaldi ejus propinquior hæres est." Devon'.

12. WILLIELMUS DE PERCY. *De redditu.*

13. CLEMENTIA DE LUNGVILERS.

"Johannes de Lungvilers filius ejusdem Clementiæ est propinquior hæres ejus." Linc'.

"Dominus Johannes de Lungvilers hæres ejus propinquior est."

14. MATILDA DE HEREYERD'.

"Ricardus filius Roberti Sifrewall' propinquior hæres est Matildæ de Hereyerd'." Suth't'.

15. MORGANUS DE KARLIUN. *De bosco.*16. HENRICUS DE MERTON'. *Extenta terrarum.*17. MARGARETA DE CORMAILLES. *De terra tenta in capite. Nihil sciunt juratores de hærede.* Glouc'.18. HOMINES DE SCHORSTON' & SUNDERLAND'. *De consuetudinibus, &c.*

19. WALTERUS DE ESSELEGH'.

"Mabilia Revel soror dicti Walteri est hæres ejus propinquior et est [de] ætate sexaginta annorum et amplius." Somers'.

"Mabilia Revel soror ejus propinquior hæres ejus est et est de ætate quinquaginta annorum ut credunt." Glouc'.

20. VIVIANUS GERNET alias HEESAM.

"Rogerus filius suus est hæres ejus propinquior et est de ætate." Lanc'.

21. DIONISIA QUÆ FUIT UXOR RANULFI LE POER. *Si maritata sit.*

"Dicta Dionisia ut intelligunt [juratores] et prout fama laborat maritata est cuidam homini Galfrido le Rus nomine de comitatu Herford', et ex hoc dubitant de veritate quia raro est conversans in partibus Nottingham'." Notting'.

22. ROBERTUS DE HORTON'.

"Hugo de Horton' propinquior ejus hæres est, et plenæ ætatis." Ebor'.

23. HUBERTUS HOPSESCHORT. *Extenta terrarum.*24. THOMAS CORBET. *Inquis' ad quod damnum.*25. ABBAS DE WARDON'. *Inquis' ad quod damnum.*26. HENRICUS DE LA MARE. *Inquis' ad quod damnum.*27. ABBAS DE CUMBERMERE. *Inquis' ad quod damnum.*28. VINCENTIUS DE HASTINGES defunctus. *De redditu Domus.*29. *De dominicis terris Regis.*30. PRIOR DE ORMESBY. *Inquis' ad quod damnum.*

The following Specimen for a "General Calendar" of the Inquisitions *post mortem* has been sent to the Secretary by Sir Francis Palgrave:—

WILLIELMUS DE AUDITHELY, ALDELEYE, AUDELEYE, AUDITHELEYE.

11 Edw. I. No. 34.

County.	Date and Particulars of Inquisition, &c.	Property, &c.	Tenure.	Sub-Tenants.	Heirship and other special Matter.
CHESTER.	At Chester on Sunday next after the Circumcision, 11 Ed. I. 3 Jan. 1283, (pursuant to writ of diem clausit ext. tested at Rhuddlan, 25 Dec. 11 Ed. I. 1282,) by the oaths of Ricardus de Stokport, Ricardus de Mascy, and Edmundus Fyton, Knights; Willielmus Bulkel, Patricius de Barton, Robertus de Praeriis, Thomas de Praeriis, David de Egerton, Matheus de Alpreham, Willielmus de Bykerton, Robertus de Brex, and Willielmus de Stocton.	"LA NEWEHALL." Five Plough-lands; rents of assize, &c. "WYCHMALBANK." Rents, &c. "BLAKENHALL." Two Plough-lands; rents, &c. "WYRISWALL." Three Ox-gangs. "SMALLEWOD" and "PYCKEMERE." Rents, &c.	{ Of the King in Capite by the service of five Knights' fees and a half, "sed idem Willielmus habet acquietanciam de Ranulpho quondam Com. Cestrie de toto servicio illo, præterquam de decima parte feodi unius militis. { Of Radulphus de Vernon, by the service of one Knight's fee. { Of Ricardus de Brescy and the Heir of Ricardus de Bulkel, by the rent of 3 shillings. { Of Warynus de Meynwaryn, in Frank-marriage.	None noticed.	"NICHOLAUS, the brother of the said WILLIELMUS, is his next heir, and of full age."*
STAFFORD.	At New-Borough, on Tuesday next, before the Epiphany, 11 Edw. I. 5 Jan. 1283, (pursuant to writ of diem clausit extremum, tested at Rhuddlan, 28th Dec. 11 Edw. I. 1282,) by the oaths of Robertus de Bromeleg, Willielmus de Mere, Rogerus de Badulf, Rogerus de Waleton, Rogerus de Bispeston, Hugo de Knyghton, Thomas de Titneshovere, Rogerus de Derlaston, Galfridus de Cokeneg, Johannes de Chatterlen, Robertus de Barnewell, and Johannes le Forrester.	"AUDITHELE," Manor. "HELEGH," Castle. "ENEDON," Manor. Also two Plough-lands, a Park, and certain profits of courts, rents and easements in "HELEGH."	{ Of Theobaldus de Verdon, by the service of one Knight's fee.	{ ELA, mother of the said WILLIELMUS, holds one-third in dowry.	"NICHOLAUS DE AUDITHELE, brother of the said WILLIELMUS, is his next heir, and of the age of 24 years and upwards."*

* The finding of the heir should be repeated from each Inquisition, for the particulars frequently differ, as may be here observed.

It is proposed that Mr. Roberts be authorized to commence the compilation of the Genealogical Calendar of the Inquisitions suggested by him, and to frame, upon the plan recommended by Sir Francis Palgrave, a General Calendar of the Inquisitions *post mortem* recently discovered.

X.

Library of the Senate of the Free City of Hamburg.—The Secretary has received a letter from the Senate of this city.

“The Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg have received, through the interference of their Consul-General in London, Mr. Colquhoun, and their Archivist, Dr. Lappenberg, a copy of the valuable publications of the Record Commission in Seventy-two Volumes. They beg leave to offer their most sincere acknowledgment of this precious gift, which will be perpetually preserved in the Public Library of Hamburg.

The more antiquarian research will illustrate Hanseatic History from these Volumes, the more the connection between Great Britain and the Hanse-Towns will appear natural and important.

Thus the preservation of these documents, owing to the indefatigable labours of the Record Commission, and their munificent communication, will add to the friendly ties by which the Free City of Hamburg has from time immemorial been attached to British interests.



The SENATE
of the Free Hanseatic City
of Hamburg.

The President Burgomaster

ABENDROTH.

HAMBURGH,
March 12th, 1833.

C. BANKS, Dr.
Secretary.

To the PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION
of PUBLIC RECORDS.”

XI.

Applications for Copies of the Works published under the authority of the Board.—Letter from the Secretary to the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, dated 12th February, 1833.—Letter from Sir George Shee to the Secretary, dated 20th February, 1833.

Royal Library, Dresden.—It contains 200,000 Volumes. The catalogue fills more than 60 folio volumes.

Public Library, Leipzig.—The printed books exceed 40,000. There is a fine collection of Manuscripts, especially of Chronicles of the Middle Ages; in one room there are not less than 2000.

Public Library, Bremen.—It possesses a considerable number of printed Books and Manuscripts; amongst the former are many “incunabula.”

Library of the Senate, Lubeck.—The printed Volumes, many years ago, amounted to 20,000. The Manuscripts are about 100.

The Vatican Library, Rome.

Public Library, Ghent.—The application on the part of this last Library, although approved by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has not been presented to the Commissioners at any previous Board.

“ ‘A Gand nous avons d’abord les riches Archives. De plus nous avons une bibliothèque publique riche en précieux Manuscrits et en ouvrages historiques. Ces premiers vont jusqu’au neuvième siècle. Depuis 1817 on a considérablement augmenté la collection des ouvrages imprimés ; cette Bibliothèque est la meilleure de toute la Belgique sous le rapport de la valeur des livres qui y sont. Sans elle je n’aurais pas pu faire les recherches sur l’histoire de la Flandre au moyen âge, que j’ai faites depuis deux ans. De plus cette Bibliothèque est très connue en Allemagne et en France. L’Anglais est fort répandu à Gand et l’histoire d’Angleterre se lie intimement à celle de Flandre ; les habitans de la partie occidentale de ce pays sont Anglo-Saxons d’origine, ce qui est encore visible dans leur dialecte. Enfin la ville de Gand est celle où on estime le plus les sciences et les lettres, ainsi que les personnes qui les cultivent. Il me paroît donc qu’aucune ville, aucune Bibliothèque est plus digne de conserver un exemplaire de la collection que la nôtre.’ ”*

Public Library, Bruxelles.—The works of the Board have been presented to the City of Bruxelles, principally in return for the facility offered of having copies made of some Anglo-Saxon and ancient Irish Manuscripts, discovered amongst the remains of the Library that formerly belonged to the Dukes of Burgundy, but which is now the property of the Belgic nation. This Library, it is believed, consists only of manuscripts. The “Bibliothèque de la Ville,” on the other hand, contains only printed books, and is said to be in a deplorable state.

XII.

Aberdeen, Society of Advocates, incorporated by Royal Charter.—Application for copies of the works published under the authority of the Board.—Letter from Mr. Bannerman, M.P.—The Libraries of the University of Marischal College, New Aberdeen, and of the University of King’s College, Old Aberdeen, have copies.

XIII.

The Cathedral Library, Bristol.—Application for fresh copies of such volumes presented by the Board to this Library, as were destroyed during the riots at Bristol, in 1831.

* The writer of the letter from which this extract is taken, a Professor at Ghent, is a native of Germany.

XIV.

Pipe Rolls.—See Notes of Business for Board of 22d January last, No. XI. p. 60, and Board of 11th February last, No. III. p. 66. The Roll for the 19th Henry II. has been since found, so that, with the exception of the first year, the series for that reign is complete.

XV.

Pipe Rolls in the Vaults of Somerset House.—See Notes of Business for Board of 1st December last, No. III. pages 39 and 40.—It has lately been suggested, that it is practicable to improve the situation of these Rolls, by removing the miscellaneous unsorted Records, now deposited in the lightest and airiest compartment, which are evidently for the most part of no value, and concentrating in it all those belonging to the Pipe, many of which are in the darkest and worst ventilated part of the building. The Secretary has given Mr. Panton directions to lose no time in carrying this suggestion into effect. Mr. Panton has also been instructed to take an account of the above-mentioned miscellaneous and unsorted Records, and make a short Report upon the subject.

XVI.

Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall, made upon the Grant to Edward the Black Prince. (The Caption of Seisin, 11 Edward III.)—Some time since directions were given for the Transcription of this Record, (Notes of Business, 30th June, 1832, No. XI. p. 11); and the Notes for the last Board, No. III. p. 172, contain a suggestion that some early "Accounts" relating to the Duchy of Cornwall should be transcribed, it being represented that the latter, "together with the Caption of Seisin, would probably make a good-sized folio volume, and be a most valuable Domesday of the Duchy." No order was made for the transcription of the "Accounts;" and the Secretary has been compelled to recall the order for transcribing the "Survey" or "Caption of Seisin," on account of the inordinate price per folio demanded by the officer who has the Record in his hands.

Note.—The "Caption of Seisin" is computed to contain 2320 folios. The "Account of the Earldom, 25 Edward I." 1920 folios; and the "Account of Profits, 11 Edward III." 1320 folios.

No. XVII.

Irish Records and Manuscripts.—Some passages in the ensuing Letter have merely reference to a conversation between Mr. Murphy and the Secretary.

SIR,

BEDFORD STREET.

Your views and suggestions as to the proper course to be pursued in investigating Irish History and Antiquities, and discovering the various Records and Documents that elucidate them, seem so judicious, and so well adapted to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, that very little more remains for me than to embody from them a regular plan of proceeding.

In the first place, you recommend that the Inquiry touching all Manuscripts, Records—of whatever kind—commence with the Catholic Priesthood. Of their concurrence in your object, there can be little doubt indeed, and of the superior minuteness, precision, and extent of their local knowledge no suspicions can be entertained; the information, therefore, which they can supply, regarding any Documents now remaining in Ireland, is very valuable, because it may be had in no other quarter.

But their knowledge, which extends to Irish History in general, (independent of that which they possess upon the æra preceding the invasion of Henry II., the most glorious, perhaps, for Irish Religion and Literature,)—that knowledge embraces at the same time the Continent, to which you seem to have also turned your attention in a very successful manner.

During this æra a constant communication—to say nothing of the several Religious Houses established by them—was, as you remarked, maintained between the Irish and the Continental Monasteries; Irish Scholars were to be found at the most distinguished Universities; and it naturally followed that many Records of the State of Religion, Literature, and Society, should be deposited in those Monasteries, the Rhenish, the French, and the Italian. Indeed, in the distinguished Libraries of Italy (particularly the Vatican) valuable Irish Records are said to be contained, and the fact can scarcely be otherwise. Now, as there are Irish Ecclesiastics constantly residing at Rome, there seems thus to offer an opportunity of ascertaining the contents and age of those Documents.

In the various rebellions and insurrections that succeeded the invasion, the Records were much dispersed. Persons of noble families fled to different parts of the continent, and carried with them, generally, all the Family Registers and Pedigrees, sometimes also, no doubt, Papers of a Public Nature. It cannot be doubted that, in so ceremonious a country as Spain, the Blakes, O'Donnells, &c. (whose descendants in the last Peninsular War held offices of great power and trust in the Spanish army,) could never have struck such powerful root, had they not been amply provided with proofs of high birth. It is also very probable that the refugees, or their immediate posterity, exerted themselves to procure and save the Records of the country, or whatever could tend to establish the early distinction of the country, and perhaps its remote connection with Spain. The practical inconvenience of this conduct is, however, sometimes felt in Ireland. It has been stated, on good authority, to the writer, that persons, some time since, desirous of entering the service of Austria, and therefore compelled to prove their nobility for a few generations back, were compelled to desist by their ancestors having removed the Registers to Spain. Of the Records thus conveyed away some would be lodged in the Royal Archives, and some in distinguished Monasteries, where Irish Ecclesiastics often held eminent situations. But as the Priests shared in all the changes that passed over the country, and as they were likely to remove none but Documents of a Public Nature, relating to the great concerns of a nation, the Libraries of the Religious Establishments in Spain, Switzerland, and Italy, seem pointed out as promising best to reward inquiry. As to Italy, the mode of proceeding has been already suggested; and as to Spain, Dr. Doyle, who has, it

is believed, been educated in that country, will doubtless furnish an accurate account. With most of the Libraries of Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, you appear already to be in communication.

The Catholic Priesthood seem therefore to promise the most valuable communications.

The next great source (setting aside the official Records) is the Collection of MSS. &c. in Trinity College, Dublin. It is said to possess very useful and interesting ones. Burke used to refer to some modern manuscripts there as throwing a curious light on the Great Rebellion of 1641.

The Third comprises the Collections of Private Individuals. In discovering the names of those persons, in order to communicate with them, the assistance of clergymen will be useful.

The Fourth has been already alluded to, but, from its importance, deserves a more especial enumeration. The Royal Archives and War Offices of Spain, France, and Austria contain, undoubtedly, a large number of Records conveying interesting knowledge about illustrious Irish Families:—the ancient ones must be of great value—the modern ones will give the Cause of their Insurrections against Government—the Progress of the War—the Mode of their Flight, connived at perhaps, or sanctioned upon some curious terms of Land Surrender,—and all this blended with the peculiar politics and feelings of the age. But it is not left to any conjecture, however plausible. The fact, stated from a Manuscript in the French Bureau, that within fifty years after the Treaty of Limerick, no less than 144,000 Irishmen died in the French Service, will not be overlooked by a good historian. These men formed successively the Irish Brigade.

The sources of information being thus known, you suggest that Queries be addressed to all persons who may be distinguished for their devotion to such studies, requesting them to state the Subject, Age, and Authority of any MSS. &c. &c. they may happen to possess, or with the Contents of which they may be acquainted; that then (as soon as this full inquiry has terminated) a short, clear Account of the result be drawn up, which must exhibit a rough mass of all the existing knowledge upon the subject, and prove a rude, but sure guide, for future proceedings.

When this has been effected, it is next suggested that such Documents and Records as promise to elucidate important parts of History, Laws, or Antiquities, be successively examined with minuter care, and, if found to merit it, be published.

By pursuing this course, than which none seems better calculated in its parts or general result for attaining the end you propose, each successive step of the work can be overlooked—there will gradually be formed a *Corpus Hibernorum Rerum Gestarum & Antiquitatum*—and undoubtedly no work could be devised more acceptable to every class of the Irish community, or more likely to sow the seeds of future good, by exciting a powerful and permanent interest in them as Irishmen, and only as Irishmen. The keenness of feeling with which a people, so attached to the antiquity of its descent, and so proud of its literature, will receive it, may be estimated from the impression which the fame of Irish literature produced on Johnson, even in his sixty-eighth year.

In a Letter to C. O'Connor, Esq. he says :

‘ What the Irish language is in itself, and to what languages it has affinity, are very interesting questions, which every man wishes to see resolved who has any philological or historical curiosity. Dr. Leland begins his history too late; the ages which deserve an exact inquiry are those times (for such there were) when Ireland was the school of the west, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature. If you would give a history, though imperfect, of the Irish nation from its Conversion to Christianity to the Invasion from England, you would amplify knowledge with new views and new objects.’—*Quoted from Boswell's Johnson.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

DENIS MURPHY.”

C. P. COOPER, Esq.

Secretary to the Record Commission.

XVIII.

Practice of the Officers in some departments of the Court of Exchequer to carry the Records to their own Houses.—Sale of some Records.—It being stated to the Commissioners, “that certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer have, for many years past, been, and still are, in the habit of taking Records belonging to that Court to their own Houses—that it is notorious that by those and other means numbers of valuable Records have been lost—and others have been publicly sold at the deaths of Officers of that Court as their private Property, and are now to be found in the hands of individuals, or in other repositories”—the Board was pleased, on the 17th of November, 1831, to order that the Secretary should make inquiry upon the subject.

It was understood that the above Statement and Order were intended to apply only to the Augmentation Office and the King’s Remembrancer’s Office: and with this understanding the Secretary made the inquiry enjoined, the result of which would perhaps be sufficiently shown by a reference only to two or three passages already printed in different parts of the Agenda.

The Augmentation Office—The taking of the Records to the Keeper’s private House.—Mr. Illingworth some time since reported to the Board, that the Keeper “never attends with any Applicant at the Record Office, but that all his Indexes being in his private House, he sends his Clerk to Westminster, who brings up from the Record Rooms to Spa Fields as many Rolls and Records in Bags as may be required, and, after being there transcribed, they are again carried back in Bags to the Office at Westminster. By this means there is great hazard of loss, damage, and laceration happening to the Records, and more injury has been done to the Rolls within these few years than in the two preceding centuries.” The fact of the frequent transport of Records to his own house is not disputed by the Keeper of the Records at the Augmentation Office, who, indeed, has himself stated in a Report made to the Board, that “a lad is employed at his (the Keeper’s) residence in Exmouth Street in copying into Books the Indorsements on the Rolls, &c.”—Additional Notes of Business for last Board, No. I. p. 164.

The Sale of Records.—There seems no ground for applying this charge to any Person who has had the Custody of the Records at the Augmentation Office.

The King’s Remembrancer’s Office—The taking of the Records to the Officers’ own Houses.—This practice is admitted by all the Officers of the Court with whom the Secretary has conversed; and Orders of the Court have been made

to check it, but they seem soon to have fallen into desuetude.—See Additional Notes of Business (No. 2.) for Board of 2d March, last, p. 129.

The Sale of Records.—See Additional Notes of Business for last Board, No. VI. p. 183.

XIX.

Miscellaneous unsorted Records, belonging to the King's Remembrancer's Office, now deposited at the King's Mews.—It is stated in the Notes of Business for the 22d January last, No. IV. pages 55 and 56, that “the Secretary has endeavoured, both by threats and promises, to induce the gentlemen in the King's Remembrancer's Office to concur in some plan for having the important Records in their custody cleaned and arranged, and a subordinate officer and the Bagbearer were prevailed upon, by the offer of remuneration for their trouble, to employ some weeks of last summer in this useful work, but that after all nothing satisfactory has been done.”—Mr. Vanderzee's Report of the operations of this officer (Mr. Adlington) and his coadjutor the Bagbearer, will be found in the Notes of Business for the last Board, No. III. pages 169—173.

Being convinced of the utter inefficacy of these proceedings, and that in a few weeks the whole of the miscellaneous Records in the bins must be macerated to a pulp, the Secretary addressed himself to the King's Remembrancer, who, although he derives no part of his emoluments from the documents found in his office, appears to be their only legal Custos. Mr. Vincent immediately showed the most anxious desire to give effect to the intentions of the Board;—and at once issued orders that the Clerks in the employ of the Commission should have access to all the miscellaneous unsorted Records;—and no time was lost in making use of this permission. The consequence has been, that in the short space of three weeks, greater progress has been made in executing the order for cleaning and sorting these instruments than during the preceding twelve months. It is proper to state, that the discovery and preservation of the curious documents in this department, from which extracts have been already printed in the Agenda, are due to the “incipiency” of the present fortunate arrangement. Mr. Adlington did not visit the Mews after the 18th of October last.

Short Report of the Recent Proceedings at the King's Mews.

“THE great mass of the Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer deposited in the Mews were heretofore placed either in sheds, sacks or chests.

Records in Sheds. From the Records piled in the sheds upwards of 2000 bushels have already been sacked, and when the sacking of the whole is completed, there will probably be rescued not less than 5000 bushels of Records,—extending over a period from the twelfth to the present century. They are mingled in the greatest confusion, and until placed in sacks were subject to most rapid processes of decay. Previous to any but a very superficial examination, it will be most requisite that they should be subjected to cleansing, &c.

Records in Sacks. Forty-four sacks of Records had been selected and put into a sort of arrangement as to subject matter, without reference to date. These are described by Mr. Vanderzee's late Report to the Board.

The 87 sacks (mentioned in the same Report) have been searched. All Records previous to Edward III. have been extracted. The remaining contents have been superficially sorted into reigns, and the useless and waste matter separated.

Records in Chests. Similar operations have been effected with regard to the Records deposited in chests.

The earlier Records selected from the sacks and chests are now undergoing repair,—washing, cleansing and pressing.

To describe the nature of these Records will be a work of much time and labour, and no great progress can be made until the whole masses have been put into a state fitted for examination.

The following notices, however, of but a very limited examination, will serve as specimens of the valuable Records likely to be redeemed from destruction.

31 Hen. II. Rotulus de Dominabus, Pueris et puellis de A°. 31 Hen. II.*—inclosed in a parchment cover thus marked—in a handwriting not of recent date: a memorandum is added in the same handwriting, "*Hoc indubitate apparet ex collatione hujus Rotuli cum rotulo Magno Pipæ de A°. 31 Hen. II.*"

John & Hen. III. Four Original Rolls of the "*Testa de Nevill*"—besides various loose membranes—probably the whole series will be discovered.

14 John. An extremely fine and perfect Roll—"Rotulus Mise anni Regni Regis Johannis Quarti decimi"—consisting of 12 large membranes.

Hen. III. 3 Membranes of Inquisitions relating to the Forests.

43 Hen. III. A Roll "*De exitibus grangiarum de maneriis Episcopatus Wyntonie de anno R. R. Henrici xliiii.*"

52 & 53 Hen. III. A Roll of four membranes, affording a most splendid specimen of handwriting, "*Compotus Petri de Nutle Ballivi et Henrici præpositi de Rodestone annis L secundo et tercio.*"

29 Edw. I. Rotulus de expensis necessariis pro Domino Thoma et Edmundo filiis Regis.

22 Edw. II. Inventarium et Appreciatio bonorum et catallorum alienigenarum cum extentis terrarum et tenementorum suorum in diversis Comitatibus.

4 Edw. III. A series of membranes—the first of which is headed "*Memorandum de extentis faciendis de diversis maneriis et terris in Orig.' 23, 29 Ed. I. 1, 2, 3, 8 Ed. II.—1, 2 Ed. III.*"—indorsed "*Repertorium Cancellarii.*" This Record shows the Possessions, Tenures, and Minorities of the most notorious personages during these periods.

* A transcript of this Roll in the Harleian Collection (No. 624) has been published by Mr. Stacey Grimaldi. The transcript appears to contain all the same matter as the original, but the text of the former throughout is extended at full length, and it is more than probable that an accurate comparison will show many variations, particularly of names.

- 18 Edw. II. Rotulus expensarum nunciorum missorum ad diversas partes.
- Edw. I. & II. Several very magnificent Rolls, and fragments of Rolls, relating to the expenses of the Household and Wardrobe.
- Edw. I. & II. Eighteen Books of Household, Wardrobe, and other expenses.
- Edw. I. & II. Above five hundred Rolls of every description, to be detailed hereafter, Escheat Rolls—Taxation Rolls—Rolls pertinent to various Manors—Court Rolls—Rolls of Customs, &c.
- Writs. Many thousand Writs of various natures—issued upon debts—defaults in the Collection of Aids—Talliaiges—Fines—Escheats—yielding much information in respect of Extents of Lands and Possessions—Military Writs, (23 Edw. I.)
- Petitions—Charters and Conventions and Deeds.
- Inquisitions post mortem and others."

XX.

Miscellaneous unsorted Documents in the King's Remembrancer's Office—Account of the Obsequies of Henry II. King of France, as celebrated at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, 1559.

"The mere formal Court Mournings of the present day, on the death of Foreign Sovereigns, were held formerly with very considerable state, as is clear from the account of the expenses incurred in the year 1559, by Queen Elizabeth, on the death of Henry II. of France, who was killed in a tournament at Paris. The account seems the more singular from the difference of religion of the two sovereigns; and that it was no mass that was performed in a Catholic Chapel, but a funeral service in a Protestant Cathedral, and with the attendance of a hearse and all the accompaniments of a real funeral. The title of the account is

'The Obsequy of the Victorious Prince Henry, the French Kinge, kept in the Cathedrall Church of Saynte Paule, in London, the Fridaye and Saturdaye, that is to saye, the viijth and ixth daies of Septembre, anno pmo R nri Eliz. 1559.'

It commences with the Cloth for Lyveryes for the Mourners and their Servants; viz.—the Lord Treasurer and twelve Servants; Lords William Hawarde, Hunsdon, Scroope, Darcy, Dacres, Burgavenny, and Cobham, with six Servants each; Sir Richard Sakeville, Sir Edward Wamer, Sir William Seyntelowe, and Sir Charles Hawarde; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of London, Hereford, and Chichester; the French Ambassador, and the various other Officers of the Household. The Hearse was garnished with a large quantity of black sarsenett, velvet and fringe, besides much more of the same materials expended on the 'Majestie of the Hearse.'

There are also charges for the several Banners, Banner-rolles and Pencells, with Coats of Arms, &c. a Helmet, Mantletts and a Sword, and for covering the Cathedral with black.

'The Deane of Paules agreed with as well for the Duties of	li	s	d
the Church as rewards to Verger and Bellringer	xij	vi	vij
Item for the hire of the Hearse	vi		

Then follows the 'Charge of the Dyett for the Mourners and other Officers for the same Obsequie on Frydaie, at nyght void, and Saturdaye Dynner, kepte at the B. of London's Palace.'

Amongst these charges are for 1 pipe of Ale, 2 hogsheads of Beer, 49 gallons of Wine at xvid. the gallon, and 1 gallon of Sacke xviii*d*.

The Fruit consisted of 500 Pares, 34 bunches of Grapes, 100 Peaches, 1 bushell of Damsons, 1 pecke of Barberies; besides Dates, Prunes, Sugar, Spices, &c. and 1 gallon of Rosewater.

A considerable quantity of Fish of various sorts, but there is no charge for any Meat.

The sum total of the Expenses attendant upon this ceremony was £799:10*s*. 10*d*."

XXI.

Parliamentary Writs and Returns at the Rolls Chapel.—See Notes of Business for the Board, 26th November, 1832. The following Account was drawn up previously to the Order of the Commissioners for the Reparation of these Records.

An Account of the Number of Writs and Returns to Parliament, kept in the Rolls Chapel, from the 33 Hen. VIII. to the Restoration, and of the State of Preservation in which they now are.

	No. of Instruments.	State of Preservation.
33 Hen. VIII.	135	In a very bad state.
1 Edw. VI.	145	Bad.
6 Edw. VI.	202	Very bad.
1 Mary, Oct. 5.	245	Bad.
1 Mary, Apr. 2.	130	Very bad.
1 & 2 Phil. & Mar.	209	Very bad.
2 & 3 Phil. & Mar.	241	Bad.
4 & 5 Phil. & Mar.	163	All very bad.
1 Eliz.	117	
14 Eliz.	179	
26 Eliz.	226	
28 Eliz.	159	
30 Eliz.	251	Bad.
39 Eliz.	277	
43 Eliz.	239	
Addenda Eliz.	96	Very bad.
1 Jac.	246	{ In 2 bundles, one very bad, and the other better.
Addenda 1 Jac.	153	
18 Jac.	294	Very bad.
Addenda 18 Jac.	56	Bad.
21 Jac.	285	Bad.
Addenda 21 Jac.	34	Very good.
1 Car. 17 May	289	All bad.
1 Car. 6 Feb.	233	
Addenda 1 Car.	43	
3 Car.	286	
Addenda 3 Car.	20	
15 Car.	281	{ In 2 bundles, one in a good state, the other very bad.
16 Car.	260	
Addenda 16 Car.	323	Good.
1660	181	

There are no Writs and Returns at the Rolls Chapel earlier than the 33rd Henry VIII., nor later than the Restoration. Mr. Palmer, the principal Clerk in that Office, has suggested, in a Letter to the Board, "that as there are some Returns to Parliament within that period at the Tower, and others in the Petty Bag Office, that such Returns should be delivered to the Rolls Chapel, (which it may be seen, by many Orders of Court inserted in Beames' Orders, is the proper repository,) in order that the Public may not be put to the inconvenience of having to resort to various Offices for similar Records of one period."

Notes to pages 213 & 215. Materials for the History of Britain.—The "*Annales Cambriæ*," and the "*Chronicle of the Princes of Wales*;" the Secretary has just procured the first sheets of each of these historical pieces.

Annales Cambriæ ab A. D. circiter 444, ad usque A. D. 1066.

"Hos (*Annales*) autem ex tribus codd. MSS., scilicet, Bibliothecæ Harleianæ, Scaccarii Regii, et Bibliothecæ Cottonianæ, exhibemus: quorum primus, quem nota *A.* designavimus, ad An. tantum 954 pertingit; alii vero, nempe, *B.* et *C.* fere ad finem sæculi decimitertii provehuntur. Textus autem, præter ea quæ uncis includuntur, codicem *A.*, ad ipsa sphalmata repræsentat: hoc vero deficiente sub An. 954, exinde ad ms. *B.* nosmet contulimus."

These Annals are in Latin, and fill eleven pages.

Brut y Tywysogion, or the Chronicle of the Princes of Wales.

"The text now printed is taken from a MS. at Jesus College, Oxford, called the Red Book of Hergest; here designated by the letter *A.*: it has been collated with two MSS. at Hengwrt, *B.* and *C.*, with another in the Cotton Collection, Cleopatra, *B. v.*, *D.*, and with the Book of Basingwerk, now the property of Thomas Griffith, Esq. of Wrexham, *E.*: and such of their respective variations as require translation have been separated from those which are merely verbal."

Part of this Chronicle is still in proof; its length is fifteen pages.

The Welch Laws. Four sheets of the "*Laws of Howell Dda*, according to the Venedotian Code," have been printed.

March 26th, 1833.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

IV

The first of the four principal divisions of the county is the town of Andover, which is situated on the northern border of the county, and is one of the most important towns in the state. It is a large town, and is the seat of the county government. It is also the seat of the Andover University, which is one of the most important educational institutions in the state.

The second of the four principal divisions of the county is the town of Amesbury, which is situated on the eastern border of the county, and is one of the most important towns in the state. It is a large town, and is the seat of the county government. It is also the seat of the Amesbury University, which is one of the most important educational institutions in the state.

The third of the four principal divisions of the county is the town of Haverhill, which is situated on the southern border of the county, and is one of the most important towns in the state. It is a large town, and is the seat of the county government. It is also the seat of the Haverhill University, which is one of the most important educational institutions in the state.

The fourth of the four principal divisions of the county is the town of Lowell, which is situated on the western border of the county, and is one of the most important towns in the state. It is a large town, and is the seat of the county government. It is also the seat of the Lowell University, which is one of the most important educational institutions in the state.

The fifth of the four principal divisions of the county is the town of Merrimack, which is situated on the northern border of the county, and is one of the most important towns in the state. It is a large town, and is the seat of the county government. It is also the seat of the Merrimack University, which is one of the most important educational institutions in the state.

The sixth of the four principal divisions of the county is the town of Rockport, which is situated on the eastern border of the county, and is one of the most important towns in the state. It is a large town, and is the seat of the county government. It is also the seat of the Rockport University, which is one of the most important educational institutions in the state.

The seventh of the four principal divisions of the county is the town of Salem, which is situated on the southern border of the county, and is one of the most important towns in the state. It is a large town, and is the seat of the county government. It is also the seat of the Salem University, which is one of the most important educational institutions in the state.

Record Commission.

XVI.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
March 30th, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the HOUSE of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
April 27th, 1833.

I.

Application for Copies of the Works published under the authority of the Board.

Royal and National Library of Munich.—It is computed that this Library contains 300,000 volumes, amongst which are 24,000 *Incunabula*. The classed Catalogues fill 180 volumes.—Sir George Shee's Note.

Library of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.—The first ten or twelve volumes published under the authority of the Board have been presented to this Library. Application for the subsequently printed volumes.

County Library, in the Counsels' Room adjoining the Courts of Justice, Hereford.

Dr. Lingard.—Application that certain volumes may be lent to him.

II.

“Establishment and Duties of Office and Fees.”—See Additional Notes of Business (No. 2) for the Board of March 2d, 1833, p. 119, *note*. The Secretary has lately received the Return of the Keeper of the Records at the Rolls Chapel.

Extract from the Return of Thomas Leach, Esq. Keeper of the Records at the Rolls Chapel, to the Questions of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records. 1833.

“I at present employ two Clerks to attend to the arrangement of the Records, and to make and transcribe Indexes and Copies, with occasional assistance in making Copies of Modern Records and in ingrossing Inrolments; but all applications for Searches are made to my chief Clerk; the hours of attendance are daily from ten in the morning till three, and from five till eight in the afternoon, except a week at Christmas, and at Easter and Whitsuntide; and there is no access allowed to the Records after three o'clock. The Clerks have no Salaries, Allowances, or Emoluments paid to them

by the Public, but are wholly paid by me out of the Fees arising from Searches, Copies, &c.

To my chief Clerk, who has the use of the Apartments attached to the Office, with an allowance of Coals and Candles, I pay a salary of £220 per annum, and to my second Clerk a salary of £150 per annum. Since Mr. Kipling's decease they have received to their own use the emoluments arising from Searches in the Private Indexes, which have amounted to about £130 per annum.

The TABLE of the several Fees demanded for each Search, Certificate, or Copy of the said Records, &c. or Attendance therewith.

	£.	s.	d.
For Search of the Calendar each Year under each Name	0	1	0
For taking down every Roll	0	2	6
For taking out any Instrument from any bundle	0	6	8
For every Copy, for each Sheet (being copied close on 2s. stamped paper)....	0	5	6
For the Certificate of its being a true Copy.....	0	2	0
For every Attendance with a Record (besides the Copy)	1	1	0
For every Vacatur (Attendance, &c.)	1	5	10
For the Re-examination of an Old Copy for Evidence (besides the Fee for Search and taking down the Roll) for each of the above sheets of paper	0	1	0

An ACCOUNT of the annual Amount of Fees received for Searches, Certificates, and Copies of Records, &c. and Attendance therewith, upon an average of three years, ending 31st Dec. 1831, subject to a deduction for Clerks' Salaries and incidental Expenses:—

	£.	s.	d.
1829	1,308	1	8
1830	1,351	5	6
1831	1,133	0	4
	3) 3,792	7	6
Average.....	1,264	2	6

I have not the particulars of Mr. Kipling's Disbursements for 1829 and 1830; but, taking the Disbursements in the proportion of which they have been since I came into office, I believe the net average amount of three years to have been £845.

The chief Clerk is intrusted with the care of the Records, whose duty it is to attend upon every Search, and to take care that every Record, &c. be duly and safely restored to its proper place, and it is a rule to restore all Records to their proper places at the farthest on the first Saturday after they have been taken down for Inspection, &c.

An ACCOUNT of the number of Searches and Copies made in this office during three years ending 31 Dec. 1831.

SEARCHES.	COPIES.
1829 1,220	1829 254
1830 1,407	1830 394
1831 1,202	1831 260
3) 3,829	3) 908
Average.... 1,276	Average.... 303

There are no Certificates made except of the Correctness and Examination of Office Copies."

III.

Records in the Tower of London.—Mr. Petrie's Annual Report of the several Works performed in the Record Office at the Tower under the directions of the Keeper of the Records as Supervisor of the work of digesting and putting in order the Records in that Repository. March, 1832—March, 1833. Mr. Petrie states, he “thinks it right to repeat, for the information of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records, that the *ammunition* mentioned in former Reports has not been removed from the vault beneath the White Tower.”

IV.

Materials for the History of Britain.—Mr. Petrie's Annual Report, 22 March, 1832—21 March, 1833. See Notes of Business for the last Board, No. VII. p. 210.

“The principal Sub-Commissioner has to report:—

That the Text of the volume of Chronicles, making about 870 pages, has been printed, with the exception of a few sheets yet in type; that the greater part of the Excerpts from the Greek and Latin writers to be prefixed to the text, about 60 pages, has either been printed or is in type; and that progress continues to be made in the several Indexes to this volume.

That the printing of the volume of Saxon Laws, after having been for a time suspended in consequence of the serious indisposition of Mr. Price, has been resumed, and is now making such progress as the improving state of that gentleman's health will allow of.

And that, a few sheets of the Welsh Laws having been set up experimentally, and most of the previous arrangements, typographical as well as editorial, satisfactorily settled, the printing of this volume will shortly be entered on, and, it is presumed, carried on uninterruptedly.”

V.

Renewed application of Mr. Petrie for a copy of the Report of the Committee upon Mr. Bayley's publication of the Calendars of the Chancery Proceedings in the reign of Elizabeth.

VI.

Mr. Bayley's unpaid Bills.—Further Report of the Committee on the Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery.

VII.

Parliamentary Writs.—Sir Francis Palgrave's Annual Report, March, 1832—March, 1833.

“PARLIAMENTARY WRITS.—Vol. II. Digest of Persons, worked off as far as 18 e.

Vol. III. The Collection of matter for this volume, or the reign of Edw. III., so far as the same is furnished by the Close, Patent and Fine Rolls, and the several

Parliamentary Documents preserved in those boxes which have been hitherto produced by me, is nearly completed. I have also completed the greater portion of the Chronological Abstract for this reign. The Collection and Transcription of matter from the sources above noticed, and the Abstract, will, I trust, be entirely completed in the course of the ensuing half-year. The whole would have been completed during the years 1832-1833, had I not been impeded by circumstances with which the Board are well acquainted.

For the future volumes of the work, the Returns 1 and 4 Hen. VI. have been transcribed.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Borough
Charters.

I have completed the Collection of Borough Charters for the reign of John, so far as the same can be collected from the Rolls of his reign. Many of the Rolls, however, are lost, and the chasms must be supplied from other sources. I have also continued the Collections for subsequent periods.

The details of these Borough Collections I intend to bring before the Board at a future opportunity, and I shall at present only remark, that, if published in octavo volumes, they would probably form a popular and saleable work, being equally interesting to the practical lawyer and to the topographical antiquary."

VIII.

Record Offices—Tower of London and Chapter House.—Necessity of an extension of the hours of attendance at these Repositories, to enable Sir Francis Palgrave to execute the various tasks enjoined him by the Board.—The Secretary considers it his duty to lose no time in laying before the Commissioners the following Extract from a Letter which he has received from Sir Francis Palgrave:—

"In order that the full benefit of the labour of my clerks, as well as the advantageous employment of my time, may be afforded to the Public, it will be extremely important to obtain additional facilities of access to the Record Offices.

The Record Office at the Tower opens at ten o'clock *precisely*, and closes at three o'clock. Some delay necessarily occurs before the clerks can be collected together, and before the Records can be procured from the Strong Room. And as the going to and from the Tower occupies a considerable portion of the day, each *day's work* is, virtually, reduced on the average to little more than *four hours and a half*, though the whole day of business is absorbed and consumed by the comparatively small proportion so occupied.

It is hardly necessary to remark that this is a very inconvenient and uneconomical arrangement, and equally injurious to the Public and to the parties employed; and that the portion of time so allotted is very inadequate to the fulfilment of the tasks now placed under my direction. These tasks require great labour, and steady and systematic application; and to ensure their progress at a proper rate, the Office ought to be open from nine o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon in the winter season, and to five o'clock in the summer season. And, indeed, during the first five years of my employment at the Tower, I was permitted to work out of office hours as late as four or five o'clock in the afternoon, by which means the work advanced with proportional rapidity; but such permission was afterwards withdrawn. An official application made to the Keeper of the Tower Records, through the Home

Department, upon the representation of the late Board, (and of which, I presume, some traces will be found upon the Minutes,*) for greater facilities, did not produce any effect.

I find that the business of the Board may be best despatched by employing the senior clerks in transcribing from Records; and the juniors in writing from dictation, fair copying, sorting and arranging the Digests, &c. These junior clerks are now so occupied upon these branches of work in my dwelling-house, but I cannot conveniently continue to find accommodation for them; and it will be extremely desirable that the main establishment should, as far as possible, be concentrated under one roof: and the progress of the Calendars will be much expedited by such arrangement.

The Record Office (if Mr. Petrie will grant permission) affords sufficient accommodation for all these purposes. The upper story contains two rooms, one of which is now occupied by my three senior clerks and by a Tower clerk. The other room, which is smaller, is appropriated to my use; and here I should propose to station the junior clerks, who, as I have before observed, write much from my dictation.

I am aware that the attendance of a Clerk of the Record Office cannot be demanded out of office hours. Yet I have no doubt but that some of the gentlemen connected with the office would undertake this duty for a reasonable compensation.

At the Chapter House an extension of the office hours is still more necessary than at the Tower. Being only open from ten till one o'clock, all business performed there is necessarily executed in the most broken and tedious manner. The transcription of Domesday occupied nearly ten years.

The offices should also be opened upon the holidays (Good Friday and Christmas Day excepted), as these holidays are sufficiently numerous to occasion much interruption."

IX.

The Ecclesiastical Survey in the time of the Commonwealth.

"This Document must be regarded as far inferior in importance to the Valor and the Taxatio; yet the Extracts to be seen from it, in MSS. or in printed books, show that it contains information of a real value. One Extract may give an idea of the nature of its contents.

Howton.—We find belonging to the Parish Church of Howton a Vicarage Presentation, with Cure of Souls; that there are certain Glebe Lands and Privy Tithes belonging to the said Vicarage, worth about £25 per annum.

Mr. Christopher Lownsdale is Vicar there, a constant Preaching Minister, who receives the said profits to his own use, and performs the Cure.

We think fit to annex that part of Billam in the Parish of Barnborough to this Parish, because half thereof is already in this Parish, and nearer to it by a mile than Barnborough.'

The original Survey is, it is believed, in the Lambeth Library."

The "Oliverian Surveys," as they are called, for several Counties, are in the Rolls Chapel, and were lately repaired and bound by the order of the present Record Board. Others of these Surveys are in different Cathedral archives. The following account of the Surveys preserved in the Library at Lambeth

* See post, p. 298.

Palace, is extracted from the Return of the Librarian to the Questions of the Select Record Committee of 1800:—

“ The Surveys of the Possessions of Bishops, Vicars and Chapters, and other Benefices, were made in pursuance of various Ordinances of the Parliament, during the Commonwealth, by Surveyors appointed for that purpose, acting on oath under instructions, with a view to the Sale of those Possessions. The form of the Oath of the Surveyors, and the Instructions given to them, may be seen in Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, A.D. 1649, p. 19, &c. The original Surveys were returned to a Registrar appointed by the Ordinances, and Duplicates or Transcripts thereof were transmitted to the Trustees or Commissioners nominated for the Sale, who held their Meetings in a house in Broad Street, in the city, where these Documents remained until after the Restoration. On the 6th of August, 1660, the House of Commons having received information,* ‘ that William Ayloffe and — Ayloffe had come into ‘ the Public Office in Broad Street, where the Records, Books and Surveys relating to ‘ Bishops’ and Deans’ and Chapters’ Lands were kept for His Majesty’s Service and the ‘ Public, putting the officers out of possession, sealing up the doors, breaking open the ‘ locks of several rooms where the Records were, and possessing themselves of the key of ‘ the door belonging to the Treasury, and daily ransacking among them, to the great pre- ‘ judice of thousands of persons concerned therein; and by transferring and misplacing ‘ thereof, a perfect account to His Majesty and this House, touching the same, will be ‘ disabled:—It was ordered, that the said William Ayloffe and — Ayloffe should ‘ forthwith return back all Books, Writings and Evidences found by them in the Public ‘ Office, relating to the Sale of Bishops’ and Deans’ and Chapters’ Lands, in Broad ‘ Street, with the Office itself, to the hands and custody of the Officers who formerly ‘ had the same in charge; and that the Serjeant at Arms attending this House do see ‘ the same done accordingly.’ It was ordered,† ‘ that Mr. Michael Mallet and ‘ Mr. William Ayloffe do deliver all such Surveys, and other Records and Writings ‘ concerning the Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, and Deans and Chapters, which are ‘ in their hands, unto the most Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Can- ‘ terbury, who is desired to take care for the preservation thereof, and to dispose of ‘ the same to the respective Bishops, Deans and Chapters who are therein concerned, ‘ if he shall think fit.’ In pursuance of this order, these valuable Records were deli- vered to Archbishop Juxon, and were deposited in the MS. Library at Lambeth. Some of them were afterwards sent by his Grace to the Bishops, Deans and Chapters to which they belonged, in pursuance of the power contained in the said order; which hath rendered the Collection in the Lambeth Library imperfect and incomplete. What remain there are well preserved for the use of the Public. They are bound up in twenty-one large folio volumes, in alphabetical order of the different Counties. A complete Index hath been made to the whole which remain there, according to the Names of Places therein mentioned.

The Returns here preserved are not the original Papers signed by the Surveyors, but are Transcripts made at the time, and are probably the Duplicates which were directed by the Ordinance of Parliament to be sent to the Trustees for the State. They are now admitted to be produced as Evidence in the Courts of Justice of Original Records.”

There are also in the Lambeth Library various other Ecclesiastical Documents of the time of the Commonwealth.

* Commons’ Journals, vol. viii. p. 112.

† 13th May, 1662.

X.

The Bishops' Registers.—See Additional Notes of Business for Board of March 9th, 1833, No. VIII., page 191.

“ These Registers abound in the most valuable and authentic information respecting the ecclesiastical affairs of each diocese : such as,

The Consolidation of Rectories.

The Ordination of Vicarages.

The Institution of Clerks.

The Foundation of Parochial Chapels, and of Chantries.

The Granting Permission for Private Oratories.

Licenses for Marriages in unaccustomed places, and Dispensations.

Indulgences for the encouragement of Pious Works.

Services of those who held Lands of the See.

Convocations of the Clergy for Public purposes.

Proceedings against Heretics.

Wills are also not unfrequently transcribed at length in these Registers.

Nearly all that is to be found in Books of Historical Topography in the Ecclesiastical Department, comes originally from these Registers. In the diocese of York they exist from the time of Archbishop Walter Gray. The writer's acquaintance with them is, however, from the MSS. of Burton and Torre ; but especially from the 28th volume of Dodsworth's Collection at the Bodleian.

The greater part of the historical information in these Registers, of course, must relate to parochial or local history ; but there are passages frequently occurring which belong to the public or general history of the realm : as for instance, the notice of a *Convocatio Cleri pro defensione regni contra Scotos facta apud Doncaster die Lunæ prox. post festum Ascensionis, 9 Edw. II.* (Dods. xxviii. p. 54.) The notices which they contain of Marriages, of Widows' Vows, of suits respecting Legitimacy, are all of the greatest importance in gentilitial antiquities, relating, as when found in these Registers they generally do, to persons in the superior ranks of society. Torre, who spent many years upon the York Registers, has many valuable additions to Dugdale collected in them. The Will alluded to in a former communication,* which is found in Zouch's Register, is that of John Earl of Warren, and it completely sets at rest the long-disputed question of the origin of the Warrens of Pointon.

A most valuable collection of sound historical information might be made from these Registers.”

XI.

The Sixth Volume of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, *temp.* Henry VIII. See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i., p. 351. It having been ascertained that the “ General Index,” framed under the direction of the late Lord Colchester, upon a plan devised by him, was not of the kind supposed by the “ eminent antiquary” there alluded to;† and it appearing that the whole expense of compila-

* See *ante*, p. 191.

† The “ General Index” has recently been shown to this gentleman, who has candidly acknowledged that the notions which he had entertained of it were erroneous.

tion had been incurred, orders were given to proceed with the printing, and the "General Index" is now complete. This volume will not, however, be published immediately, as it is certain that the printed work contains numerous errors (see Additional Notes of Business for Board, 9th March, 1833, No. VIII., p. 192*); and it is proposed to have it collated with the Record, and to accompany the "General Index," with a table of Corrigenda. Nothing has yet been determined as to the "General Introduction" and "General Map."

* A topographical writer, intimately acquainted with the southern parts of Yorkshire, has furnished the Secretary with the following list of errors and corrections in the portion of the Valor relating to the Deanery of Doncaster.

Vol. v. p. 41. c. 2.	Starnton.....Stainton.	} These are in the Return of the Monastery of Roche.
	AustonAnston.	
	Thropon.....Thropom.	
	Quasshe.....Oneasshe.	
p. 42. c. 1.	BersBasset.	} In the Return of Monte-Bretton.
c. 2.	AustonAnston.	
	QuassheOneasshe.	
p. 42. c. 1.	BarfeldDarfeld.	
p. 43. c. 1.	Barton.....Darton.	
	CokentonEckenton.	
c. 2.	NottNotton or Nott.	
p. 46. c. 1.	LewerSewer.	
c. 2.	MagnoMagro.	
p. 47. c. 2.	OtreayStrey.	
	CreightonCriggleston.	
p. 48. c. 1.	Westhalff.....Probably Westhall.	
p. 58. c. 2.	Kymesley.....Kynnesley.	
p. 59. c. 1.	Southhelsale....Southhelsale.	
	Oswaldstone ...Balderstone.	
p. 60. c. 1.	KnetonKeeton.	
	AustonAnston.	
p. 60. c. 2.	BessewellBossewell.	
p. 61. c. 2.	CresbrokeGresbroke.	

The writer states that

"To these twenty-three instances, which are palpable errors of the transcriber, the printer, or perhaps, in one or two of the instances, of the original Record itself, might be added about as many more, which are of less importance, or where the conviction of error is not so decided as in the instances above. Thus in the Return of the Monastery of Roche—

Novo, may be questioned.

xii^a xv^a, is probably incorrect.

Holloby; the place is Hellaby, and has been so from the beginning.

Lamcoit^s, should be Lamcoit.

cias Ebor—seems open to suspicion.

V₃ seems to be for Vs.

xj^u is doubtful.

Marr^r, here and elsewhere thus exhibited, should be simply *Marr*."

XII.

The Authentic Collection of the Statutes printed under the direction of the Board.—Some of the Commissioners having been struck with the circumstance that not a single Private Act is inserted in this Collection, although the Private Statutes in the reigns of the Plantagenets and Tudors, are said to abound “in historical, biographical, and antiquarian, if not legal, information, as well as with notices of the descent of lands” (see *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii., p. 392), the Secretary was led to mention the omission to Sir Harris Nicolas, who has favoured him with the ensuing remarks upon the subject.

Private Acts of Parliament.

“It has been observed, that notwithstanding the immense expense, amounting to nearly £60,000, which has attended the publication of the “Statutes of the Realm” by the Record Commission, the Work is *not* a *perfect Collection* of the Statutes of the period which it embraces, inasmuch as no PRIVATE ACT is included.* The value of those Acts in illustration of personal history and of topography, from their throwing light on the descent of property, has been pointed out;† but no attempt has been made to ascertain the *extent* of the Private Acts before the accession of George the First, at which period the authorised edition terminates, or to describe minutely their nature and utility.

The following observations may therefore be acceptable, with the view, at some future period, of inducing the Record Commission to *complete* the present edition of the Statutes, at least to the period to which it is, at present, brought down.

The earliest Act of Parliament, which has not been printed, is the Act for the Attainder of the Marquess of Exeter and others, in the 31st Henry VIII. After that year, no less than 84 Private Acts occur in the same reign; and the following Table exhibits the number of Private Acts from the 31st Henry VIII. to the death of Queen Anne, the titles of which are mentioned in the existing editions of the Statutes; but it is believed that many *others* are extant in the Parliament Office, where a tolerable index to them is preserved.‡

Number of Years.	Reigns.	Number of Acts.
7	31 Henry VIII. to the end	85
13	Edward VI. and Queen Mary	103
45	Elizabeth	154
23	James I.	169
24	Charles I.	34
37	Charles II.	296
5	James II.	8
14	William and Mary and William III.	466
13	Anne	605
Total number of Private Acts from 1539 to 1714 .		1920

The Private Acts consist chiefly of Acts of Attainder, and of reversals of Attainder; of Naturalization and Denization; of Confirmation or Dissolution of Mar-

* Observations on the State of Historical Literature, p. 98.

† *Ibid.*

‡ From the information of Mr. Hardy.

riages; of Bastardy or Legitimation of Children; Settlements of Lands; Provision for Payment of Debts, and for Younger Children; for enlarging Liberties of Cities, Towns, &c.; Separation or Endowments of Churches; Extension of Local Privileges, and Foundations of Schools and Hospitals. In latter years Private Acts have become very numerous for making and altering Roads, for Companies, and other objects of a personal or commercial nature.

The importance of these Acts is sometimes of a more general nature than is supposed; for example with respect to Attainders. All which is known of Acts of Attainder since the 31st Henry VIII. is the titles, which contain only the names of the *principal individuals* attainted, though the Act often includes numerous persons to whose names not the slightest clue exists. If, as is frequently the case, these Attainders have not been reversed, they present a bar to a claim to a Peerage, or to any other estate requiring a title through the attainted ancestor; but an inquiry of this nature has never been insisted upon or made by the Crown, though it is highly probable that it would often negative claims of the nature alluded to.

Bills of Attainder, and to reverse Attainders, are often of historical interest from the recitals, and from the descriptions which occur of the crimes of which the parties were convicted; and, if printed, they could not fail to be useful for legal and for historical purposes. If it be not thought desirable to print all the Private Acts before the accession of George the First, Attainders and Reversals might be selected, as they would only form a thin folio volume; but if this also be objected to, an abstract, containing all the names mentioned therein, might be compiled, and printed, for a very trifling expense.

Judging from the space occupied by the Public Acts, it is probably that *all the Private Acts* from the 31 Henry VIII. to the 13 Anne might be comprised in two or at the most three volumes of the size (though in a smaller type) of the other volumes of the Statutes printed by the Record Commission. One volume would, it is presumed, embrace the most interesting and valuable of the Private Acts, namely, those between the 31 Henry VIII. and the accession of William and Mary—a period of 153 years."

XIII.

Mr. Webster's Report.

XIV.

Records of the Auditor of the Land Revenue for Wales.—See Notes of Business for last Board, No. I. p. 195.

*Extract from the Return of Mr. Badger, late Acting Auditor of the Land Revenue for Wales, to the Question of the Record Commissioners. 21 December, 1831.**

"The several sorts or descriptions of Records in this Department are classed and distinguished as follows :—

Accounts in Rolls of Parchment, called Ministers' Accounts, containing Rents and Profits, under various heads of Revenue, from the seventh of King Henry VII. to the fifteenth of King Charles II.

Receivers' Views, being Abstracts of Rentals, some for Districts of two or more Counties, and some for single Counties, from the first of Queen Elizabeth to the first of Queen Anne.

* When the *Agenda* for the last Board were prepared, this Return had been mislaid.

Rentals of Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, and of Leasehold Rents, from the first of Queen Anne to the present time.

Receivers' Accounts of the Land Revenue of different periods, from the thirteenth of King Charles II. to the eighth of his late Majesty King George IV.

Sheriffs' Views, being the Sheriffs' Annual Accounts of the respective Counties for which they served, from the thirteenth of King Charles II. to the first of his present Majesty King William IV.

Sundry Parcels of Particulars of the Revenue of the Crown at different periods.

A Book of Fee Farm Rents granted away in Oliver's time.

A Rent Roll of the Chief Rents in the Lordship of Denbigh.

Some old Books of Seizures.

A Bundle containing Lists of Land sold in Fee Farm by Act of Parliament.

A Survey of the Town of Carmarthen; the second of Queen Elizabeth.

Ditto, of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire; the third of Queen Elizabeth.

Ditto, of the Lordship of Carewe, in the County of Pembroke; the thirty-fourth of Queen Elizabeth.

Ditto, of Carmarthenshire; the thirty-ninth of Queen Elizabeth.

Sundry other Copies of Surveys of Districts of single Counties, and of particular Manors, &c. in different Counties.

Books of Inrolment and Books of Entry, from the beginning of the reign of King Henry VII. to the present time.

States and Drafts of Declared Accounts of Receivers-General of the Land Tax, and of various other Parliamentary Taxes, from the commencement of each of them respectively, down to the ninth of his late Majesty King George IV.

The condition of the Building in which the said Records are lodged is by no means adapted for the accommodation thereof, the Room being part of the old Exchequer, on the ground floor, very damp, and the premises greatly decayed, being contiguous to the Thames, and much too small; nor will any repairs or alterations be made or done by the Board of Works, the whole of the Exchequer being considered as an irreparable building, and expected shortly to be pulled down.

Considering the great length of time that some of the Records have been in use; their having been very improperly removed about twenty-three years ago from the Old Office to the present one, contiguous thereto; and the very decayed state of the premises, as aforementioned—they are in as good a state of preservation as might be expected. They are placed in Presses and Drawers, but not in any regular order, excepting those that are in ordinary use.

There are no Officers or Clerks expressly employed for the Custody and Arrangement of the Records in this Office, nor can it be traced that there ever were any.

The Net Annual Amount of the Fees received for Searches, &c., upon the Average of the last Three Years £0:15:0."

No. XV.

Records of the Auditors of the Land Revenue for England.—See Notes of Business for the last Board, No. I. pages 198—200.

*Extract from the Return of Mr. Christmas, late Acting and Deputy Auditor of the Land Revenue for England, to the Questions of the Record Board. 20 December, 1831.**

“The several Sorts or Descriptions of Records in this Department are classed and distinguished as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	DATE.	ARRANGEMENT.
Ministers' Accounts . . .	Hen. VIII. to Charles I.	Pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners on Public Records, dated 22 July, 1800, all these Accounts were transferred to the Augmentation Office, excepting those for the Counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Southton, Wilts, and Gloucester, which were subsequently discovered, and are particularised in the Appendix to the General Catalogue of the Office.
Receivers' Accounts of the Land Revenue . . .	Hen. VIII. to Charles I.	These Accounts are on Rolls, and are arranged in Counties. The several Accounts, in their order of date, are recited in the Appendix to the Office Catalogue.
	Charles II. to the present time	These are arranged in Districts and Divisions, and enumerated in the Appendix to the Catalogue. The States of the Accounts, as far as the year 1797, are bound in volumes, as are also the declared Accounts for four Districts, comprising seventeen Counties. The remainder are preserved in bundles.
Sundry other Accounts; Land Revenue—Woods and Forests—Stewards, Bailiffs, &c.	From various periods to the present time	The want of arrangement, noticed in the Return to the Committee on Public Records in the year 1800, has been remedied, in part, by detailed Lists or Schedules of these Accounts in their several Classes, which, though not complete, are still in progress.
Accounts of Land Tax and the various Assessed Taxes	From the commencement of each Tax to the present time	The Office States of these Accounts, down to the year 1811, are arranged and bound in volumes, and duly Indexed.
The King's Household Accounts	From 1728 to 1816, when the Accounts ceased to be passed in this Department	Bound in volumes, and Indexed, as far as the year 1797.
Surveys of the Crown Lands	From 1493 to 1715	Some bound in Volumes—some on Rolls—and others in Bundles; but all arranged in Counties, and copiously Indexed.
Court Rolls	Henry VIII. to the present time	Arranged in Counties and Manors, and recited in the Office Catalogue in order of date. The Additions suggested in the year 1800 have been attempted, but no material progress made.
Books of Inrolment	Henry VIII. (with some few of anterior date) to the present time	Of these there are six Divisions, formerly under the superintendence of as many Auditors. The State of the Indexes is detailed in the Answer to the fourth Question.
Books of Common Entry, &c.	From 1698 to the present time	The improved system of Index to the Common Entry Book from 1761 to 1790, mentioned in the former Return, has been extended to the books of later date.
Miscellaneous Records	Various dates from Edward I.	Some bound in Volumes and Indexed; others arranged in Bundles.

* This Return had been mislaid when the Notes of Business for the last Board were prepared.

"The nature and description of the various Records, thus briefly disposed in classes, were fully set forth in a Return to the Questions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1800, printed in the Appendix to the Report of that Committee. And such of the "Miscellaneous Records" abovementioned as had not been sorted or arranged when that Return was presented, are described at considerable length in the Schedules furnished by Mr. Thomas Bryan Richards and Mr. Jonathan Hewlett, the gentlemen appointed by the Committee to examine and arrange the Records discovered in the Attic Chamber and Long Gallery over the old Exchequer Court in Westminster Hall.

The additions made to the Records since that period arise principally from the Inrolment of Leases, Grants, Conveyances and Assignments of the Landed Property of the Crown, or of Estates purchased and annexed thereto; and also from the accumulation of Accounts and Vouchers in the ordinary and established business of the Department as an Office of Audit.

The rooms over the Exchequer Chamber were pulled down some years since in the execution of a plan for erecting new Courts communicating with Westminster Hall; and the Records formerly lodged therein are now deposited in the substantial building known as "The King's Mews," where there is reason to hope they will at once be secure from damp and from fire. But the place appropriated to their reception, and partitioned off from a spacious apartment occupied by another officer of the Exchequer Court, affords but indifferent accommodation for inspecting the Auditor's Records, and still less for pursuing any effectual means to recover them from the disorder into which they have been thrown by repeated and hurried removals.

The Records of more modern date, and those more frequently required, or more immediately connected with the current duties of the Department, are retained in the house in Spring Gardens occupied by the Auditor's Establishment, and are conveniently arranged, not only in reference to the transaction of official business, but also for the use of the public.

There can be little doubt that those Records which have been bound up in volumes and preserved in the office building, have not suffered decay since the year 1800; and the care and labour bestowed upon those which were cleaned, sorted, and arranged by Mr. Richards and Mr. Hewlett, prevented the entire destruction into which many of them were hastening; but having since been twice removed, and exposed on those occasions to the summary means of access which builders and carpenters were enabled to employ, it can scarcely be expected that they should have escaped wholly unimpaired.

On the 22d of July, 1800, Mr. Caley, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Jonathan Fearnside were directed by the Commissioners of the Public Records to arrange, methodize, and index the Records of this office; but in March, 1802, this measure was reported to the Board to have been suspended, in consequence of the death of Mr. Fearnside, whose services had been interrupted by a tedious illness. No considerable progress can be ascertained to have been made under this regulation, nor has any further aid been appointed by the Commissioners; but attempts have at various times been renewed with a view to effect the object thus contemplated, as far as the indispensable business of the office would allow, and not without some degree of success.

No officers or clerks are specially employed for the custody and arrangement of these Records; neither has it been required or expected of the established clerks to give extra attendance on that account, for which no salary or allowance is paid to them by the public.

The net annual amount of the Fees for Searches, &c. upon the average of the last three years, is £42 : 13s. 4d."

XVI.

Mr. Lemon's Bill for compiling the Indexes Nominum et Locorum to the Appendix Vol. VI. Valor Ecclesiasticus,—the Analytical Index to the Deaneries in England and Wales,—and the Analytical Index to the Religious Houses in England and Wales,—specifying the possessions of each.

XVII.

Mr. Frederick Devon's Bill for compiling the Index Nominum et Locorum to the unfinished Volume of the *Fœdera*.—(Vol. II. Part II.)

XVIII.

Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock's account of monies due from them for the sale of the works published under the authority of the Board. Gross amount of Sales £1232:1s. Deduct Commission, and allowance to trade, of 35 per cent. £431:4s. Net balance £800:17s.

XIX.

General Report on the Public Records.—See Notes of Business for Board of 1st December, 1832, No. VII. p. 41. Publication of the Early Wills.—See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i. pp. 439—445; and Additional Notes of Business for Board of 9th March, 1833, No. VIII. pp. 187—189. In 1829 the House of Commons, upon the motion of Mr. Protheroe, ordered Returns to be made from all Courts and other authorities in England and Wales empowered to grant Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration, “stating the date of the Earliest Wills in their respective Registries, the Period at which there commences a regular series of Original Wills and recorded Copies of Administration, Bonds and Inventories, of Act Books of Probates and Administrations, and of Indexes to the said Records, together with a Statement of any occasional Chasms that may occur in, and an accurate Detail of the State and Condition of the said Records.” These Returns were printed in March, 1830, and contain much information, which will be found of great assistance with reference to the two contemplated works of “a General Report on the Public Records,” and “the Publication of the Early Wills.” It is partly for greater convenience of reference, and partly to prevent the possibility of their escaping the attention of the Board, that the Secretary has extracted from these Returns the names of the different Courts where Wills are preserved, and the dates of the earliest Wills now to be found therein.

(EARLY WILLS.)

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

I. DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY.

	YEAR.
Arches' Court.	
Registered Wills	1661
Prerogative Court.	
Original Wills	1484
Engrossed Copies	1383
Consistory Court.	
Original Wills	1550
Recorded Copies	1396
Indexes to Original Wills	1542
Archdeacon's Court.	
Original Wills	1450

II. DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH.

Consistory Court.	
Original Wills	1584

III. DIOCESE OF BANGOR.

Consistory Court.	
Original Wills	1634

IV. DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

Consistorial Episcopal Court.	
Earliest Wills	1533
Consistorial Archidiaconal Court.	
Earliest Wills	1656
Consistory Court of the Dean and Chapter.	
Earliest Wills	1650
Consistorial Decanal Court.	
Earliest Wills	1573
Peculiar Court of the Precentor of the Cathedral Church.	
Earliest Wills	1655
Archdeacon's Court of Taunton.	
Original Wills	1600
Indexes to Wills, &c.	1596
Peculiar Court of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church.	
Earliest Wills	1659
Peculiar Court of the Sub-Dean of the Cathedral Church.	
Earliest Wills	1654
Peculiar Court of the Lord of the Manor of Witham Friary.	
Earliest Wills	1670
Indexes to Wills	1669
Peculiar Jurisdiction of Ilminster.	
Earliest Wills	1692
Prebendal Court of West Lydford.	
Earliest Wills	1669

Peculiar Court of Banwell. YEAR.

Earliest Wills	1674
Prebendal Court of St. Decumans.	
Earliest Wills	1636
Prebendal Court of Cudworth.	
Earliest Wills	1624
Prebendal Court of Ilton.	
Original Wills	1678
Prebendal Court of Ashill.	
Earliest Wills	1661
Prebendal Court of Timberscombe.	
Earliest Wills	1688
Prebendal Court of Whitelackington.	
Earliest Wills	1660
Prebendal Court of East Harptree.	
Earliest Wills	1657
Prebendal Court of Buckland Dinham.	
Earliest Wills	1653
Prebendal Court of Yatton.	
Earliest Wills	1653
Prebendal Court of Hazlebere.	
Earliest Wills	1676
Prebendal Court of Easton in Gordano.	
Earliest Wills	1659
Prebendal Court of Henstridge.	
Earliest Wills	1677
Prebendal Court of Compton Bishop.	
Earliest Wills	1647
Prebendal Court of Litton.	
Earliest Wills	1659
Prebendal Court of Compton Dundon.	
Earliest Wills	1678
Prebendal Court of Wiveliscombe.	
Earliest Wills	1658
V. DIOCESE OF BRISTOL.	
Consistory Court—Dorsetshire Department.	
Earliest Wills	1682
Archdeaconry Court of Dorset.	
Earliest Wills	1568
City and Deanery of Bristol.	
Earliest Wills	1568
Court of the peculiar jurisdiction of Milton Abbas.	
Earliest Wills	1694
Peculiars of Wimborne Minster, &c.	
Names of the Peculiars—	
Wimborne Minster.	
Earliest Wills	1511

(EARLY WILLS.)

Great Canford and Poole.	
Earliest Wills	1639
Corfe Castle.	
Earliest Wills	1732
Sturminster Marshall, with its Members.	
Earliest Wills	1641

VII. DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER.

Consistory Court (comprising the Archdeaconry of Chichester).	
Recorded Wills	1518
Original Wills	1618
Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Dean.	
Recorded Wills	1553
Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Archbishop (of Canterbury) in Pagham and Tarring Deanery.	
Recorded Wills	1677
Exempt Jurisdiction of the Deanery of Battel.	
Recorded Wills	1531
Deanery of South Malling.	
Original Wills	1588
Consistory Court of the Bishop for the Archdeaconry of Lewes.	
Recorded Wills	1542
Original Wills	1550

VII. DIOCESE OF ST. DAVID'S.

Consistorial Episcopal Court of St. David's.	
Earliest Wills	1600
Consistorial Episcopal Courts of the Archdeaconries of St. David's and Cardigan.	
Earliest Wills	1746
Consistory Court of the Archdeaconry of Brecon.	
Earliest Wills	1625

VIII. DIOCESE OF ELY.

Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop.	
Recorded Wills	1549
Original Wills	1556
Consistory Court of the Archdeacon.	
Recorded Wills	1451
Original Wills	1513
Peculiar Jurisdiction of Thorney.	
Recorded Wills	1774
Peculiar Jurisdiction of King's College, Cambridge.	
Recorded Wills	1451
Court of the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.	
Original Wills	1540
Indexes to Wills	1501

IX. DIOCESE OF EXETER.

Principal Registry.	
Recorded Wills	1400
Original Wills	1592
Consistorial Court.	
Recorded Wills	1557 [1606]
Original Wills	1660
Vicars Choral.	
Original Wills	1633
Archdeaconry of Exeter.	
Recorded Wills	1545
Original Wills	1660
Archdeaconry of Barnstaple.	
Recorded Wills	1563
Original Wills	1573
Archdeaconry of Totnes.	
Recorded Wills	1598
Copies of Wills	1574
Indexes to Wills	1513
Deanery of Exeter.	
Original Wills	1632
Archdeaconry of Cornwall.	
Recorded Wills	1569 [1714]
Deanery of St. Burian in Cornwall.	
Recorded Wills	1603
Original Wills	1640

X. DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER.

Consistory Court.	
Recorded Wills	1524
Peculiar Jurisdiction of Bibury.	
Recorded Wills	1665

XI. DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

Consistorial Court.	
Original Wills	1517
Court of the Prebend of Moreton Magna.	
Original Wills	1668
Consistory Court of the Dean.	
Original Wills	1670
Peculiar Court of the Chancellor the Choir of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.	
Original Wills	1662
Court of the Peculiar of Upper Bullinghope.	
Original Wills	1608

XII. DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF.

Episcopal Consistorial Court.	
Earliest Wills	1572

(EARLY WILLS.)

XIII. DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

The Bishop's Consistory Court.	
Earliest Wills	1527
Indexes to Wills	1526
The Dean and Chapter's Court.	
Original Wills	1510
The Dean's Court.	
Original Wills	1570
The Prebendal Court of Sawley.	
Original Wills	1712
The Prebendal Court of Whittington and Baswich.	
Original Wills	1674
The Prebendal Court of Alrewas and Weeford.	
Original Wills	1677
The Prebendal Court of Hansacre and Armitage.	
Original Wills	1679
The Prebendal Court of High Offley and Flixton.	
Original Wills	1706
The Prebendal Court of Colwich and Bishop's Itchington.	
Earliest Wills.....	1684
Prebendal Court of Longdon.	
Earliest Wills	1711
Prebendal Court of Prees, otherwise Pipa Minor.	
Original Wills	1698
Prebendal Court of Tachbrooke.	
Earliest Wills	1725
Prebendal Court of Uffton, ex parte Decani.	
Earliest Wills	1799
Prebendal Court of Eccleshall.	
Original Wills	1681
Manor Court of Gnosall.	
Original Wills.....	1645
Court of the Royal Peculiar of Wolverhampton.	
Earliest Wills	1632
Court of the Royal Peculiar of Tettenhall.	
Earliest Wills	1662
Court of the Royal Peculiar of St. Mary in Shrewsbury.	
Original Wills	1661
Court of the Royal Peculiar of Penkridge.	
Earliest Wills	1646
Manor Court of Burton upon Trent.	
Original Wills.....	1678
Manor Court of Packwood.	
Earliest Wills	1759
Manor Court of Knowle.	
Original Wills	1726

Manor Court of Balsall Temple.

Earliest Wills	1682
Manor Court of Barston.	
Earliest Wills	1671
Manor Court of Baddesley Clinton.	
Original Wills.....	1773
Manor Court of Merevale.	
Original Wills.....	1770
Manor Court of Wombridge.	
Earliest Wills.....	1786
Manor Court of Longdon upon Tern.	
Earliest Wills	1776
Manor Court of the Deanery of Hartington.	
Earliest Wills	1751
Manor Courts of Ellesmere, Colemere and Hampton, and Town of Ellesmere.	
Earliest Wills	1668
Peak Forest Court.	
Earliest Wills	1647
Manor Court of Dale Abbey.	
Original Wills.....	1753
Royal Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Deanery of Bridgenorth.	
Earliest Wills	1635
Manor of Tyrley.	
Earliest Wills	1684
Peculiar of Buildwas.	
Earliest Wills	1781
XIV. DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.	
Court of the Archdeaconry of Bedford.	
Original Wills.....	1540
Registry Office of the Archdeaconry and Commissary's Court of Bucks.	
Recorded Wills	1520
Original Wills.....	1544
Archdeaconry Court of Huntingdon.	
Original Wills	1588 [1595]
Registered Wills	1479
Court for that part of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, which is kept at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire.	
Recorded Wills	1557
Original Wills.....	1609
Peculiars in the Deanery of Monks Risborough, Bucks; and Newington, Oxfordshire.	
Original Wills.....	1736
Peculiar Court of Buckingham.	
Recorded Wills	1701
Original Wills.....	1736

(EARLY WILLS.)

Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln—
Court of the Commissary of the Lord Bishop
in the Archdeaconry of Lincoln—Court of
the Archdeacon of Lincoln.

Recorded Wills1342

Court of the Commissary of the Lord Bishop of
Lincoln in the Archdeaconry of Stow—
Court of the Archdeaconry of Stow.

Recorded Wills1505

Court of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Copies of Wills1535

Court of the Prebendary of Bishops' Norton.

Earliest Wills1613

Court of the Prebendary of Corringham.

Earliest Wills1632

Court of the Prebendary of Caistor.

Earliest Wills1730

Court of the Prebendary of Gretton.

Earliest Wills1684

Court of the Prebendary of Heydour.

Earliest Wills1734

Court of the Prebendary of Ketton.

Earliest Wills1574

Court of the Sub-Dean of Lincoln in the peculiar
of Kirton-in-Lindsey. * * * *

Court of the Prebendary of Louth.

Earliest Wills1659

Court of the Prebendary of Liddington.

Earliest Wills1669

Court of the Prebendary of New Sleaford.

Earliest Wills1610

Court of the Prebendary of Stow-in-Lindsey.

Earliest Wills1610

Registry Office of the Court in the Peculiar of
Aylesbury.

Recorded Wills1701

Registry Office in the Peculiar of Berton in the
County of Bucks.

Recorded Wills1687

Registry Office in the Peculiar of Thame, in the
County of Oxford.

Original Wills1736

Peculiar of Langford Ecclesia, in the Counties of
of Oxford and Berks.

Earliest Wills1607

Peculiar Court of Brampton, in the County of
Huntingdon.

Original Wills1546

Peculiar Court of Empingham, in the County of
Rutland.

Original Wills1748

Peculiar Court of Long Stowe, in the County of
Huntingdon.

Original Wills1667

Peculiar Court of Buckden, in the County of
Huntingdon.

Original Wills1661

Peculiar Jurisdiction of Biggleswade, in the County
of Bedford.

Original Wills1713

Peculiar Court of Leighton, in the County of
Huntingdon.

Original Wills1812

Peculiar Court of Nassington, in the County of
Northampton.

Original Wills1748

Registry Office, in the Peculiar of Banbury, in
the County of Oxford.

Original Wills1736

Manor Court of Kirkstead.

Earliest Wills1752

Eton College****

Peculiar Court of Leighton Beau Dessert, other-
wise Bozard.

Original Wills1735

Peculiar of Grooby, County of Leicester.

Copies of Wills1565

Original Wills1644

Commissary Court of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln
for the Archdeaconry of Leicester, and the
Court of the Archdeacon of the said Arch-
deaconry.

Copies of Wills1491

Original Wills1550

Prebendal Court of St. Margaret, in Leicester.

Copies of Wills1556

Original Wills1582

Manor Court of Rothley.

Recorded Wills1627

Original Wills1657

Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction of Evington.

Recorded Wills1581

Original Wills1603

XV. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Commissary Court of the Soken, Essex.

Original Wills1644

(EARLY WILLS.)

Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction of Good-Easter, Essex.	
Original Wills.....	1613
Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction of Writtle with Roxwell, Essex.	
Original Wills	1637
Peculiar of Hornchurch and Havering-atte-Bower.	****
Commissary Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter, Westminster.	
Original Wills.....	1659
Indexes to Wills.....	1556
Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.	
Recorded Wills	1537
Original Wills.....	1704
Court of Peculiars for the Deaneries of the Arches, London, Shoreham, and Croydon.	
Earliest Wills	1602
Court of the Deanery of Bocking.	
Original Wills.....	1627
Precinct of St. Katharine.	
Original Wills.....	1729
Archdeaconry of Colchester.	
Earliest Wills	1583
Archdeaconry of Essex.	
Earliest Wills.....	1400
Archdeaconry of Middlesex.	
Earliest Wills	1617
Archidiaconal Court of Middlesex, London Re- gistry.	
Original Wills	1664
Archidiaconal Court of London.	
Recorded Wills	1393
Original Wills.....	1591
Commissary Court of Essex and Hertfordshire.	
Earliest Wills	1540
Commissary Court of London.	
Recorded Wills	1374
Original Wills.....	1548
Consistory Court.	
Recorded Wills	1361
Original Wills.....	1507
Ecclesiastical Court of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban.	
Original Wills.....	1518
Copies of Wills	1415

XVI. DIOCESE OF NORWICH.

Episcopal Consistorial Court.	
Original Wills.....	1521
Registered Wills.....	1370
Archdeaconry Court of Norwich.	
Recorded Wills	1469
Original Wills.....	1530
Archdeaconry Court of Norfolk.	
Recorded Wills	1459
Original Wills.....	1539
Archdeaconry of Sudbury.	
Recorded Wills	1439
Original Wills.....	1533
Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk.	
Recorded Wills	1444
Original Wills.....	1501
Peculiar Court of the Dean and Chapter.	
Recorded Wills	1500
Original Wills.....	1600

XVII. DIOCESE OF OXFORD.

Peculiar of Dorchester.	
Earliest Wills	1586
Manor of Sibford.	
Recorded Wills	1732-3
Original Wills.....	1752
The Chancellor's Court.	
Recorded Wills	1434
Original Wills	1587
Consistory Court.	
Recorded Wills	1544
Original Wills.....	1582
Archdeaconry Court.	
Earliest Wills	1579

XVIII. DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Consistorial Episcopal Court of Peterborough, and the Consistorial Archidiaconal Court of Northampton.	
Western Division.	
Copies of Wills	1510
Original Wills	****
Eastern Division.	
Registered Wills	1467
Original Wills	1606

XIX. DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER.

Consistory and Archdeaconry Courts.	
Earliest Wills	1440
Peculiar Court of Isleham and Freckenham.	
Registered Wills	1587
Original Wills	1645

(EARLY WILLS.)

XX. DIOCESE OF SARUM.

Bishop's Registry.	
Original Wills.....	1593
Registered Wills	1550
Dean's Registry.	
Earliest Wills	1537
Archdeacon of Wilts' Registry.	
Original Wills.....	1604
Registered Wills	1602
Archdeacon of Sarum's Registry.	
Earliest Wills	1538
Sub-Dean's Registry.	
Earliest Wills	1610
Dean and Chapter's Registry.	
Earliest Wills	1606
Precentor's Registry.	
Earliest Wills	1680
Treasurer's Registry.	
Earliest Wills	1668
Prebendal Court of Bishopstone.	
Earliest Wills	1625
Prebendal Court of Burbage.	
Earliest Wills	1535
Prebendal Court of Chute and Winterborne Dantsey.	
Earliest Wills	1607
Prebendal Court of Coombe and Harnham.	
Earliest Wills	1687
Prebendal Court of Durnford.	
Earliest Wills	1634
Prebendal Court of Highworth.	
Earliest Wills	1623
Prebendal Court of Netherhaven.	
Earliest Wills	1595
Prebendal Court of Wilsford and Woodford.	
Earliest Wills.....	1615
Prebendal Court of Uffculmbe.	
Earliest Wills	1623
Prebendal Court of Yetminster.	
Earliest Wills	1654
Prebendal Court of Chardstock.	
Earliest Wills	1639

Prebendal Court of Preston.

Earliest Wills1661

Prebendal Court of Netherbury.

Earliest Wills1670

Prebendal Court of Lyme Regis and Halstock.

Earliest Wills1664

Prebendal Court of Forthington and Writhlington.

Earliest Wills1660

Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Earliest Wills1668

Peculiar Court of the Lord Warden of Savernake
Forest.

Earliest Wills1617

Royal Peculiar of Gillingham.

Earliest Wills1660

Peculiar Court of Corsham.

Earliest Wills1713

Archdeaconry Court of Berks.

Earliest Wills1530

Prebendal Court of Faringdon, Berks.

Earliest Wills1730

XXI. DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.

Registry of the Lord Bishop of Winchester for the
County of Hants.

Original Wills1500

Archdeaconry Court of Winchester.

Original Wills1557

Commissary Court for Surrey.

Original Wills1674 [1543]

Archdeaconry Court of Surrey.

Earliest Wills1590

Peculiar of Bishop's Waltham, Southampton.

Earliest Wills1625

Peculiar of Ringwood, with Harbridge, Southamp-
ton.

Original Wills.....1691

Donative of North Baddesley.

Earliest Wills1770

XXII. DIOCESE OF WORCESTER,

Consistory Court.

Original Wills.....1520

(EARLY WILLS.)

PROVINCE OF YORK.

XXIII. DIOCESE OF YORK.

Ecclesiastical Court of the Dean and Chapter, the
Dean, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral
Church of York.

Recorded Wills1321

Original Wills.....1620

Consistory and Chancery Court.

Recorded Wills1342

Original Wills.....1521

Exchequer and Prerogative Court.

Recorded Wills1309

Original Wills.....1578

Manorial Court of Gringley-on-the-Hill.

Recorded Wills1679

Original Wills.....1739

Manorial Court of Cold Kirby.

Recorded Wills1746

Original Wills1788

Manorial Court of Silsden.

Earliest Wills1767

Manorial Court of Askham Bryan.

Original Wills.....1757

Manorial Court of Newton with Beningbrough.

Original Wills.....1682

Manorial Court of Barnoldswick.

Earliest Wills1632

Manorial Court of Templenewsam.

Recorded Wills1718

Manorial Court of Marsden.

Earliest Wills1725

Manorial Courts of Crosley, Bingley, and Pudsey.

Earliest Wills1623

Honor Court of Knaresbrough.

Earliest Wills1640

Ecclesiastical Court of Southwell, in Nottingham-
shire.

Recorded Wills1530

Original Wills.....1558

Peculiar and Spiritual Jurisdiction of Allerton and
Allertonshire.

Earliest Wills1666

Peculiar Court of Alne and Tollerton.

Earliest Wills1591

Peculiar Court of Howden, Howdenshire, and
Hemingbrough.

Earliest Wills1660

Peculiar Court of Snaith.

Original Wills.....1580

Peculiar Court of Selby.

Original Wills.....1681

Peculiar Court of Husthwaite.

Original Wills.....1660

Court of the Archdeacon of the East Riding of
York.

Original Wills.....1778

Peculiar Court of South Cave.

Earliest Wills1679

Peculiar Court of Bishop Wilton.

Earliest Wills1616

Peculiar Court of Acomb.

Original Wills1709

Manorial Court of Mansfield.

Earliest Wills1640

XXIV. DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

Consistory Court.

Original Wills1610

Manorial Court of Ravenstonedale.

Earliest Wills1690

Manorial Court of Temple Sowerby.

Earliest Wills1580

XXV. DIOCESE OF CHESTER.

Consistory Court of the Chancellor at Chester.

Earliest Wills1521

Rural Dean's Court at Chester.

Earliest Wills1602

Commissaries' Court at Richmond and Lancaster.

Earliest Wills1500

Peculiar of Middleham.

Earliest Wills1742

Manor of Halton.

Earliest Wills1622

Peculiar of Masham.

Earliest Wills1503

Peculiar of Arkingarthdale and New Forest.

Earliest Wills****

Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction of Hawarden.

Earliest Wills1558

XXVI. DIOCESE OF DURHAM.

Consistory Court.

Original Wills1526

Episcopal Registers in the custody of the Court of
Chancery.

Recorded Wills1310

Episcopal Registers in the custody of the Dean
and Chapter.

Recorded Wills1345

XX.

The Yelverton Manuscripts in the possession of Lord Calthorpe.—Several volumes of this collection have been examined by Sir Francis Palgrave. Eight of these contain transcripts of the Rolls of Parliament from the 8th Edward II. to the end of the reign of Henry VII. It appears that “they were intended for the use of Judge Yelverton, and they are written very fairly and with great care. As they were made at a period when the original Rolls were more perfect than they are at present, and as they are earlier in date than any other known transcripts, it may be expected that considerable advantage will be derived from the collation of them.” In another volume “are contained reports in English of Parliamentary Proceedings in the reigns of Henry IV., V., VI. They are concise, but curious, and though agreeing in the main with the Rolls, they also contain matter which must have been derived from other sources. The address of the Speaker 2d Henry VI. for instance, of which no traces are found elsewhere, the Rolls merely noticing his presentation.—*Rot. Par.* vol. iv. p. 19.” Sir Francis Palgrave states he believes the Collection may contain transcripts of other Records, historical treatises, &c. not to be found elsewhere, and he considers it very desirable to have a full account of the contents of the different MSS.: an account which, it is understood, Lord Calthorpe is quite willing to allow the Board to take.

XXI.

State Papers at Hatfield House.—This collection has been recently classed and catalogued by Mr. C. J. Stewart. It contains no less than 13,000 letters from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth. See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1831, pages 3—6, and September, 1831, pages 209—214. It has been intimated to the Secretary that upon a proper application being made, Lord Salisbury will not object to a copy of Mr. Stewart's Catalogue being made for the Library of the Commissioners.

XXII.

Compendium Recordorum Regiorum in Archivis Divi Regis Jacobi, &c. repositorum, in ordinem digestorum per Arthurum Agarde, 1610.—In the Introduction to the Calendars of the Ancient Charters, &c. at the Tower, published by Sir Joseph Ayloffe (page xxix), it is stated, that Queen Elizabeth “directed Mr. Agarde, one of the two deputies to Sir Nicolas Throgmorton, then Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to sort and digest not only the Records deposited in the four

Treasuries there, but also all the original Leagues and Treaties of Peace, Truce, Alliance, and Marriage, between England and Foreign Nations, and to make Calendars of them. The Queen did not live long enough to see this great work finished, but in the succeeding reign Mr. Agarde completed it in such a manner as plainly indicated his great accuracy and knowledge of Records, and that the Queen had not been mistaken in the person she chose for that service."—It has been long known, that Powell, having got possession of Agarde's papers, published them under the title of "*A Repertorie of Recordes remaining in the Four Treasuries at Westminster, &c.*"—(See *Cooper on the Public Records*, Vol. II. p. 92.*)—of which it is said, that "although a very brief work, it contains a vast fund of information, and bears every mark of good judgment and unimpeachable accuracy; and Rymer must have been considerably indebted to it." But until the Hatfield MSS. were examined by Mr. Stewart, it was not known that the "official copy" of Agarde's Work was in existence: for such the above-mentioned "*Compendium*" appears to be. It is a folio volume, with a Dedication to the first Earl of Salisbury. It appears from the Preface, that Agarde commenced this important undertaking under the directions of Lord Burleigh, in 1570, and that it had occupied from that time to 1610, about forty years. He describes his mode of proceeding, his obligations to Sir R. Cotton, and immediately preceding the body of the work, are "*Observations to preserve the Records, the Inconvenience of taking them out of the Treasury,*" &c. It is obviously important that it should be ascertained how far Agarde's "*Compendium*" differs from Powell's "*Repertorie*:" as, if the Manuscript contains notices of Records not mentioned in the printed volume, it may possibly furnish the clue to some lost Documents. A step is made towards the discovery of a missing Record, when the period is clearly ascertained at which it existed in any particular Repository.

XXIII.

The Manuscripts of Holkham.—A Catalogue of these most valuable MSS. has been framed by Sir Frederick Madden, and the Lord Chancellor some time since informed the Secretary that he believed Mr. Coke would permit the Commissioners to have a transcript made of it.

* Powell, in his Address to the Reader, remarks, "it may be objected unto me that the collection of these things is not all made up and digested into this fabrique of mine owne materials and structure, and I doe ingenuously confesse it. Seeing the Four Treasuries were collected by Mr. Agard, his private Notes, a man very industrious and fancifull in that kind, and one who had continual recourse unto the most, and custody of many of the rest of the same."

XXIV.

Survey of the Principal Repositories of the Public Records.—See Notes of Business for the last Board, No. IV.* p. 225.

Report of Sir R. H. Inglis and Mr. Hallam.—[March, 1833.]

WE have the honour to state to the Board, that having,—under a Minute of the Board on the 26th November last, passed in pursuance of a Resolution which was moved by the Master of the Rolls for the purpose of procuring information relative to the state and capacity of the existing Repositories of the Public Records,—undertaken, as requested, the duty of accompanying any architect who might be appointed by His Majesty's Government to make the survey and examination suggested by the said resolution, we proceeded, at the earliest moment after the receipt, in January last, of the Reply from His Majesty's Government, consenting to name an architect for such purpose, to put ourselves in communication with Sir C. B. Stephenson at the Office of Woods, Forests, Land Revenue and Works.

On different days, and accompanied by two different gentlemen from the Office of Woods, &c. we have made the examination required; and, having received the most effective assistance from those gentlemen, are now enabled to state the general result of such examination, and to accompany our Report with the Plans and Calculations¹ which they have furnished.

We proceeded first to the King's Mews. The inspection of that building, and of the Records there deposited, might, on first consideration, appear superfluous, since it has been notified to Parliament that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to remove the whole edifice. But we felt, that, so long as Records were there deposited, the place which received them, and the space which they therein occupied, and which they might require elsewhere, came within the objects of our commission.

The entresol and the chief story of the eastern division of the King's Mews are occupied with Records removed from the temporary wooden building in Westminster Hall.

Those Records consist of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas; and of the equity side of the Court of Exchequer, from the time of Elizabeth downwards, and of the Office of King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer.

Though, under the circumstances of the case, it was less necessary here than elsewhere to examine minutely the condition of Documents which must so soon be removed, we feel pleasure in stating, that the Records of the Court of Common Pleas (represented to weigh 180 tons, as ascertained in their late removal), and the Records of the equity side of the Court of Exchequer, particularly from the Usurpation down to the death of George II., are well preserved, and are easily accessible. They are not, however, secured from fire; and there is no definite provision against damp.

The Records of the Office of King's Remembrancer are in a much less satisfactory state.

We took up from a mass lying loose on the floor in one of the apartments the two first Documents which caught our eyes; one was a *Compotus* of Rad. de Camoys, Constable of Windsor Castle, in the time of Edward II.; the next was "Receipts for Parliamentary Rates for Relief of the British Army, 1644;" another was a *Compotus prioratus S. Katherinæ extra muros Civitatis Lincolnæ*.

There are several bags filled from the mass which had occupied the space between the wooden structure in Westminster Hall and the great wall of that building;

¹ See Appendixes A. and B.

(SURVEY OF THE RECORD OFFICES.)

and these bags contain unsorted Documents, of all classes and dates, from the time of Edward I. to the end of that of George II.

It is stated that the injury observable in many of the Records was owing to circumstances prior to their resting in Westminster Hall.

The terms of our appointment do not require us to suggest to the Board any measures as to the expediency of examining and sorting and preserving the miscellaneous collections in this office; but having by their desire had occasion, however cursorily, to inspect them, we should scarcely do justice to the objects of the Board, if we did not add, that in this department many legal Documents—[we notice, Special Commissions for Examination of Lands, of Ports, Forests, Rivers, Titles—Bounds and Limits]—are in bad condition; many, the existence of which is presumed to be in the Repository, cannot be produced when required; and are only recovered by accident. For instance, a Special Commission in reference to West Harptree (Somerset), which was for five years sought in vain, was last year discovered by accident in the removal of the mass. A Special Commission for Portsmouth Harbour has to this day been sought in vain, though it is known to exist, or rather to have existed in the office; since, of all such as have at any time existed there, a regular Catalogue is kept up.

A Nonæ Roll of Suffolk, 14 Edward III., not printed in the publication of the Nonæ in 18 , was discovered in the removal last year; two, of Northumberland and Warwick, are in the course of publication under the orders of the Board.

The Plans and Calculations, which, by our desire, were furnished by the Office of Works, in reference to the several Repositories which we visited, are appended to this Report. We notice them here, only because the necessity for the removal of the Records now in the King's Mews being obvious and urgent, it may not be unsatisfactory to the Board to perceive, by a comparative view of the cubic contents to be removed in respect to the Common Pleas, and of the cubic capacity of the now vacant Legacy Office to receive the same, that, whether that office be regarded as their permanent repository, or as another stage in their migrations, they can well be transferred to Somerset House:—the presses for the Wills giving 7,955 cubic feet, above half the space required, and the remaining half space being easily found in the remaining 66,000 feet of the office.

The Legacy Office was destined to receive the Stationary Department; but we have some reason to hope, 1st, That His Majesty's Government are not unwilling to listen to a proposal for appropriating it to the Records of the Common Pleas; and 2dly, That the Lord Chief Justice of that court is not indisposed to such an arrangement.

In the eastern wing of Somerset House are already other Repositories of Public Records—the Office of the Pipe, and the Office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

The Records of the Office of the Pipe are in three vaults, ill-lighted and worse ventilated, in fact, inaccessible except with candles.

Immediately on entering we perceived above twelve sacks' full of Records lying on the floor.

The vaults contain the counterparts of Crown Leases, and the Great Roll of the Pipe from 5 Stephen to the present year.

In two offices on a higher floor are the clerks of the establishment. The Great Roll of Stephen, which was here in a course of transcription, is apparently in very fine condition; but the Documents which remain below, even if secured alike from fire and from damp, are less accessible than any of the Records of the kingdom which we have seen;—their immediate parallel in the next vaults (those of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer) having, in the course of the last few years, been newly arranged,

(SURVEY OF THE RECORD OFFICES.)

and their Repository newly fitted up, at an expense, as stated to us, of £16,000; though part of that sum was bestowed upon making some improvements in the vaults of the Pipe Office.

The walls are lined with slate—the racks are removed from the walls—and the vaults are fire proof. The Indices are in the first vault; the Memor^a of the Exchequer in the second. There are in all three double vaults.

Though, generally speaking, the place appeared free from damp, we could not help observing in one spot, by the entrance, some stalactite; but whatever be the fitness of the Repository for its actual purpose, it is not capable of being adapted to the reception of any Records of any other department.

On another day we proceeded to the Tower of London.

The Board are aware that in that fortress there are two edifices connected with Records;—one the Wakefield Tower, adjoining the residence of His Majesty's Keeper of the Records; the other the White, or Cæsar's Tower.

From our examination of the Wakefield Tower, it appeared that its cubical contents would admit the introduction of many more Records than it now holds, if other arrangements, with a more immediate view to an economy of space, were adopted.

The part of the Tower of London, however, to which we wish more immediately to call the attention of the Board, is the White Tower.

The cubic contents of the existing space therein appropriated to the purposes of Records is 156,873 feet; the actual racks and the Documents now in boxes, if extended upon racks, would not occupy 45,000 feet.

Here, then, there is a large space applicable to the safe custody of the Records of the kingdom now existing, and removeable from other Repositories in London; and applicable also, for a considerable length of time, to the periodical increase thereof. This object, indeed, requires more than mere internal arrangement in the present portion of the White Tower allotted by His Majesty to his Records. On the same floor with the Chapel is a vast room, looking northwards, now appropriated as a store room for muskets. This room, if liberated for the purposes of the Records, would, with the other space already obtained, and to be obtained in the Chapel and the Council Room, receive all the Records now in London, and would provide for a periodical, say a decennial, removal of those which might successively accumulate in other Repositories more directly and locally connected with the Courts.

If it be not fitting to restore St. John's Chapel to its original purposes, to which it has ceased to be applied since the Reformation, it is certainly expedient to make it as available as possible for its actual destination. With a view to this object, a new floor might be thrown half way up the building, and double presses erected thereon.

Again, in the Council Chamber a double row of presses might be placed down the room, N. and S., at right angles to the existing presses.

The later Enrollments of Chancery are kept in the Enrollment Office, and are at certain intervals transmitted to the White Tower. Last year nearly 3,000 bundles of Chancery Rolls, from 1714 to 1758, were there delivered. They occupy three presses, and there are vacant three other presses, providing for the reception of a similar number. Thus, without any new presses, it may be conceived that, so far as the Proceedings in Chancery are concerned, the White Tower will, for some time to come, continue a fit receptacle.

We may here add, that around the walls we noticed various boxes, in number from 3 to 400, containing Admiralty Papers up to 1803; and, on the stair-case, sundry other boxes of Invoices, Ship Letters, &c. It is an inconvenience, of which His Majesty's Government ought not to be kept in ignorance, that any Documents once

(SURVEY OF THE RECORD OFFICES.)

delivered by them to the custody of His Majesty's Keeper of the Records in the Tower are there under his oath permanently fixed, according to his statement to us; and therefore, however unimportant, legally or historically, may be the papers in question, they are now, and for ever, occupying space which can ill be spared, and which would be valuable for the more regular Instruments of the country; the only motive of their transmission to the Tower being, it is presumed, not a desire for their especial safe custody in all time to come, but only a wish to relieve some other building from the burthen.

The next, in the series of Repositories which we visited, was the Rolls Chapel.

It was fitted up in 1812 by the late Sir Thomas Plumer, when Master, and exhibits a most remarkable specimen of the extremest economy of space, the very seats of the Chapel being in fact cases for Records; and access to the Records, in the upper part of the Chapel, being by a gallery so narrow, that the ladder, necessary to mount higher, can hardly be placed in safety.

On the ground floor are the Patent Rolls, in a spot so dark, that no one can see to read any one there; and a candle is properly not allowed. They can be removed, therefore, only by guess matured into habit. On the ground floor are also some of the early Close Rolls.

In the gallery, and in the room above, are the other Close Rolls.

In the room above are also the Parliament Rolls, and the Decrees of the Court from the beginning of the reign of George III. There is some space, but there would be danger in further loading the floor.

In a narrow passage round this room are Inquisitions post mortem, scarcely accessible: some are repairing and binding. There are here also Confirmation Rolls.

The Calendars are perfect as to Names of Persons, but they do not contain the Names of Places.

In the Rolls House itself are now the Records of the Court of King's Bench, removed from a room adjoining Westminster Hall built for the purpose by Sir Christopher Wren, but in which the Rolls Court now sits during term.

The first floor contains these Records. For one year and a half they are kept at Westminster in the Treasury of the Court; for ten years afterwards in the Inner Treasury; and are then removed to the regular Repository. Thus every Hilary Term, for instance, the Rolls of Trinity Term eleven and a half years before are sent; the number is about sixteen per annum, say twenty per annum, which would require 100 cubic feet per annum. This calculation however, as stated to us from the Board of Works, does not include space for tables and general access. The actual space occupied by sixteen Rolls, the present number, is eighty cubic feet; and it is suggested, that the space ought, in calculation, to be doubled.

The Rolls from Henry VI. to 3 George IV. are here preserved.

There is under this roof no Index and no Calendar to them; the Index and the Calendars are in the Judgment Office. [Lord Ellenborough]

In estimating the Records for which provision must be made, we took the Return of the Number of Causes tried respectively in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, as made to the House of Commons, and it appeared that the aggregate of the two other Courts was not equal to that of the King's Bench.

The Bagga de Secretis, the keys of which are kept by the Lord Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, and the Custos Brevium, is in a place not fire proof.

In two of the rooms are heaps of unsorted Papers.

Generally speaking, there is space in the Rolls House for the accumulation of Records for at least ten years.

(SURVEY OF THE RECORD OFFICES.)

We afterwards visited the Chapter House, and the Stone Tower, Westminster Hall. The Chapter House contains some of the most important Miscellaneous Documents of the kingdom from Domesday to the end of George II., together with the Fines of the Common Pleas from Richard I. to the same period. There is no space, except 237 cubic feet, in which any additions can be made; even if it be found necessary to continue so beautiful a building for its present purposes.

The Stone Tower and the Vaults, or at least low dark chambers below it, contain Records of the Court of Exchequer.

In the Stone Tower are six rooms, or rather three with galleries, to which galleries there are separate doors from the stair-case. One, No. 3, is nearly empty.

On the Law side of the Exchequer, the Records are kept at No. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

On the Equity and Revenue side they are kept here. At the utmost the annual increase is six Rolls.

There does not appear to be in this Repository any defect of actual space, or of reasonable provision for the future; there being 1,301 cubic feet of racks still unoccupied.

Upon the whole we feel it our duty to submit to the Board our opinion, that the Records of the Court of Chancery are well and conveniently kept, with a reasonable provision for a periodical increase thereof, in the White Tower; but that there is no adequate accommodation for the custody of the actual Records of the Common Law Courts, and still less, any provision for the accumulations that must take place in a course of years.

It appears therefore necessary that some temporary, if not permanent provision, should be made, at least, for that part of the Public Records which are in the King's Mews, and that those in the Pipe Office should be transferred to a situation less exposed to injury.

ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

HENRY HALLAM.

APPENDIX A. to the foregoing Report.

CALCULATIONS.

Abstract of the Cubical Contents of the Depositories for Public Records.

OFFICE OF WOODS, &c. Feb. 16th, 1833.

SITUATIONS.	Cubical contents of Depositories and Rooms connected therewith.	Cubical contents of Presses and Racks containing Records.	Cubical contents of Boxes, &c. containing Records.	Cubical contents of Racks unoccupied.
CHARING CROSS.				
Exchequer	107,531	27,100		
Common Pleas	60,662	16,761		
SOMERSET HOUSE.				
Pipe Office	29,920	5,139		
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's	29,186	5,937		
Legacy Duty Office	75,397	9,500		
TOWER OF LONDON.				
Octagonal Tower	27,548	3,531	46	
White Tower	156,873	35,941	3,089	5,346
	487,117	103,909	3,135	5,346

N.B. If the Records now inclosed in Boxes are arranged in Presses, they will require about three times the space they now occupy.

OFFICE OF WOODS, &c.
27th Feb. 1833.

SIR,

I beg leave to inclose you the Measurement of the Cases for Records taken by your directions in addition to those lately forwarded to you, and at the same time to state, that, on consideration, I am of opinion that the calculation of 100 cubical feet to receive the Records from the Court of King's Bench for one year, will not be sufficient to allow proper access to them.

The actual Measurement of the Space occupied by the quantity stated to be the average return for a year, was 80 cubical feet, and I think double that space will be no more than enough to allow proper access between the Racks or Presses; and, in addition, there must be vacant space for Tables, &c. for inspection, either in separate Rooms, or in different parts of any large Depository.

Offices will also be necessary for the Record Keepers.

Offering this to your consideration,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, BART. M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

HENRY HAKE SEWARD.

Abstract of the Cubical Contents of the following Depositories for Public Records.

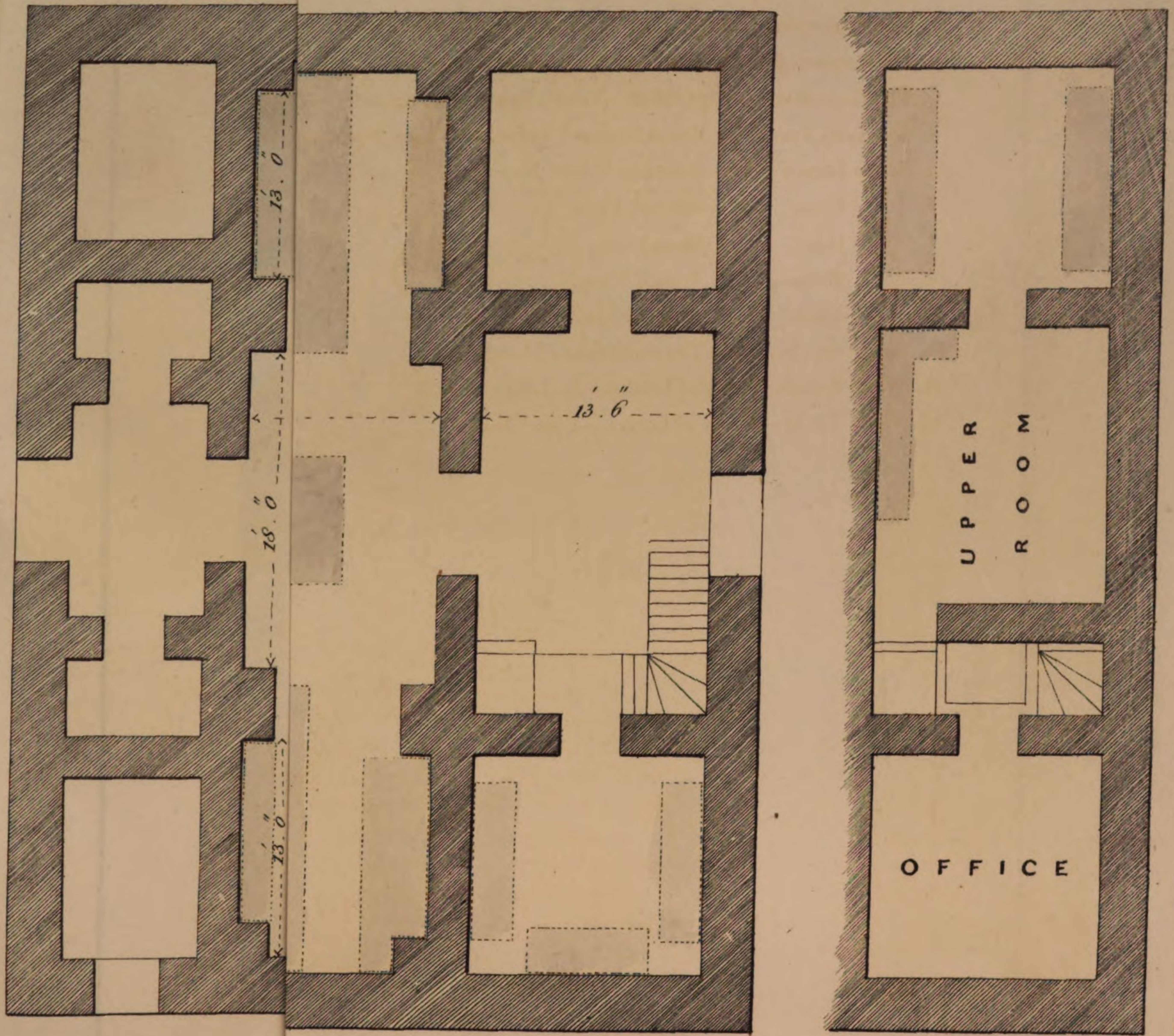
OFFICE OF WOODS, &c. 27th Feb. 1833.

SITUATIONS.	Cubical contents of Presses and Racks containing Records.	Cubical contents of Racks unoccupied.
ROLLS CHAPEL AND HOUSE IN CHANCERY LANE.		
Chapel and Room over it in the roof	10,465	
In the House, King's Bench	9,622	
CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER . .	29,063	237
STONE TOWER and WESTMINSTER HALL.		
Exchequer	4,270	1,301
	53,420	1,538

APPENDIX B. *to the foregoing Report.*

PLANS.

1. The Exchequer Records—Charing Cross, Ground Floor.
2. The Common Pleas Records—Charing Cross, Upper Floor.
3. The Records of the Pipe Office—Vaults, Somerset House.
4. The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Records—Vaults, Somerset House.
5. Stamp Legacy Office—Somerset House, Basement.
6. Ditto, Ground Floor.
7. Ditto, First Floor.
8. Ditto, Second Floor.
9. Ditto, Upper Floor.
10. Octagon or Wakefield Tower—Tower of London.
11. White Tower—Tower of London—St. John's Chapel.
12. White Tower—Tower of London—Upper Floor.



Cubical Contents of Buil

Cubical Contents of Cases, 27,100 Feet.

Office of Woods &c.

Feb^r. 1833.

1914

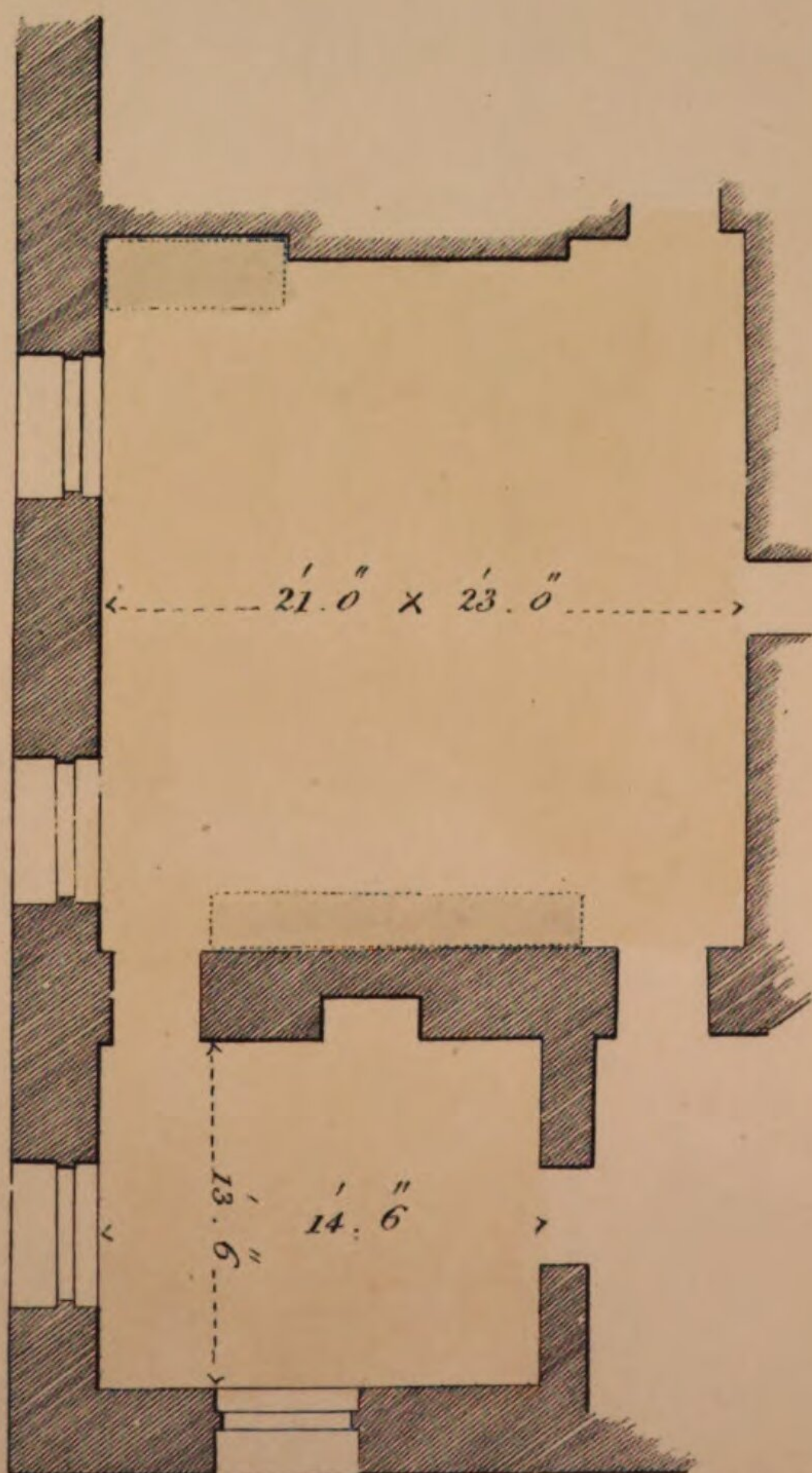
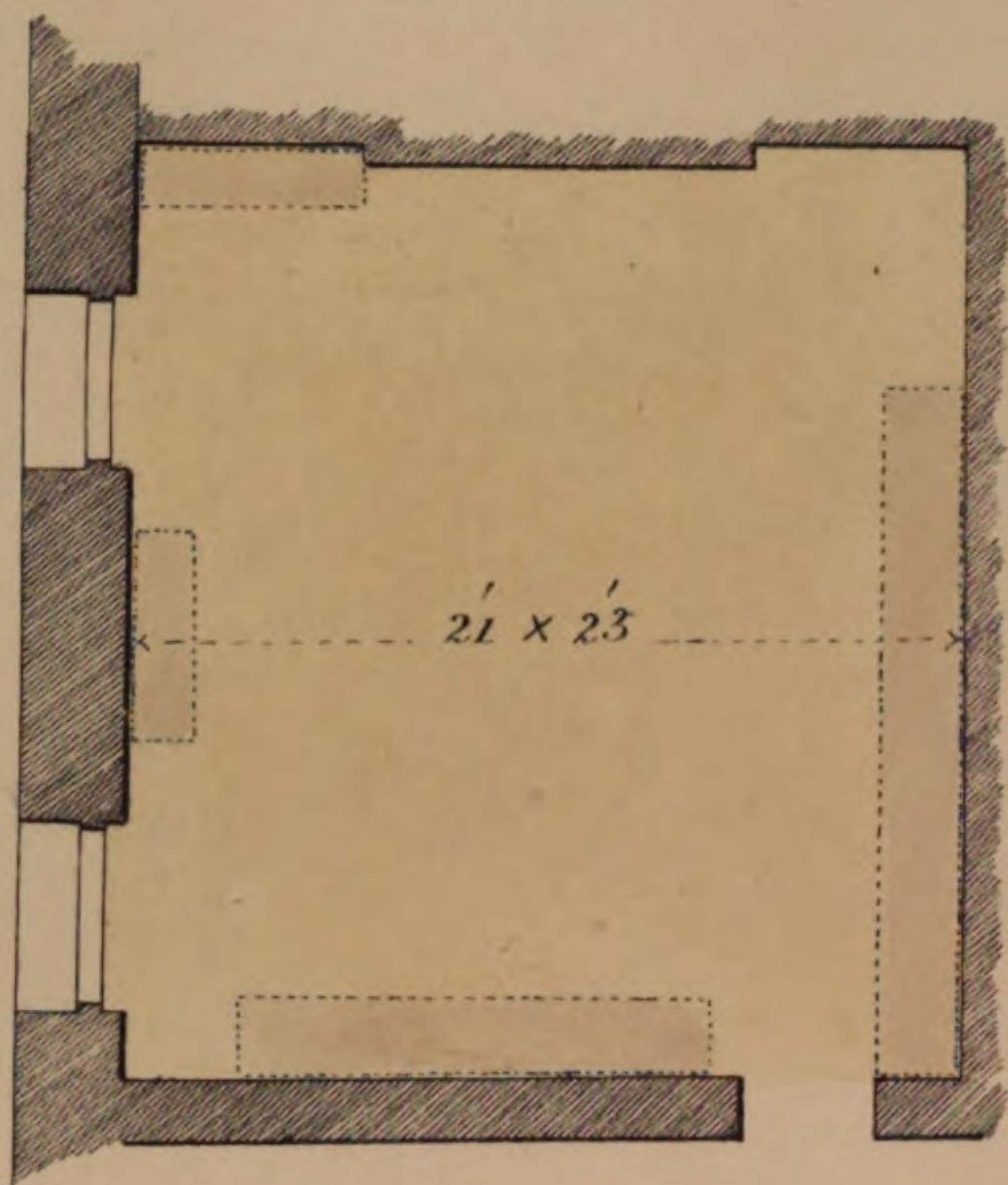
OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM THE CHIEF

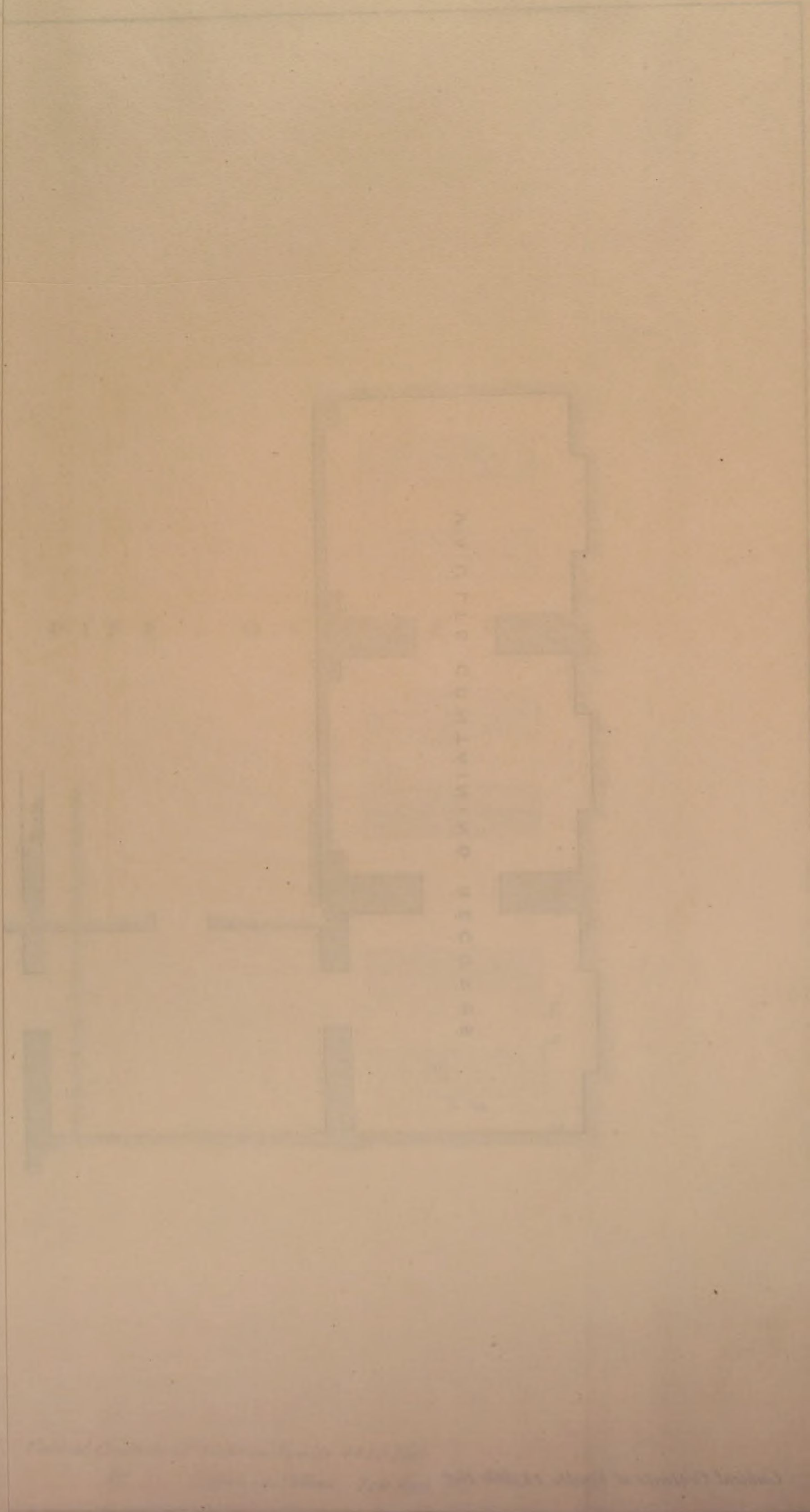
OF THE BUREAU



Cubical Contents of Va

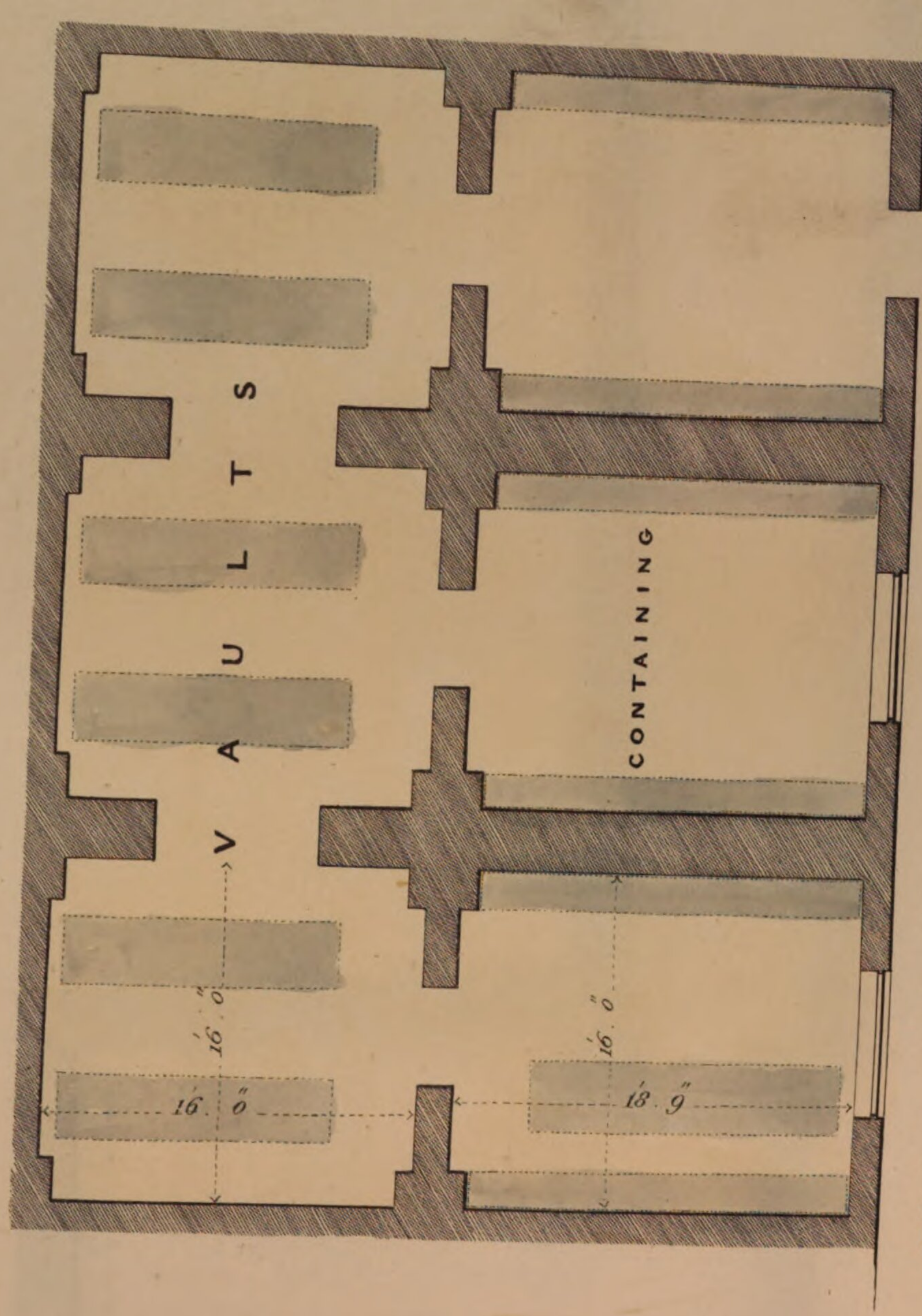
Cubical Contents of Offices 14,560 Feet.

Office of Woods &c. Feb^y 1833.



WATER CONTAINING RECORD

Water Containing Record



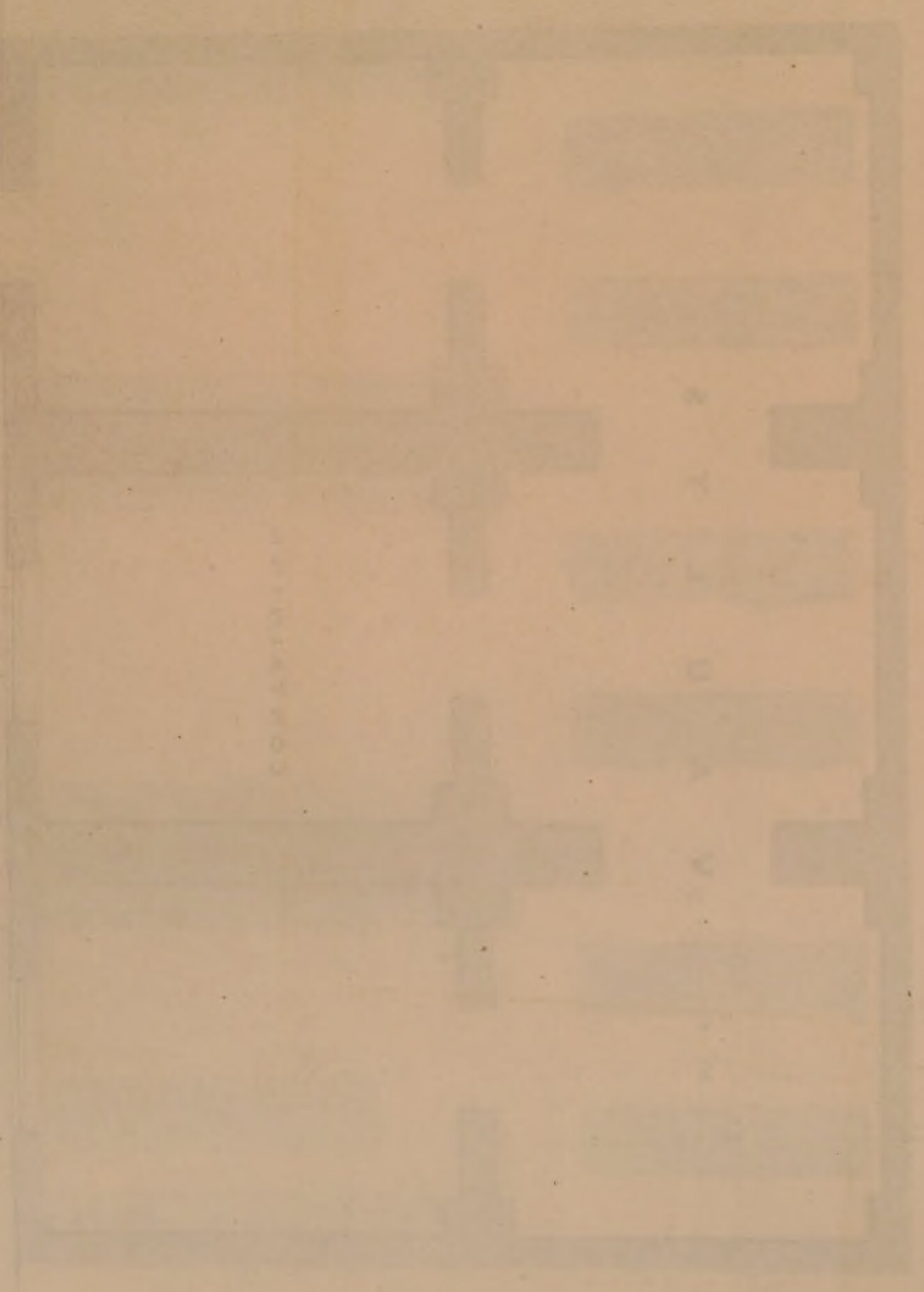
THE LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCERS
RECORDS.

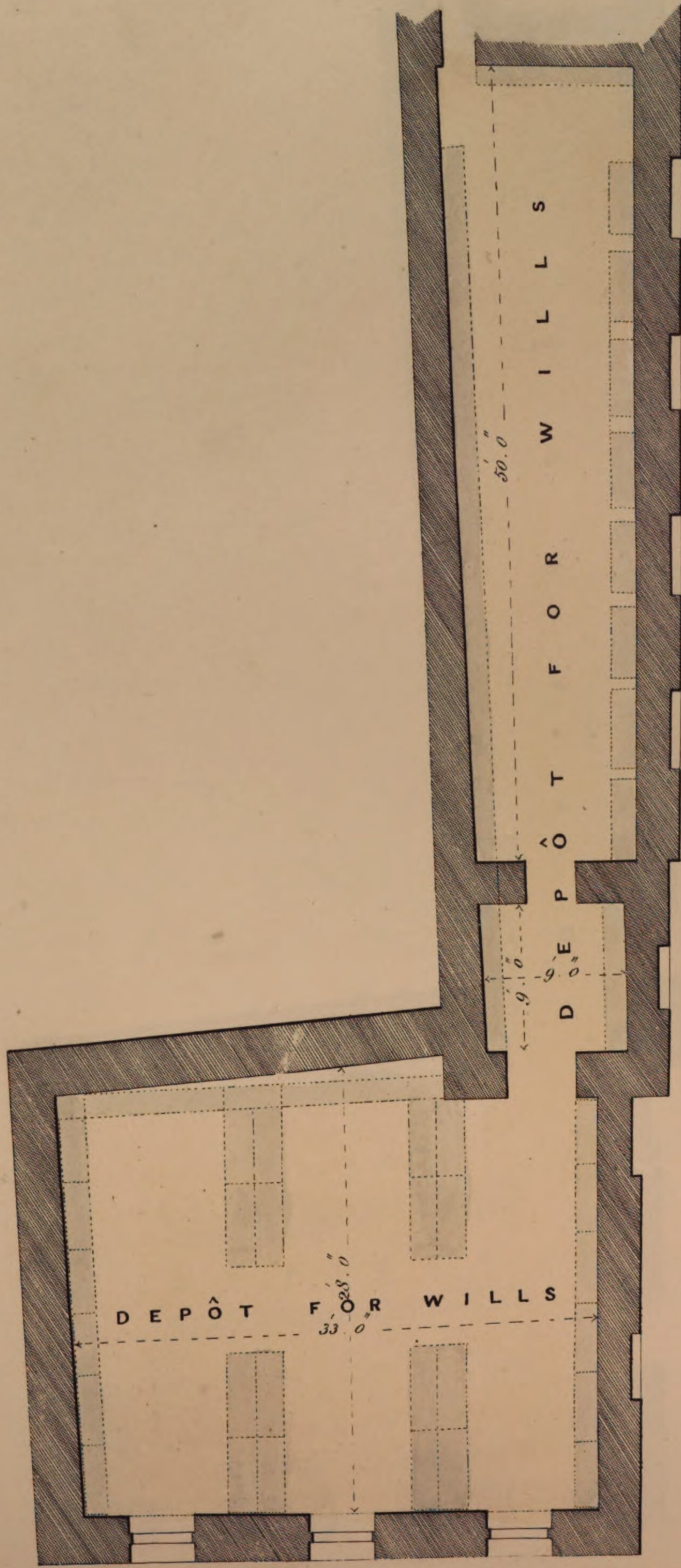
Cubical Contents of Vaults 20, 576 Feet.
D° . . . D° . . . Cases . . . 5, 607 Feet.

The Offices occupy the Mezzanine Floor over the Pipe
Offices: - Cubical Contents . . . 8610 Feet.
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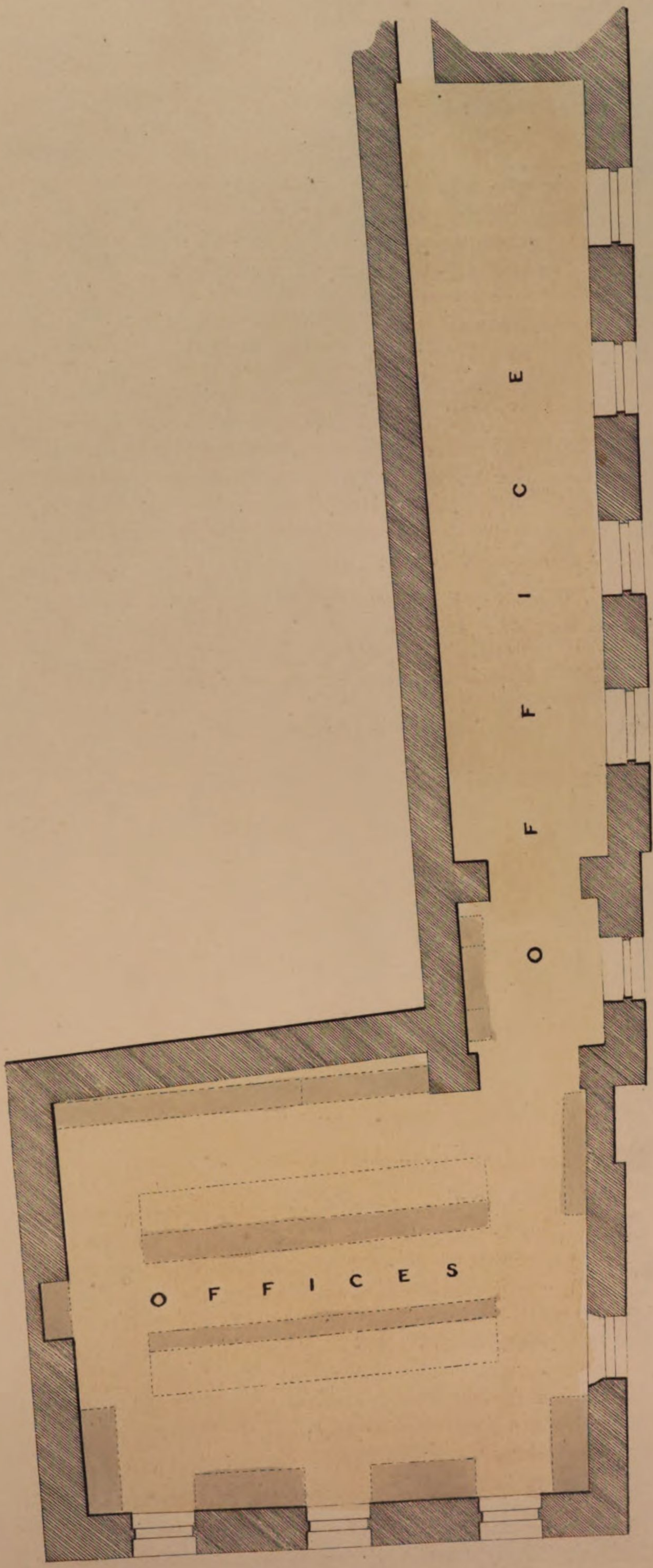
STAMP LEGACY OFFICE .
BASEMENT .

Total Cubical Contents of Cases 7955 Feet.

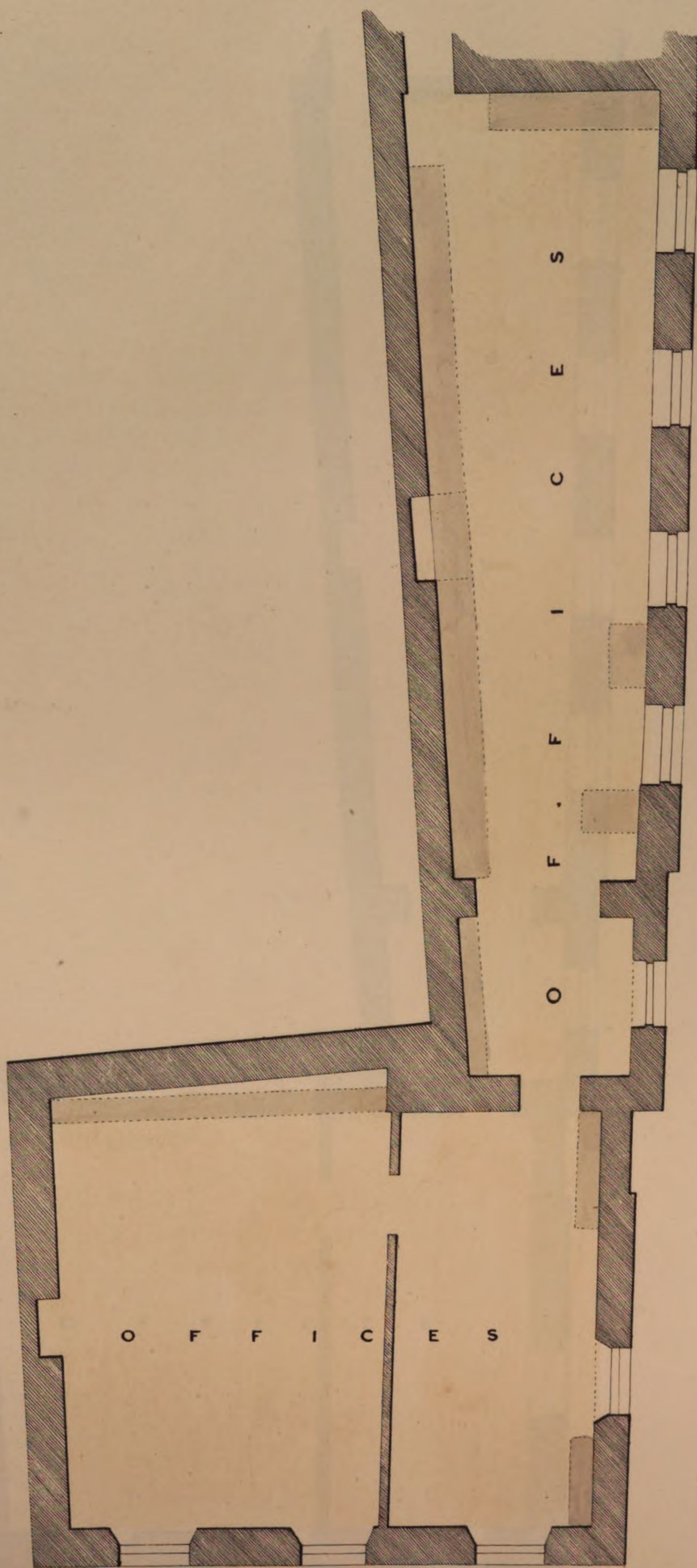
Cubical Contents of the several Stories 79, 379 Feet.

ВЪВЕДЕНІЕ
КЪ
ЗАВѢДѢНІЮ ГЕОДѢЗИЧЕСКОМУ

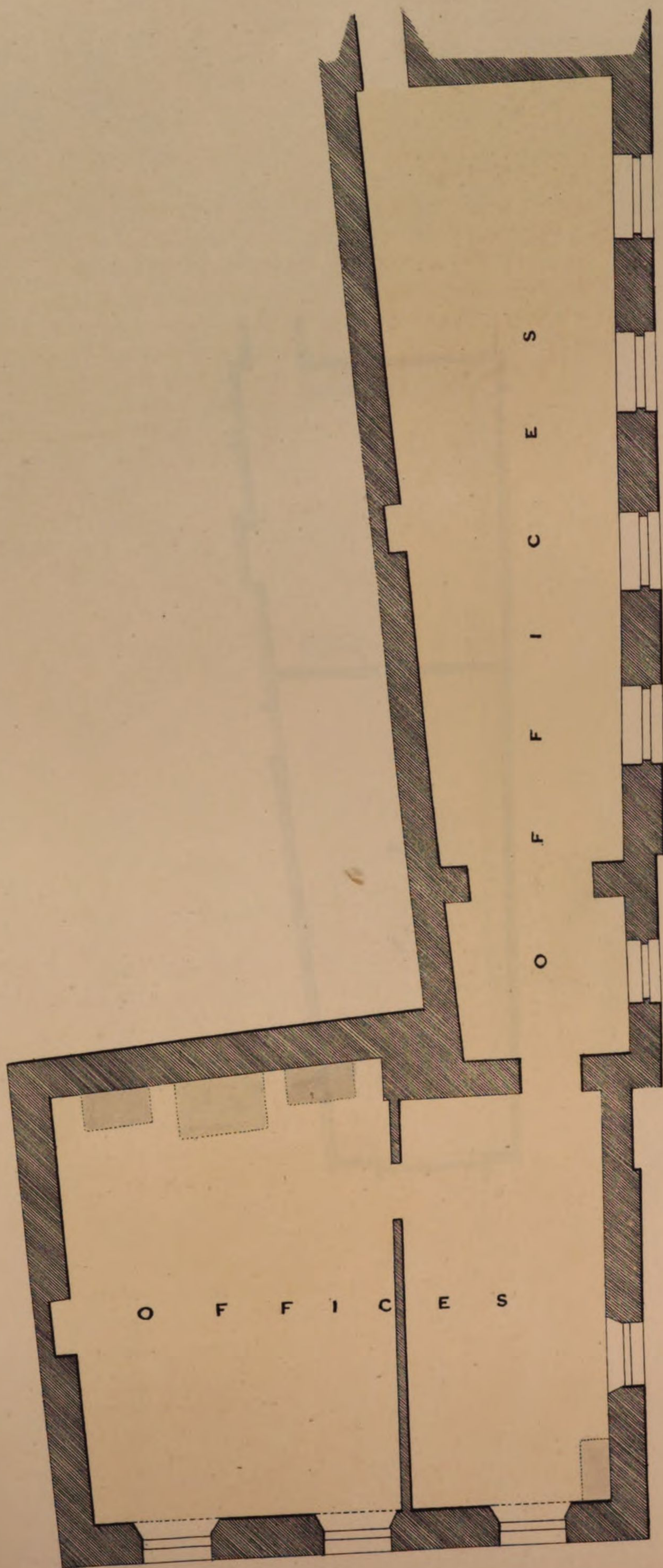




STAMP LEGACY OFFICE
GROUND FLOOR.



STAMP LEGACY OFFICE
FIRST FLOOR.



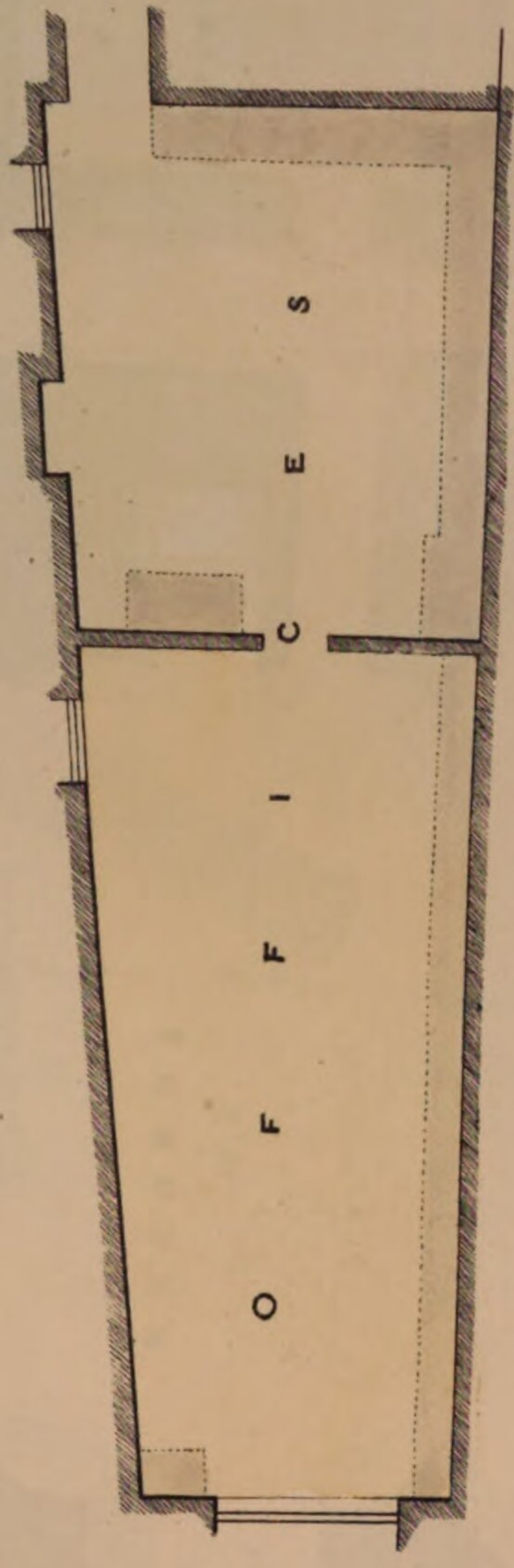
S T A M P L E G A C Y O F F I C E

S E C O N D F L O O R .

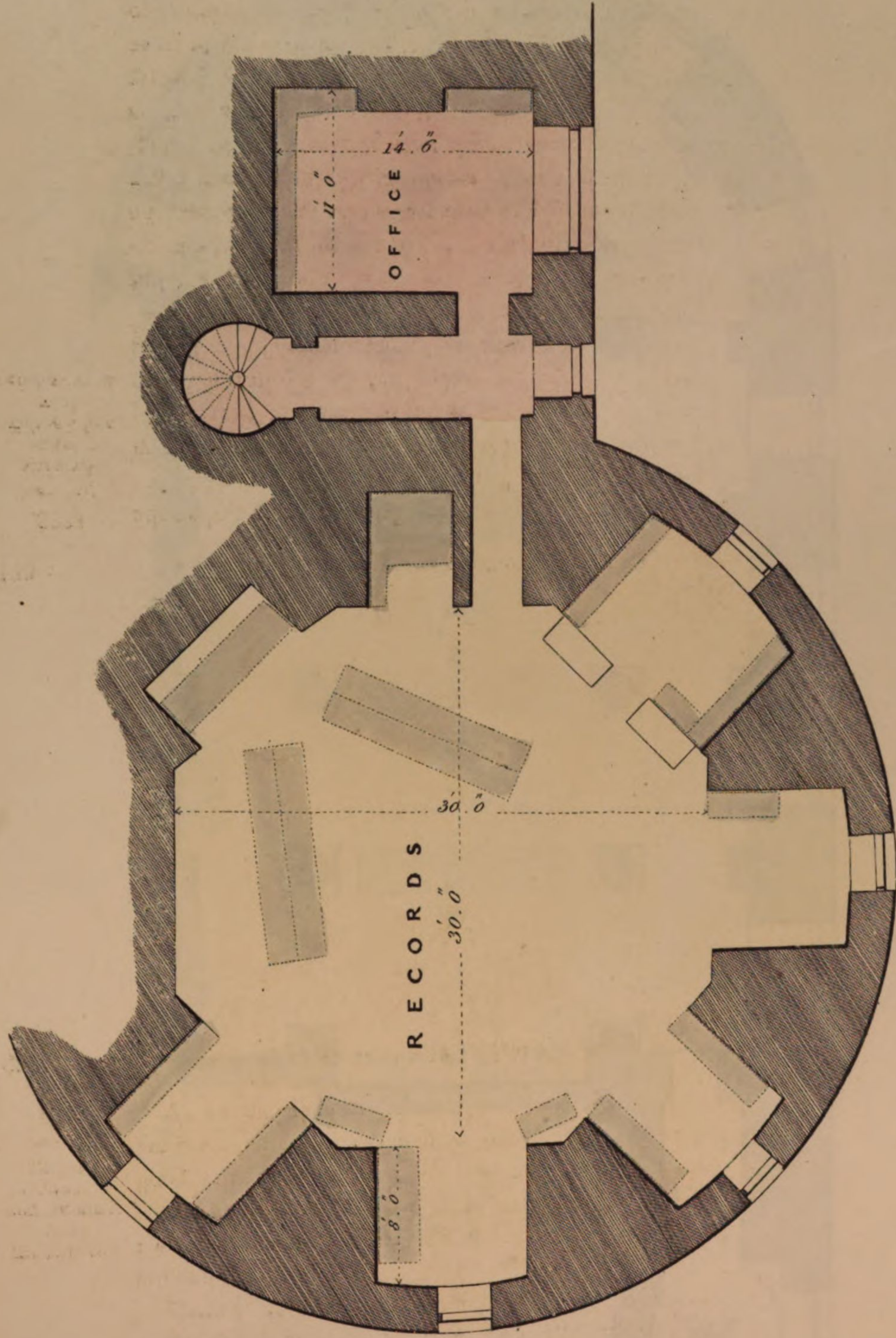
SECOND 1000

PLATE GEOGRAPHICAL





S T A M P L E G A C Y O F F I C E
U P P E R F L O O R .



OCTAGON OR WAKEFIELD TOWER :

PART OF THE TOWER OF LONDON .

Cubical Contents of Presses in Offices 1452 Feet.

Cubical Contents of Offices 6668 Feet.

*The part tinted Red contains
four Stories of Offices.*

Cubical Contents of Boxes holding Records 46 Feet.

Office of Woods &c. - Feb'y 1833.

Cubical Contents of Cases in Tower 2079 Feet.

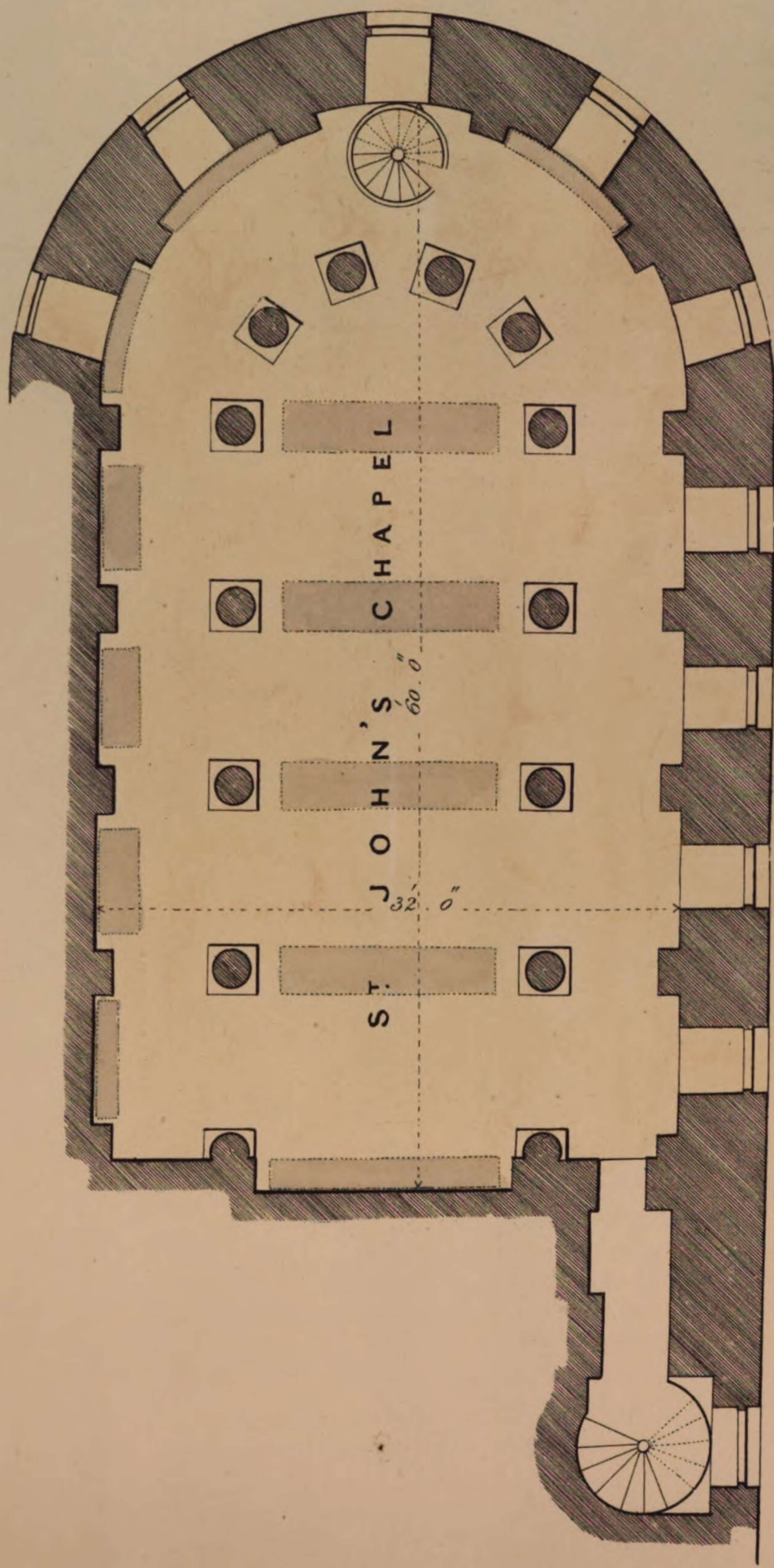
Cubical Contents of Tower 20880 Feet.

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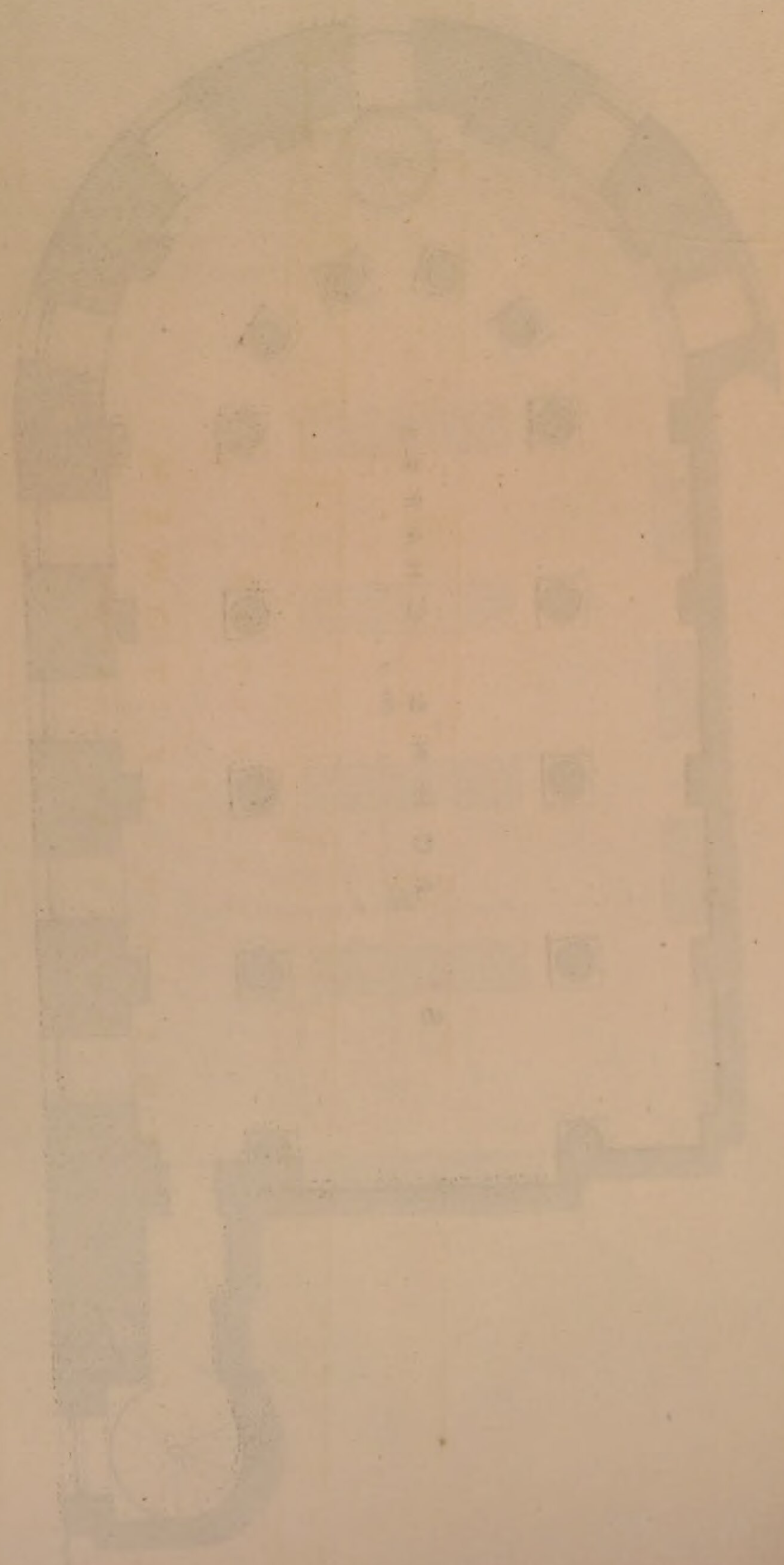
WHITE TOWER
IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Cubical Contents of Chapel, 24,800 Feet.

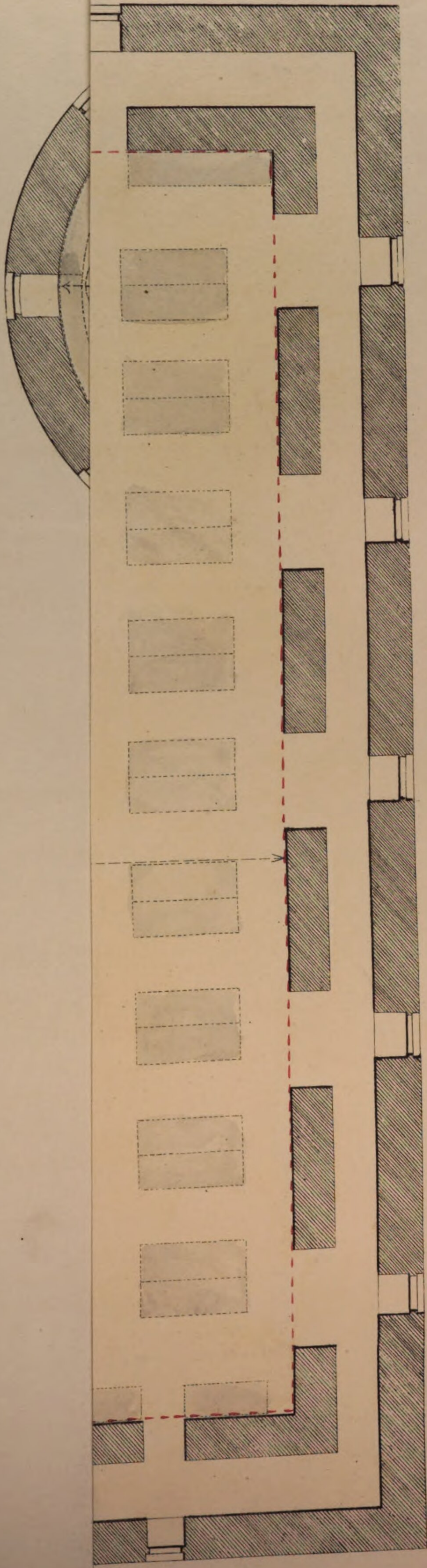
Cubical Contents of Cases 2310 Feet.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF



OF THE



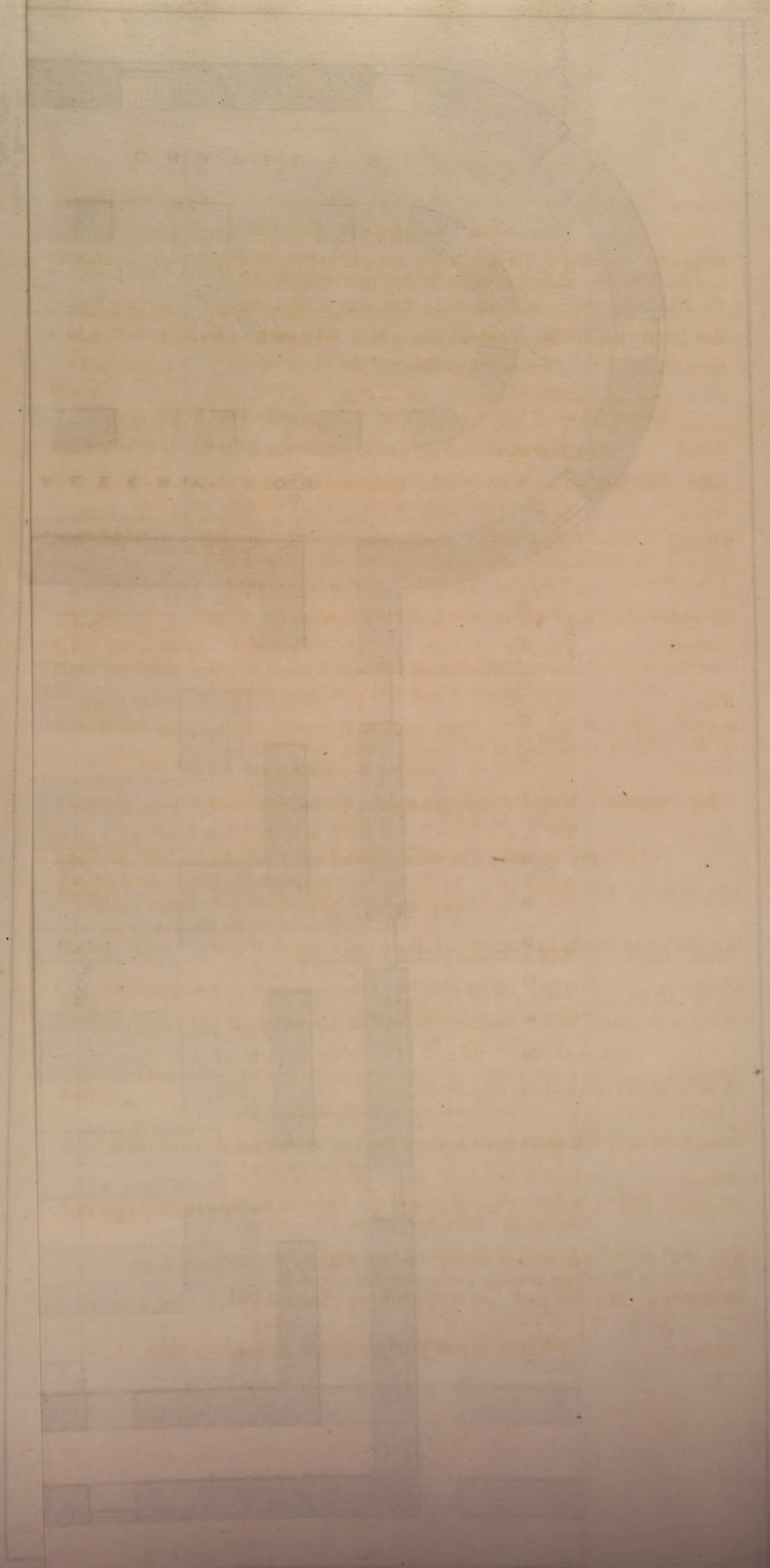
U P P E R F L O O R
O F
T H E W H I T E T O W E R
T O W E R O F L O N D O N

*Cubical contents of this Floor 110,900 Feet.
Do Cases, 22,130 Feet.*

*Cubical contents of Room over space enclosed
with dotted red line 44,790 Feet.
Cubical contents of Cases 11324 Feet.*

*Cubical contents of Round Turret 1183 Feet.
Do Presses 177 do.
Do Cases 3089 do.*

*Office of Woods &c.
Feb'y 1833.*



C. H. Y. S. S.

V. E. C. H. A. N. O. R. A. N. D. S. O. N. S.

XXV.

The Memoranda Rolls in the King's Remembrancer's Office.—See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 331—333, and p. 336, *note*. The earliest Roll in this Repository is that of the 3d Henry III. The ensuing Extracts from it have been made by the Secretary's desire.

- Advent⁹ vicecomit Angl in c^astino clauš Pascñ anno l^cio Regñ Reğ H. tercii.
- Susseř. Matheus fil Herb vič Jacobus Clīcus p eo veñ et tulit de fir^a com vi li.
- Lond. Midelseř. Joñs fil Vital 7 Goce⁹ ponderator vič venerūt 7 tulerūt ut dixerūt.
- Wigorñ. Walđ de Bello Camp vič 7 Henř Luvet subvič p eo veñ 7 tulit ut dič.
- Glouern. Vič hit Resp^tū p br̄ dñi R a c^astino clauš Pascñ in xv dies.
- Villata Wigoñ. Wiłs ppoitus veñ 7 tulit xij li de fir^a ville sue.
- Villata Glořrñ. Huğ Clīcus venit p ea 7 tulit C sol. de fir^a ville sue.
- Norhampř. Falkesius vič. Wiłs de Wande clīcus p eo veñ 7 tulit ut dič x li de suñoničōne Bukiñg 7 Bedef.
- Kent. H. de Burgo vič. Joñs de Bordoñ clīcus p eo veñ 7 ničñ tulit ut dič.
- Salop 7 Staff. Henř de Alditheleie vič. Roš clīcus p eo veñ 7 tulit C sol.
- Lancast^e. Com Cest'e vič. Jordan⁹ fil Roš subvič p eo veñ 7 ničñ tulit.
- Villata de Stafford. Wiłs fil Robus ppoitus veñ 7 dič qđ t^a didit firmā suā vič.
- Devoñ. Roš de Curtenay vič. Rič Clīcus p eo veñ 7 tulit de fir^a vij li x sol ex una pte 7 iij li de fir^a ex alia pte. (hit diē in c^astino Sře T'nitat' 7 Cives Excestrie 7 Canonici Sře T'nitatis Lond exigentes xij li xvi s iij d a Hyvone de Bello Campo 7 pcept 7 vič ut distringat illū venire ad Sc^acm illo die.)
- Esseř. Hurtf. Walđ de Verduñ vič venit 7 tulit ut dič.
- Oxoñ. Bedef. Huğ de Gurnay venit 7 feč atornať suū Odoñ de Westm sup epot vič.
- Heref. in Wallia. Walđ de Lascy vič Hereb Clīcus p eo veñ s3 ničñ tulit 7 dič q 7 inveniēdo p⁹ gciliū Oxñ 7 Burğnses cū eo.
- Villata de Brugğ. Anketigl ville veñ 7 tulit ut dič firmā suā.
- Villata Canteb. Roš Seman ppoitus veñ 7 tulit firmā suā ut dič.
- Vilteš. Com Saresbir vič Nichol clīcus de Saresbuř veñ p eo 7 tulit ut dič.
- Berkeš. Henř de Sc^acrio vič veñ s3 ničñ tulit ut dič.
- Warewic. Leič. Wiłs de Cantilup vič Philipđ de Kinton subvič p eo misit quēdam nūciū 7 dič qđ est in veniendo.
- Linč. W. Com Saresb vič. Joñs Bonet subvič p eo veñ 7 tulit ut dič.
- Norhumbř. Philipđ de Ulcotes vič. Wiłs de St^atoñ subvič Roğ clīcus p eis veñ 7 tulit ut dič.
- Glouřna. Vič hit Resp^tū p br̄ R usq a c^astiñ clauš Pascñ in xv dies.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

HEC SUNT COMMUNIA ATTORNATORUM:

- Notingh. Rog de Mundege pon loco suo Ric Blanchard in loqla q^a hit vsus dñm Reg de tra de Watele 7 de remaneti maffii de Osmānebi 7 de scuī 7 de mīa que exigit^r de hōibz de Brakenebug.
- Hunted. Prior Sñi Neoti fac atornatos suos ctra Teleuar de Hunted Huē de Hattele monach 7 Fulcon le frauceis.
- Hunted. Albis de Thorñ optulit se ctra Burgñses de Hunted iiij die post ocī clauē phasch.
- Hunted. Prior de Sñi Neoti optulit se iiij die ctra telarios Hunted.
- Norhamt. Johis de Nevill clicus atornat^o Rog de Nevill optulit se iiij die ctra Huē Sturmi.
- Hunteduñsīr. Prior de Sñi Neoto ponit loco suo ad luc^and 7 pñnd Hugoñ de Hatteleia monachū 7 Fulconē Franceis vl eoī alūm vsus telarios de Hunteduñ de placito cūuetudinū.
- Norhamt. Ric de T^op^o atornat^o Eustach de Watford vsus H. de Braibroc de placito debiti xv m.
- Heref' in Wallia. Rob de Mortuom affida^r in manu Marsell' qd veniet in c^astino uni^o menē a pasch fctur^o pacē de xl ij m de scuī de Baroñ Castall Ric.
- Kent Memoř. Prior de Levesham ponat^r in magno Rotulo sup cpoī viē de Kent in de debito uni^o palef^r p hñdo bñi de justiciandis picipibz suis ad Claudnd mariscū de Gnewiz.
- Bedeford. Wiffr de Bellocamp pon loco suo Gileb de Hendoñ ad recipiend judiciū suū de sup demanda de Scutaē 7 de auro Regiñ.
- Dies. Dies dat^o 3 dno Falkesio de Breute die dñic^a añ ascenconem.
- Atornat^o. Mauri^o de Gant pon loco suo Simoñ de Hypañ ad respñdnd de oibz demādis que ab eo exigñt^u ad Sc^acriū.
- Hunted. Cant. Huē Malbise pon loco suo Huē de Civentañ ad solvend ad Sc^acriū x m de tmino Pasch.
- Hunted. Abbas de Torney fec attornat suū Rad Taupe ad audiend Judiciū in illū 7 Burgnses de Hunt de loquela que vtit^r in illos.
- Norff. Suff'. Viē hit diē ad compoī redd a festo Sñe T^onitatis in xv dies.
- Noting. Philipp Marc viē Eustachi^o Clicus p eo ven m 7 tulit v ut die 7 hit diē veniēdi a festo Sñe T^onitatis in xv dies.
- Bedefordsīr. Milesent de Stafford pon loco suo ~~Henri Foliet~~ Galfrid de Cherleton de Scutaē Hervei Bagot.
- Eboř. Archiep pon loco suo Mağrm Huē Marescał ad audiēdū judiciū suū sup compoī viē de tra que fuit Johis de Bakinton.
- Norhātes'. Memorand de loqla que 3 in Eustach de Watford 7 Henř de Braibroc de xv m q̄s E. diē. reddidisse Henř. adjudicat est Eustach ut reddat debiī dñi R 7 postea jus illis faciēdū est. Dies dat^o 3 illis in c^astino Sñe T^onitatis.
- Viē hit diē ad compoī suū reddñ in ocī Sñi Johis.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

in dorso.

- Norham. Sussex. Henr de Braibroc poñ loco suo H. Foliot ad audiendū judiciū suū de xv m̄ q̄s recp̄ de Eustachio de Watfort ut ip̄e dic̄.
- Devon'. Wiffrs de Aubemarele poñ loco suo Henrič le Riche clīcm ad audiendū judiciū suū de fine f̄to de tra q̄ nō h̄t totam ut dic̄.
- Essex. Warner^o de Waytonsham poñ loco suo Simoñ Druel ut^m fuerit sumonit^o v̄l nō.
- Bedeford. Bukiḡ. Wiffrs Briwere h̄t diem a festo S̄te Tⁿitatis in iiij sept̄ ad respondndū in dictis mitatibz.
- Cumblānd. Rađ de Wilebi Nichola^o de Nevill Jurđ de Corneburc sūt pleḡ. T. de Muleton ad p̄seqndū vsus R. de Ros & Alanū de Scaldebec.
- Susex. Wal? de Dunstamvill' poñ loco suo Thom̄ de Wichamval ad satisfaciendū p̄ eo de ^{xx}vi li andegavēsiū in c^astino oc̄t S̄te Tⁿitatis.
- Ibid. Dies dat̄ 7 Wiffo de p̄ci in oc̄t S̄te Tⁿitatis ad satisfaciendū de debitis suis.
- Dorsete. Loqndū de Cessilia que fuit ux̄ Joh̄is de Scellinges que fec̄ finē p̄ cc m̄ p̄ h̄nda custodia h̄dis sui. 7 p̄ h̄nda rationabili dote sua. tempe quo Rič de Marisco habuit custodiam Dorsete 7 Sum̄sete 7 poñ loco suo Magr̄m Huḡ Marescall v̄l Nichol ad respond̄ p̄ ea de hiis cc. m̄.
- Honor Wallingf'. Precept̄ 7 Ham̄ Braūd ut capiat in manū dñi R. t̄ram que fuit Wiffr de Edesore qui mortuus est quousq̄ h̄es ej^o fecit dño R. qđ face deb7.
- I? p̄cept̄ 7 eid̄ qđ capiat in manū dñi R. t̄ram que fuit David Pinel ap̄ Wicūbe. s. q̄ntā ptē unius feod̄ milit̄ don^c h̄es ej^o fecit dño R. qđ face deb7.
- Berkeš. Hoīes de Bray 7 de Kocham fecunt securitatē p̄ Roḡ de Sobehangre 7 Eliam de Bramble. Roš fabrū. Wiffr̄m de Loc de seq̄ndo vsus Joh̄m fil Huḡ de xl 7 xvi s. iiij d. de taillaḡ anni xvi 7 mandat 7 Joh̄i fil Huḡ 7 Roḡ clico suo ut respondeat de h' debito t̄cio die a nat̄ S̄ti Joh̄is.
- Norhamt̄. Dies dat^o Henr de Braibroc 7 Eustach̄ de Watford in oc̄t S̄ti Joh̄is.
- Sussex. P̄cept̄ est vič qđ distringat Joh̄ni de Cornerthe qđ reddat Roš de Almaine qđ aref^o 7 d̄ elemosin̄ R.
- Warewič. Dies dat^o 7 Wiffo de Curlui' vsus Milisent de Stafford de placito scutaḡ in c^astino S̄ti Joh̄is Bapptis̄.
- Dorset. Regiñ de Meleburñ señ Abbis de Glastingeb̄ aff. fa. pa. de xv m̄ de scuť Wallie 7 de C sol p̄ i palef^o p̄ moīndino faciēdo.
- Bř Sum̄set. Dorsete. Mandať est vič qđ distringat milites qui tenēt feoda que fuerūt Wiffr Martel qđ sint sup̄ opotū suū pximū ad Sc^acariū ad satisfaciendū de reraḡ scutaḡ pict' s. de Cxvii sol vi d̄.
- Sussex bř h̄t. Huḡ Esturmi recōgnōv̄ se debere x m̄ p̄ ii palef^o quos pleggiaḡ p̄ eo Roḡ de Nevill 7 Nichol de Thokevill h̄t Bř.
- Norhamt̄. Henr fil Coñ D'd affidaḡ h^c qđ satisfaciet de debito Coñ D'd in c^astino S̄ti Joh̄is. Idem aff^o Giltb de Nouers señ coñ s. de ccc 7 xxvi li. 7 vii s̄.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Bedeford. Mandat̃ ȝ vič q sūmon Eidoñ de Bello Campo ut sit ad Sc^acriū in c^astino S^ti Johis. ostnsur^o q̃r nō solvit xii li. xvi š. iiij đ. P^ori S^te T^onitatis Lond.
- Warewič. Mandat̃ ȝ vič qđ distngat milt de honore Hervei Baggod qđ solvānt ad Sc^acriū vi scutağ in oc^t Na^t S^ti Johis de tēpibz pscⁱptis in littis dñi R̃ 7 ipe vič ostendet q̃r nō distinx' p̃dtos mil sič añ ei fuit mandat' 7 qđ hāt ad Sc^acriū istud b^r 7 alia Brevia.
- Essex. Dies dat̃ est Roš Maūcel a festo S^te T^onitatis in xv dies in c^astino ut sit ad Sc^acriū cū scriptis 7 tallis 7 visoribz expensar̃ suar̃ sufficient^r inst^uctus ad reddndū cpo^t suū de di^m anno añ Werrā p Mathio fr̃e suo 7 h afidaṽ.
- Linč. Idem dies dat^o ȝ militibz de comitatū Linč ad respond̃ de scutağ feod̃ Hervei Baggod.
- Excestr^o. Ernisi^o civis Exoñ 7 Roš Cleric^o Exoñ aff^o in manu ma^r qđ nō recedūt pⁱusq^a satisfecint Canonicⁱ S^te T^onitatis Lond de xii li. xvi sol. iiij đ.
- Suff. Dies dat^o est hōibz de Dunewiz q^a p^orē de Eye a festo S^ti Johis in xv dies qđ nⁱ inⁱm inⁱ ipos amicabili^r convenit die illo respoñ dce P^oride x li. p Edwardū fil Rič 7 Si^m fil Amicii.
- Linč. Roš de Bessewill señ Roš de Mortuo Mari aff. fa. pa. de xi m̃ p dno suo in oc^t S^ti Johis.
- Ibid b^r. Mandat̃ ȝ vič qđ nō distngat Willm de Mortem̃ de debitis que exigūt^r p Sc^acr̃m.
- Middelsex. Roš clīcus de Eynefeld af. qđ solvet di^m ma^r in festo S^ti Michis.
- Essex. Mandat̃ est vič q nō distngat Jo^m de Cornerthe qđ reddat Roš de Alemaigne qđ ei areto est de tēpe q^o fuit vič de elemosina R̃.
- Ibid. Johis de Walfleet deš solve ij di^m m̃. p injusta detēcione a fest̃ S^ti Johis in xv dies.
- Norham̃. Roš de Pinkeni af. h^c qđ fa. pa. de xvi li. xv š. iiij đ. a festo S^ti Johis in xv dies.

MEMB. 2.

Comunia post octab̃ S^te T^onitatis.

- Devoñ. Roš de Bulkeworth dič qđ vič ce^p ab eo i Tonellū vini de p^tio ij m̃ 7 di^m p viij li. q^as exiğ ab eo de fir^a de Sabare de quibz c^sdatū est qđ W. de Thorintoñ respondeš 7 qđ vič restituat eid̃ Roš qđ oc^cōne illa ab eo ce^p 7 idem Roš poñ lō suo R̃ de Elmham 7 ccessit ei medietatē de h̃ qđ vič ei in restituere tenet^r p s^c qđ idem Rič p seq^atur loquelam vsus vič sup cpo^t suū.
- Essex. Dies dat^o est com̃ Roš de Ver in c^astino S^ti Johis ad respondend̃ de debitis suis.
- Ibid. Idem dies dat^o est Wal^o de Boecing̃ ad respondū de hiis que exigūt^r ab eo 7 h̃ af. in ma. ma^r.
- Dorsete. Roğ la Grue aff. h^c qđ erit sup cpo^t vič ad respōndū de di^m m̃. p Bakuns h^t. b^r.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Essex. Thom de Lungeviſt deſ diſm m p defalta foreſte ſolvet in ocť Sťi Joſis.
- Ebor. Joſis Aveigles Bailivus Rič de pci af. qđ faciet pacē ſup āř vič s in ocť Sťi Joſis de debitis dñi ſui.
- Bř Justič. H. de Burğ Justič Tha'ur 7 Baronibz Sc^acrii ſalť. Sciatis qđ coſm Glouceſt fuit p pcept dñi Reğ apud Glouceſt corā dno Legato 7 Noſ 7 aliis magnatibz de conſilio dñi Reğ in octab Sťe Trinitatis uñ corā noſ ad diē illū compere nō potuit. Et iđo mandamus voſ quod demandas q^as ab eo exigitis in reſpectū ponatis uſq in xv dies poſt feſť Sťi Joſis.
- Esseſ. Wiſſs de Eſſeburñ Senecaſt Abbis de Sťo Albañ aff. h^c qđ faciet pacē de debitis dñi ſui.
- Bř vič Suff^o 7 Norf^o. Mandať eſt vič Norf^o 7 Suff^o qđ ſūmoñ Joſim fil Roſ fil Roğ qđ ſit ad Sc^acrm in ocť Sťi Joſis ad reſpondndū cū Roſ de Ver coſm de lxij. li xiiij s. x đ. de remanenti exit^o portuū Maris Norf^o 7 Suff^o quor' custo- diam Coſm Alb^c de Ver 7 Roſ fil Roğ haburūt 7 ſūmoniat^r Godefr^o sic. Wendut de Leñ. Herſ de Norwic. Rič Beſagu Walſ Scottič. Nichol de Dunewič qui tēpe pđito fuerūt Receptores de Remanēti pđictor portuū 7 habeat ibi ſūm 7 h. bř Roğ cłicus R de Ver tulit bř.
- Hunť. Dies dat^o eſt Vitali Engagne in ocť Sťi Joſis ad ſolvend ad Sc^acrm de feod diſm milt unde dič qđ Wiſſ Engainne fil Warini qui tenet feod illud đ reſpōde^o Et mandať eſt Vič qđ ſič alias illi mandať eſt diſtingat illū ad redđ illa m vl oſtendēdū quod nō tenet illud feod p quo exigit^r ab eo 7 qđ Vič ſit oſtenſur^o q^are nō fuit ad Sc^acm in octavis Sťe Trinitatis aliud bř p qđ ei mandať fuit.
- Honor Bonoñ. Milites Bonoñ qui nō fečūt finem diſtingant^r.
- Suff. Norf^o. Essex. Roſ fil Walſ Jeroſolimis pfect^o ſeč atornať ſuū ad Sc^acrm 7 Senecaſt tře ſue Walſ de Valeines.
- Gloſñ. Coſm Gloſerñ habet diem a feſť Sťi Joſis in xv dies ad ſatisfaciendū.
- Lond. Roſ fil Walſ poñ Rič fil Rengeri atornať ſuū inť illū 7 canonicos Sťi Pauli.
- Hertford. Mandať eſt eſtabulař qđ diſtingať Rič de Eſendeñ ppoſiť qđ ſit ad Sc^acriū in ocť Nať Sťi Joſis ad teſtificand viſum ſuū de custo fťo in Caſtello de Hertford dū fuit in custodia Joſis de Baſſingeburñ.
- Middelseſ. Prior Hoſpital Jeroſolim poñ loco ſuo fratrem Manſeř de Wincheleſ 7 fač.
- Kent. Mandať eſt vič qđ ſūmoñ Hañ de Heye cłicm qđ ſit ad Sc^acriū a die Sťi Joſis in xv dies oſtenſur^o qđ nō acquietať Wiſſm Pantolphm de C ſ quos Recep de eo.
- Vič deſ Reſponde^o de xxx ſol quos Recep ſinglis annis de xi Bovatis tře in G^sſſebi ſič Alexand de Lafford cłicus Recōnovit ad Sc^acriū 7 ſciendū qđ tře illa fuit Huğ de Scotingni 7 inquirendū eſt quo tempe tře illa fuit ſaiſita in mañ dñi R.
- Henric^o fil Roğ de Berkelai hť reſp^tū de x m de ſcutağ uſq in ocť Sťi Michis.
- Hunť. Prior de Sťo Neoto hť diem c^ta telarios de Hunť a Nať Sťi Joſis in iij Sept.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Sunſet. Dorset. Vič hit diem ad epot suū redd a Nať Sťi Jońis in iij Sept s. petrus de Maulay.
- Idem dies dat^o ; Ballivis Wiſſi de Harrecote de areraĝ suis de diť anno xvij^o.
- Idem dies dat^o est Jońi Marescaſt & Huĝ de Nevill de epoto suo Redd de foresta.
- Wiſſs hēs Fulkoń de Cantilupo deť respond'e de scutaĝ scotie de řra de Burtoń que fuit Thoť Malesmeins. dū fuit in custodia Fulkoń de Cantilup'.
- Linč. Jońis de Baious đ C li de Relevio suo Redd in assũcione L li 7 ad fest Sťi Michis 7 l. li prima solučō fiet řři de Templo.
- Norh^mbrl. Mandat est vič qđ dist'gat Jońm de Exteldesham 7 Hug Sc'cottič q'ndam Ballivos Roť fil Roĝ dū fuit vič Norhũbland qđ sint ad Sc^acriũ a Nať Sťi Jońis in iij Sept ad adquietand Jońm fil Roť de exitibz quos recepũt de řra Elizaebz Taillebois tēpe pđito dū řra illa fuit in manũ dñi ř Et adquietand eundem Jońm de exitibz q's recepũt de řra Pet de Vallibz tēpe pđto.
- It mandat est eid qđ hat eod die ad Sc^acrĩ inquisičōnem q^a feč de q's Roť fil Roĝ 7 Baillivi sui recepũt de řra Peť de Vallibz tēpe pđto.
- Vič hit diem in ocť Sťi Jońis ad visũ suũ faciendũ.
- Idem dies dat^o est Matťo Braũd de honore de Walingford.
- .. ef'. Mandat est vič qđ dis'ngat Bartholoť Clĩcum 7 Baillivũ Roť fil Roĝ tēpe quo fuit vič Norf' 7 Suff. qđ sit ad Sc^acriũ a Nať Sťi Jońis in xv dies cũ scriptis 7 talliis ad adq'etandũ Jońm fil Roť de ep suo de hiis q ad eũ ptinēt.
- Hertf'. Abbas de Sťo Albań đ lx m de Claro debito redd ad festũ Sčĩ peti ad vincla. xx m ad fest Sťi Michis. xx m. ad fest Sťi Hillař. xx m . . . Hoc anno 7 CCC m que exigũtur ab eo de mĩa forest que exigũt ab eo in Eboř ponũt in resp^{tu} bono siń sũmoničōne.
- Mandat est vič qđ Rex adquietavit Jońm Russellũ de demanda . . iij . . . q^am ei reč vič ad op^o ř p defalta 7 ideo pcept est et qđ . . m T. dño P. Uinť Eťo ať Westm xx die Junii eundem.
- Mandat est vič qđ diligẽt inquirat quis recepit scuť scotie 7 Wallie de feod đ abbis de Westm in comitatu suo 7 Baronibz Sc^acrii sub sigillo suo signifič post inquisičōnem.
- Mandatũ est Philip de Holekot ut sit ad Sc^acm in ocť Sťi Michis qre sup
- Guido de Rochefford hit resp^{tu} de vij m de pstito Picť . . . ad fest et . . . reddet.
- Will's Bloet hit resp^{tu}m de lx. ix li 7 i palef' usq fest Sťi Mic . . .
- Henric^o de Braib^c poń loco suo Thoť de Chimiff ad audiend judiciũ suũ inť illũ 7 Eustaciũ de Watford.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

in dorso.

Comunia de tmino Naĩ Sũ Johis.

- Hunteduĩ. Abbas de Thorneye 7 hoĩes de Hunteduĩ ĩnt diem ad audiendũ judiciũ suũ a Naĩ Sũ Johis in iij Sept̃.
- Norham̃. Henric^o de Braib^oc ĩt resp^otũ de demanda debiti qđ ab eo exigit^r a festo Sũ Michis in xv dies p b^r dñi Reg̃.
- Canteb. Mandat^r est vič ut inq^rrat si Rađ p Prudfot habue^r t^ram v^l catalla v^l aliud uñ debitũ Dñi R. s. lvi sol Reddi possit p^rq^a de ĩeditate v^l maritađ Cristiañ q^ondam uxoris sue. 7 habeat illam inqⁱsičōnē ad Sc^acm a Naĩ Sũ Johis in iij Sept̃. 7 ĩñim dicta Cristiañ pacem haĩ.
- Essex. Vič ĩt diem arerađ suis solvendis a Naĩ Sũ Johis in iij Sept̃.
- Berkeš. Berkeš. Roš de Curtenai ĩt diem de lx m̃ a Naĩ Sũ Johis in iij Sept̃.
- Notingh. Derebi. Maurici^o de Aundeli af. fa. pa. de iij m̃ sup epōt vič.
- Lond b^r. Rex Baronibz de Sc^acrio. Mandam^o voš qđ iii deñ quos assignavim^o frībz Hospital Jerosolim̃ in Angla p^rciendos ad Sc^acm n^rm p aĩbz pat^s n^ri 7 añcesso^z n^roz 7 aĩa Roš de Quenci assignatis eisdem frībz in aliq^o coĩmitatu civitati Lond vicino p^rciendos de fir^a cmitat^r illius p manũ vič don^c in loco cerciore eos illis assignavim^o. T. H. de Burgo Justič n^ro apud Westm̃ xxij die Junii anno r. n. ĩcio p eundem 7 Dñm Wint— Marescał ĩt b^r—mandat^r 7 vič.
- Derebi. Mandat^r est vič qđ pmittit pacem ĩre Mauric^r de Aundely de Demanda C sol quia p errorem appositi fuerũt in suĩmonicone sup eũ s^z dist^gngat Wiff de Stokes p illis C sol qui fine feč cũ Dño R. J. p C sol ne dom^o Mauric^r que fuit in manu ĩpⁱ Wiffi in Middeltoñ gburaret^r.
- Warewič. Leicest^r. Wiffs de Harecurt atornaĩ Simoñ de Seinton seĩ suũ v^l Philipp de Conegestoñ.
- Susseĩ. Lo. Wiffs coĩ Warrenie Recep in custodiam Lucianũ de Arguil. Prisonem de Crasferg^o 7 obsides ĩpⁱus. S. Thoĩ fil suũ p^rmogeniĩ. Galf^r fil suũ juniorem. Rađ fil Viviani fr̃is sui p^rmogeniĩ. 7 hoc testabat^r R. J. p littas suas pat^{nt}es. de quibz C m̃ exigunt^r 7 duo dest^{ar} 7 x austuĩ.
- Leycest^r. Saer^o coĩ Wintoñ poĩ loco suo ad respondndũ p eo ad Sc^acm Wiffm de Cnapwelle. 7 Henric^o de Brayb^oc de nova disseisina.
- Norhūb. Pet^{as} de Vallibz fač atornaĩ suũ Stephm del Est^{nde} ĩnt illũ 7 Joĩm fil Roš.
- Sumsete. Dorsete. Ballivi Wiffi de Harecurt ĩnt diem ad epōt suũ reddndũ a Naĩ Sũ Johis in iiij Sept̃ de dimid anno xvi^o.
- Warewic. Dies dat^o est Alano de Langelie. essioniatori Galf^r de Cherleton vsus Wiffm de Curliue a Naĩ Sũ Johis in iij Sept̃.
- Ibidem. Wiffs de Curline recognoĩ se teĩe. i. feod mĩt de honore Hervei Baggod. ĩt diem ad reddndũ scuĩ v^l ad oĩndndũ cui reddidũ.
- Suham̃. Vič ĩt diem ad epōt suũ reddndũ a Naĩ Sũ Johis in iij Sept̃.
- Ibid. Idem dies dat^o est Wiffo de Sũ Joĩe ad epōt suũ reddndũ de diĩ anno . . Werrā et ĩpe. W. suscep illũ diem in pp^a psona ad Sc^acriũ.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Hunted. Abbas de Rameseie poñ loco suo Roß de Deringtoñ ad respond de debitis suis a Nañ Sñi Johis in iij Sept.
- Loquēd cū Justiĉ. Idem Abbas offert ^{xx}vi m̄ de claro debito solvend ad fest Sñi Michis lx m̄ 7 ad Pasch lx m̄.
- Warewiĉ. Ep̄c Covintrensis Jorosolim̄ pfectur^o atornavit Philipp de Kinton seneff suū ad respondendū ad Sc^acm.
- ^{lo}Ken. Memoř de xv feodis Wiſſi de Averanches que sūt de feodis Mertoñ ut de . . . dist'ngant^r ad solvend scutağ sĉdm magna feoda nⁱ pbaſunt feoda sua esse p
- Essex. Idem W. ħt vi feoda in Essex de majoribz feodis dist'ngant^r ad solvĕda scuť sua.
- Ibidem. ~~Dies dat^o est Wal^o de Bokinges veniendi ad Sc^acm satisfaciendū Monachis de~~
- Norham. Eustachi^o de Watford d xv m̄. Reddet in iij annis. S. de m̄ p annū ad Sc^acm 7 ad Sc^acm Pasch.
- Oxoñ. Ysond de Tywe deß x m̄ de vi scuť p i. feod mili de honore Hveī Baggod red . . ad Sc^acm Sñi Michis y m̄ ad Sc^acm pasch v m̄.
- Essex. Wal^o de Bocking Recognovit qđ ipe recep de Monachis de St^aford xvi m̄ ex una pte 7 xvi m̄ ex alia pte.
- ford. Mandatū est viĉ qđ ponat in resp^tū demandam de v m̄ de prestito Huť . . . que fta est Henř fiť Gerardi usq^o ad fest Sñi Michis s in oĉ.
- Henř clĉus recognovit qđ recep xl sol d scuť picť 7 ij m̄ de R. H. iij D' magřo Miche' Belet.
- de Ve . . Com-Oxoñ recognovit qđ Recep xx sol de scuť Cantilup in Heingham de iij ptibz i. feod mili 7 aqⁱetare.
- Sussex. W . . . ballivus dne Reğ cep in manū qđ Burgenses Cicestrens' xx m̄ ad Sc^acm die Sñi Peť ad vinĉla.
- Norf. Jacobus de Chevesham Ballivus Rađ d Rouecesť aff. qđ reddat Sñi Michis v. 7 de scuť picť. Hibñ ħt diē. Elyas clĉus
- Mandat est viĉ qđ magř Mich Belet sec Michis de vi m̄ d scuť picť 7 iij m̄ de picť tenet Wischard 7 qđ int.

[One Membrane torn off, except a very small fragment.]

Item Comunia.

- Hunted. Dies dat^o atornato Abbis de Thorney 7 Burgñsibz de Huntēd a festo Sñe T^onitať in xv dies ad inquirendū p cōsiliū R de inq̄siĉōne faciēda ut^m villa de Hunt fuer in possessione loco dñi R de deñ fať 7 pisis usq^o ad advētū huj^o Abbis qđ s̄ exigūt^r ab eis.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Essex. Preceptū; vič ut capiat in manū R^{as} 7 Redd^{us} Johis de Bornehe ad dist'ngndū eū ut sit sup opo^t vič ad respōndndū de di^m anno px^o p^o Guurrā. in oct^o S^{te} T^{ri}nita^{tis}.
- Ibid. Vič h^{ic} diem in oct^o S^{te} T^{ri}nita^{tis} ad opo^t suū redd^{us}.
Idem dies dat^{us} Rob^{ertus} Maūcel 7 Galf^{us} de Roing^{us} ad opo^t suū redd^{us}.
Idem dies dat^{us} Senescall^{us} Com^{itis} Cla^{ris} ad respōndndū de debitis d^{omi}ni sui sup opo^t vič.
- Ibidem. Idem dies dat^{us} Rob^{ertus} de Ver com^{itis} ad respondend^{um} de debito suo sup opo^t vič 7 p^{re}ceptū; vič ut h^{ab}eat ad diē illū corp^{us} Wal^{terus} de Boccinges p^{ro}p^{ri}o opo^t episcopat^{us} Lond^{on}.
- Hunted. Dies dat^{us}; Priori de S^{an}cto Neoto p^{ro} attornat^{us} suū 7 Telariis de Hunted a festo S^{an}cte T^{ri}nitatis in xv dies ut fiat inq^{ui}sicō si Telarii p^{ro}ris debeant dare ad Gildam Telario^{rum} de Hunted ad firmā xl sol^{id} d^{omi}ni Reg^{is} faciendam.
Telarii de Hunted debnt xl sol^{id} de anno p^{re}stito. Henricus l'Alderman aff. fa. pa.
Id^{em} debnt xx sol^{id} de di^m anno aut^{em} Guuerā.
- Essex. Suff. Sumoniat^{us} Johis fil^{ius} Rob^{erti} ut sit ad Sc^{ilicet} cm a festo S^{an}cte T^{ri}nitatis in xv dies ad respōndndū de exitib^{us} portuū de Norf^{ol} 7 Suff^{ol} cū Rob^{ertus} de Ver Com^{itis}.
- Hunted. Preceptū; vič q^{uod} dist'ngat Willm de Offord q^{uod} sit ad Sc^{ilicet} cm a festo S^{an}cte T^{ri}nita^{tis} in xv dies ad aq^{ui}etand^{um} telarios de Hunted de xl sol^{id} quos recep^{er} de eis ut dicūt.
- Villa de Gu^{ine}ce. Villa de Gu^{ine}ceste^{re} deb^{et} lx li de tēpe añ Guuurā de fir^{ma} Galf^{us} Hildeb^{er}nd Wills Ce^{nt}ari^{us} aff^{us} fa. pa.
- Sussex. Vič h^{ic} diem ad opo^t suū reddndū in oct^o S^{an}cte T^{ri}nita^{tis} 7 mandat^{us} est vič eid^{em} q^{uod} distr'ngat Hu^{go} Esturmi p^{ro} t^{er}ras 7 catalla ut sit ead^{em} die ad Sc^{ilicet} cm ad aq^{ui}etand^{um} Ro^{bertus} de Nevill erg^a d^{omi}nm R^{ob} de duob^{us} palef^{er} q^{ui}s iⁿ ip^{so} Ro^{bertus} ple^{gi}giā p^{ro} ip^{so} Hu^{go}.
- Norham^{pton}. P^{re}ceptū est vič q^{uod} nō distr'ngat Ro^{bertus} de Nevill p^{ro} ij palef^{er} don^{ec} aliud mand^{at} Iⁿ habuerit.
Wills fil^{ius} Ri^{chardus} sumoⁿ.
- Ibid. Abbas de Bur^{go} h^{ic} diem a festo S^{an}cti Johis in xv dies sup arera^g vič North.
- Oxoⁿ. Vič h^{ic} diē a festo S^{an}cti Johis in xv dies de Rera^g suis.
- Oxoⁿ. Henric^{us} de Mara venit ad Sc^{ilicet} cm 7 ostendit coram Galf^{us} de Cherleton atornato Milisent^{is} de Stafford se nō de^{be}re socuta^g de t^{er}ra sua n^{on} t^{em}p^{or}e i. m^{an} p^{ro} o^{mn}i s^{er}vicō q^{uod} id^{em} atornat^{us} b^{on} g^{er}cessit.
- Oxoⁿ. Milisent de Stafford exi^{it} ab Hen^{ricus} de Oyli p^{ro} atornat^{us} suū xx li de vi scu^{ta}g de iij feod^{um} m^{an} de tēpe R^{ob} Johis.
- Ibid. Wal^{terus} de Witefeld d^{edit} v m^{an} de eod^{em} scuta^g q^{uod} recognov^{it} 7 af^{us} fa. pa. de eod^{em}.
- Ibid. Wills de Greinvill af^{us} fa. pa. de v m^{an} de eod^{em} fedo 7 eod^{em} scuta^g.
- Glo^{uce}st^{er}. Com^{itis} Clare po^{nit} loco suo Willm fil^{ius} Sim^{on}.
- Su^{ms}. Rad^{ulfus} fil^{ius} Bernard po^{nit} loco suo Joh^{ann}es Croc ad respōndndū p^{ro} eo de debitis suis.
- Atornat^{us}. Milesent de Staff^{ord} Gau^{terus} de Charlekote.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Norhāteš. Henr^o de Braibroc hit diē ad satisfacōnem de debitis suis in oct̃ Naĩ S̃ti Joh̃is.
- Rob̃ de Pinkeni hit diē ad idē faciendū in oct̃ S̃te T^onitatis.
- Buking. Bedef. Precept̃ ȝ vič ut distīgat Yvonē de Bello Campo ut sit in c^ostino S̃te T^onitatis ad Sc^oriū responsur^o Canonič S̃te T^onitatis Lond̃ de xii li xvi s̃ iij d̃.
- Suff'. Mandať est vič ut ponat p vad̃ 7 salvos pleģ Baillivos de Dunewic ut sint ad Sc^ocriū in oct̃ S̃te T^onitatis ostensuri q̃r nō solvint Priori de Eya xxiiij li que ei aret^o sūt de ij annis.
- Sumoniať Wiffs fit Rič ad respondndū de T^omino quo habuit villam de Benhill'.
- Hunted. Abbas de Burgo hit diem ad satisfac̃ de debito suo a festo S̃ti Joh̃is in xv dies sup areraģ vič.
- Leicestr'. Mandať est vič qđ sit ad Sc^ocrium a festo S̃ti Joh̃is in xv dies aquietatur^o Wifm fil Ham̃ de ij m̃ de scutaģ Wif 7 de ij m̃ de scutaģ R. H. iij q^os vič reč de i feod̃ mitis in Balliva sua qđ Id Wiffs teñ in capite de dño R.
- Norham'. Gileb̃ de Nuers seĩ Coĩm D'd aff^o h^o qđ habitad Sc^ocriū in c^ostino S̃te T^onitat̃ Littas dñi sui de rato de finiēdo p debito Dñi sui s. de CCC 7 xxvi li. 7 vij s̃.
- Sum̃sete. Rad̃ Croc atornat^o Rad̃ fil Bernard̃ hit diē sup epotū vič.
- Hunted. Simoĩ de Huvedeĩ atornat^o Vital Engaigne hit diē in oct̃ S̃te T^onitatis ad ostendndū qđ Dñs suus nō debet scutaģ 7 mandať est vič qđ Sūmoĩ Wifm Engaignē hēdem Warĩn Engaigne ut veniat ad Sc^ocriū in oct̃ S̃te T^onitatis i. m̃ de scutaģ vl ad ostendend̃ qđ nō teneat feodū illud qđ deb̃ illud scutaģ.
- Oxoĩ. Mandať est vič qđ distīgat Henrič de Oigli ut distīgat veniat sup epot̃ vič satisfact^{us} de debitis suis.
- Ibid. Dies dat^o est Walť Buistard in c^ostino S̃te T^oniť ad hñdam cartā suā p Warento qđ nō deť red'de firmā suā ñ adunū t̃minū s̃ p annū ad festū S̃ti Mich̃is.
- Buking. Bedeford̃. Hoĩes de Bruhill debūt de claro debito x li vi sol̃ xi d̃. reddent p annū v. m̃ ad iij t̃minos s̃ ad Pasch̃ 7 ad fest̃ S̃ti Mich̃is 7 aliud debiť poĩ in resp̃tū.
- Essex. Warner^o de Bastoneshā poĩ loco suo Siĩm M^oieil ut^m fuer^o sūmoniť.
- Lond̃. Baldwiĩ de Lege poĩ loco suo Reginaldū de Lege civē Lond̃ ad recipiēdū l m̃ in Naĩ S̃ti Joh̃is que ei debiť de Lau . . . aģ Norham̃ p dño Lodewič.
- Linč. Maurič de Gant poĩ loco suo Siĩm de Ispania ad respōndnd̃ p debito suo qđ deť ad Sc^ocriū.
- Lond̃. Wiffs de loco suo Joĩm Blundū ad recipiēdū debiť qđ ei deť lvii m̃.
- in dorso*
- Essoĩ fče in c^ostino S̃ce T^onitatis.
- Warewič. Wiffs de Curli essoniať se vsus Milisent de Stafford de placito scutaģ p Roģ Anglič hit diē in c^ostino S̃ti Joh̃is.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Hurtford. Sim de Huveduñ est atornat^o Vital Engaigñ et^a Wiltm Engaigne.
- Hunt. Prior de S^{to} Neoto essoñ se et^a Telarios Hunt p Wiltm de Annou. lit diem a Nañ S^{ti} Johis in iij Sept.
- Warewič. Henrič le faucuner vs^o Milisent de Stafford de placito scutağ p Philipp Fr^acchevaller.
- Nigellus de Herdewič vs^o eandem de eod p Roğ leve laūce.
- Roč Bagod vs^o eand de eod p Roğ de flote Broč.
- Wiltm de Greinvill vs^o eand de eod p Rič fil Bernardi.
- Roč fil Petⁱ vs^o eandem de eod p Roğ fil Alani.
- Fraeri^o de Tichefford vs^o eand de eod p Roč fil Wilti.
- Rič de Bereford vs^o eand de eod p Joħm fil Wilti.
- Alexand de Cotoñ vs^o eand de eod p Joħm fil Huğ.
- Roč de Effeworthe vs^o eand d eod p Wiltm fil Johis.
- Roč de Clopton vs^o eand de eod p Widene fil Roč.
- Roč Paunceford vs^o eand de eod p Joħm d Hipele.
- Roč de Ulehale vs^o eand de eod p Roğ de Castell.
- Simon Bagod vs^o eand de eod p Roč Doget.
- Henrič de Cherlekote vs^o eand de eod p Godef^o fil Sevein.
- Waltm de Edricheston vs^o eand de eod p Wiltm fil Nichol.
- Rič de Gloūnia vs^o eand de eod p Joħm fil Henrič.
- Phillipp^o de Arceweš v^s eundē de eodē p Simone Litfot.
- Prior de Kenilwrde v^s eandē de eodē p Wiltm Ruffū.
- Isti xvij essoñ se in crastino octabarū Nativitatis S^{ti} Johis 7 habent diem in octavis S^{ti} Michie.

Honor Walingef^o.

- Lincolñ. Huğ Painel hēs Wilti Painel deč vi m 7 i palef^o p hñdo resp^otū de debitis Judeoz dist^ongat^r in Villa de West^asue in Lincolñ.
- Suham. Petr^o fil Herč d Rc^{xe} de iij li vij š v d de fir^a de Chaug^ave de anno xiiij dū fuit Custos hoñ Walingef^o dist^ongat^r in Suhamtes.

Recep Richeri 7 Odonis Westm ad repač domoğ 7 pontis 7 Kaii dñi Reğ ađ Westm^o xxi li. vi sol. viii d subt^ac xxxi š . . que eis debebant^r de alfo epoto.

Communia pasche anno H. Reğ iii. fil^o Reğ Johⁱs.

Note to page 261.—Former Representations of Sir Francis Palgrave respecting the necessity of an extension of the Hours of Attendance at the Tower and the Chapter House.—The Minute Books not only show traces of an official application through the Home Department in 1830, but also of an earlier representation made by Sir F. Palgrave (in 1827), and to which no attention seems to have been paid. It is due to that gentleman, to put the Board in possession of all the information upon this matter which is to be found in the Minute Books.

Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Palgrave to Mr. Caley, dated 21 August, 1827.

“ I respectfully request the attention of the Commissioners to the following observations:—that, from the local situation of the Tower, I sustain a great loss of time, which is not felt by those Editors, who have published Records in their own official custody and keeping, which they collect from their own Repositories, to which they can have access at such times and hours as are most convenient to themselves, who enjoy all the facilities and advantages resulting from their own official establishments, and who are enabled to make their work fall in with their other avocations and employments. The hours of attendance at the Record Office are from 10 o'clock till 3 o'clock; half an hour generally elapses before the Records can be collected and produced to me, and therefore when I go the Tower, an entire day is broken up, though I can only employ myself in such day for four hours and a half.”

Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Palgrave to the Right Honourable the Speaker, dated the 14th April, 1830.

“ The gentlemen employed by the Commissioners, upon publications of a similar nature, (to the Parliamentary Writs,) are attached to the different Record Offices, in which their works can be carried on under their direction, and where they enjoy all the advantages and conveniences of a public and permanent establishment, and are also enabled to work, or cause the work to be done, at such times and hours as may best fall in with their other avocations. But the several Record Offices being only open to me during the ordinary office hours, viz., at the Tower from 10 to 3, and at the Chapter House from 10 to 1, (besides being closed on all holidays,) great loss of time and inconvenience arises from the breaking up of the day, upon which I am employed either in searching the Records or in causing transcripts to be made. It would be inconsistent with the duty of the officers, having the care of the Public Records, to allow these valuable documents to be removed to a private dwelling-house, nor could Records in constant use, such as the Patent or Charter Rolls, be taken from their proper repository; but with respect to the great mass of Records which furnish the materials for the new edition of the Rolls of Parliament, such as Petitions, &c., I submit that if secure and proper working rooms were provided in any building forming part of a public office, these might be delivered to me for transcription, and subsequently returned to the Record Office to which they belong; by this arrangement a great saving of time and expense would be obtained.”

In consequence of the representation contained in this Extract, an application was made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to

ascertain whether the Hours of Attendance at the Tower and Chapter House might not be extended, without Public Inconvenience, in favour of Persons employed under the Board. The ensuing Correspondence will show what was the result of this application.

GRAY'S INN, 20 May, 1830.

" SIR,

By the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records I am to request you will have the goodness to move the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department to inquire whether further facilities for Hours of Attendance at the Tower and Chapter House, Westminster, can, without public inconvenience, be afforded to the different Persons employed under the Record Commission, for prosecuting their Researches on the Matters entrusted to them by the Board.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

JOHN CALEY,

Sec. Com. Pub. Rec."

To S. M. PHILLIPS, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

WHITEHALL, 24 May, 1830.

" SIR,

In consequence of an Application received from the Commissioners on Public Records, I am directed by Secretary Sir Robert Peel to inquire whether further facilities, as to the Hours of Attendance at the Chapter House, Westminster, can be afforded to the Persons employed under the Record Commission, for prosecuting their Researches on Matters entrusted to them by the Board.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

S. M. PHILLIPS."

To the Keeper of the Public Records

at the Chapter House, Westminster.

Note.—A similar letter, dated 22d May, 1830, appears to have been written by Mr. Phillips to the Keeper of the Records at the Tower, but it is not entered in the Minute Book, the Secretary probably never having been furnished with a copy of such letter.

" Mr. Phillips presents his Compliments to Mr. Caley, and incloses, for the information of the Commissioners on Public Records, the Letters which have been received from the Keepers of the Records in the Tower and Chapter House, on the subject of granting further facilities to the different Persons employed under the Record Commission.

WHITEHALL, 31 May, 1830."

RECORD OFFICE, TOWER, May 25, 1830.

" SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 22d instant requiring information as to the practicability of affording further facilities to the persons employed under the Record Commission as to the Hours of Attendance at the Tower, and in answer thereto I beg leave to state,

That his Majesty's Record Office at the Tower is open daily, with the exception of a few fixed Holidays, from Ten till Three o'Clock, during which time Persons so employed may be supplied with whatever Records the nature of their Research may require, but as the due custody of the Records demands that they may be invariably collected and returned to the Record Room on closing the Office, any access to them after that period would necessarily be impracticable.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

HENRY PETRIE,

Keeper of the Records at the Tower."

S. M. PHILLIPS, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, 30 May, 1830.

" SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 24th inst., stating, that in consequence of an Application received from the Commissioners on Public Records, you are directed by Secretary Sir Robert Peel to inquire whether further facilities as to the Hours of Attendance at the Chapter House, Westminster, can be afforded to the Persons employed under the Record Commission, for prosecuting their Researches on the Matters entrusted to them by the Board.

In answer thereto, I have to state, that the Hours of Attendance have been the same as they are now for a great number of years, and have always been deemed sufficient for public utility, but I have great pleasure in adding that, *occasionally*, should circumstances require it, I shall be happy to give to the Persons who may wish for it, any further facility in my power, as to their *Time* of consulting the Records that the Commissioners may consider it expedient, and which can be allowed without inconvenience to the Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

JOHN CALEY,

Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House,
and Sec. Com. Pub. Rec."

S. M. PHILLIPS, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

C. P. COOPER,
Sec^y.

LINCOLN'S INN, 22 April, 1833.

XVII

Notes of Business for the Board to be held at
the House of the Board of Directors
New Palace Yard, Westminster,
11 April 1881.

Record Commission.

XVII.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
April 27th, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the House of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
June 1st, 1833.

I.

Publications of the late Irish Record Commission.—See Notes of Business for the Board of February 11th, 1833, No. VI. p. 69. A few Copies have been sent to the Secretary, both of the finished and unfinished Volumes. The following are the titles:

Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ asservatarum Repertorium. Vol. I. 1826.—
Vol. II. 1829.

Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Cancellariæ Calendarium. Vol. I. Pars I. *Hen. II.*—*Hen. VII.*
1828.

Calendar, Patent Rolls. Hen. VIII, pp. 23, (incomplete).

Calendar, Patent Rolls, 1—16 James I. pp. 372, (incomplete).

Chartæ, Privilegiæ et Immunitates, Hen. II.—*Rich. II.* pp. 92, (incomplete).

II.

Materials for the History of Britain.—See Notes of Business for Board of 30th March, 1833. No. VII. pp. 201—224.—The appointment of a Committee to inquire into the Progress made in this Work, the manner of its Execution, the Expenses incurred, and the Arrangements made for its prosecution for the time to come.

III.

History of Britain.—Death of Mr. Richard Price, Editor of the Anglo-Saxon portion of this Work. See Notes of Business for the Board of 30th March last. No. VII. p. 216.

IV.

Record Offices, Tower of London and Chapter House.—Necessity of extending the Hours of Attendance at these Repositories. See Notes of Business for last Board, No. VIII. p. 260: see, also, pp. 298—300. The following is the Order made at that Board:

“That the Keeper of his Majesty’s Records in the Tower, and the Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House, and in the Augmentation Office, be severally informed by the Secretary that it is the desire of his Majesty’s Commissioners on the Public Records, that those officers should make such arrangements in their respective Establishments as shall enable Sir Francis Palgrave, or any other gentleman, under the orders of the Board, and deputed to have access to the Documents in the said Depositories, to have such access, and for such length of time during daylight, as may be required for the speedy and uninterrupted discharge of the duties with which Sir Francis Palgrave, or any other gentleman under the orders of this Board, may be entrusted.”

The ensuing Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Palgrave to Mr. Caley, and dated 8th March, 1830, ought to have been printed in the Notes of Business for the last Board.

“The inconveniences which I sustain by the want of proper accommodation for carrying on the Work increase every day; I have now all the weight and burthen of a public office, without the means of adequately discharging its duties. The Apartment which has been erected for my use in the Tower is only open to me during Office hours, viz. from 10 to 3, and is closed on all holidays, and therefore it can only be used for the Examination and Transcription of Records.”

V.

The Comptroller or Chancellor’s Rolls.—The removal of these Records to the British Museum. See Notes of Business for Board of 30th June, 1832, No. VI. p. 11; and of January 22d, 1833, No. VIII. p. 58. Correspondence upon this subject.

VI.

“Establishment and Duties of Office and Fees.”—See Additional Notes of Business for Board of 2d March, 1833, (No. 2.)

Extract from a Letter written by Mr. Illingworth to the Secretary, dated 22d May, 1833.

“I send to you herewith some Copies and Extracts relating to the Duties of the Keeper of the Records at the Tower and of his Clerks, and the ancient Hours of Attendance and Fees for Searches; which may, perhaps, furnish you and the Commissioners with some useful hints for the future Regulations to be observed in that Office.

You will observe from the paper No. 1, that a Search for any particular subject was only 10s., which Charge continued from 40 Eliz. so late as 1765, as will be seen from Mr. Rooke’s Receipt, No. 2; whence then arose the Charge of 10s. for each separate Roll, and 6s. 8d. for the Inspection of each Instrument?—in usurpation, no doubt.

Nos. 3 and 4 are Copies of Orders to be observed in the Record Office, which are nearly similar, and appear to have had existence as far back as the reign of Queen Anne.

No. 5 contains Extracts from the Finding of the Jury under the Commission in Lord Hardwick's time, as to the Duty of the Keeper of the Records in the Tower and his Deputy.

No. 6 is a Copy of Mr. Lysons' Receipt for the Records removed from the Examiner's Office to the Tower.*

No. 7 is a List of the Admiralty Records removed from Doctor's Commons to the Tower during the time I was Deputy Keeper.*

Documents to which the foregoing Extract refers.

1.—*From Presentment of Fees for Searches at the Tower, 8th March, 40 Eliz.*

“The Clarke of the Recordes in the Tower.

For one Daies Attendaunce and Assistaunce uppon one or more p̄sons repayinge thither for search of anie thinge the sōme of X^s v̄z for one whole Daie as well all the forenoone as afternoone, leaving Liſtye to the p̄tie to have the same either at once or at dyvers tymes, namely, the forenoone of one Daie and the afternoone some other Daie, when his Leasure or Occasions shall require or p̄mytte. Besides there is and hath been also taken duringe all the tyme of xxiiij Yeres for writinge and copyinge out of the said Recordes the sōme of xij^d for ēvy Sheete, and also ij^s more for the Officers Hande subscribinge and testifyinge every severall Copie to agree wth the Recorde.”

2.—*Mr. Rooke's Receipt for searching the Tower Records.—10s. each Search, Clerk 2s. 6d.*

“SIR JOSEPH AYLOFFE and Mr. ASTLE.

	£.	s.	d.
Searching amongst the Records in the Tower for the Charters			
granted to the Town of Portsmouth	0	10	0
For Charters concerning the Isle of Wight	0	10	0
For Charters granted to the Town of Southampton	0	10	0
For Charters granted to the City of Exeter	0	10	0
For Charters granted to Orford in Suffolk	0	10	0
	2	10	0
Clerk	0	2	6
Total	2	12	6

26th February, 1765,
Reced the full Contents,
HEN. ROOKE.”

* Nos. 6 and 7.—These two Documents, although unconnected with the head of inquiry entitled “Establishment and Duties of Office and Fees,” are, nevertheless, printed in this place, partly as furnishing information as to particular species of Records deposited at the Tower, and partly as exemplifying the custom of Transfer in certain Cases from one office to another.

3.—*Orders to be duly observed in the Office of His Majesties Records in the Tower of London, for the better Regulation thereof.*

1. " That the Office shall be kept open for all persons resorting to it for Searches, Examinations, or Coppies of Records therein, from seven till eleven of the clock in the morning, and from one to five in the afternoon, every day of the week, (except holidiaes, publick fasting or thanks giving daies, and times of great pestilence,) in all the months throughout the yeare, except November, December, January and February, and in them from eight till eleven in the morning, and from one till four in the afternoone.

2. That the Deputy and Clerkes of the Office shall duly and diligently attend in the Office during the times aforesaid, and give their best assistance and expedition to all persons resorting thither in their respective searches in Copying and examining Records without any voluntary neglect or unnecessary delay, under pain of being displaced.

3. That they shall not procure or suffer any Bookes, Writts, Rolls, Memorandums, or Records which now are, or hereafter shall be in or belonging to the said Office, to be embezzled, falsified, corrupted, rased, blotted, tore or defaced, nor carry, nor cause any of them to be carried out of the Office, but by special order of the King's Majestie, or the Lord Chancellor of England, or Master of the Rolls, or of his Majesties Judges, Barons of his Exchequer, or his learned Council at Lawe, or some other great Officer of State for *his Majesties service* upon special occasions, upon pain of being displaced.

4. That when any Booke, Roll, or Record shall be sent for out of the Office by their special Order or command, there shall be present Entry made thereof in a Booke for the purpose, expressing the particular Booke, Roll, or Record sent out, the persons that sent for and carried it out of the Office, the day of the month when carried out, and when returned into the Office, subscribed by the Clerke who carried and returned it, who shall bring it back into the Office without delay, when made use of for the end it was sent for, under the penalty aforesaid.

5. That every Booke, Roll, or Record removed out of its Classes or place by reason of any search, examination, or transcript, shall be returned to its proper place immediately after it is made use of. And if any Membrana or Schedule be unstitched or torne off in the search or transcribing, it shall be new stitched and fastened in its proper place by the Clerke, under the aforesaid penalty.

6. That all Bookes, Bundles of Writts, Rolles, and Records in the Office, shall be diligently inspected once every quarter of the yeare, to see if any be missing or misplaced.

7. That no person shall be suffered to tipple or take tobacco in the Office.

8. That no Deputy or Clerke shall demand or take any Fee from any person for a search, who, through ignorance, desires to search any Booke or Record not kept in the Office, but elsewhere, under the penalty aforementioned.

9. That no Deputy or Clerks shall, under pain of being displaced, exact or take from any person any other or greater Fees for Searches, Coppies, Examinations of Records then the auncient Fees of the Office, taken time out of mind, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For every particular Search, for which he may search for the same thing, without any new Fee, four terms after	0	10	0
For every Sheet coppied in the Office	0	1	0
For the Master or Deputies hand to each Copy	0	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
For Re-examining any old Copy, under the Master or Deputies hand, by the Record	0	2	6
For exemplifying any Record in the Office, to the Master, if carried before a Master of Chancery to be examined	0	20	0
To the Clerk, as he and the party shall agree			
For search and examining any Copy, not under the Master or Deputies hand, the same Fees as if there were no Coppies nor search.			

10. That a particular entry shall be duly made of all Searches, Coppies, and Examinations of Records in the Office, and Fees taken for the same, in a Booke, and the Fees received put into a box for that purpose, when received, and cast up and distributed as the Master shall direct, and no clandestine Coppies or Examinations made, concealed, or not entered as aforesaid, by the Deputy or any Clerke, under pain of displacing.

11. That no person shall peruse any Record in private, but only publickly in the Office.

12. That when two or more come to search for the same thing, or Record, the first comer shall be first served, and dispatched without delay, or preference, if he require it.

13. That the Rooms in the Office shall be kept clean, and swept once or more every week, and the Writts and Records therein preserved from cobwebs, dust, filth, and putrefaction, and the outward doors duly locked every night, for the preservation of the Records, as hath been heretofore used.

14. That the Deputy and Clerkes shall spend their vacant time in the Office in making more exact Kalendars and Tables to the Records, for publicke good, and in reducing the loose Records in the Office and White Tower Chapel that are useful into order and Bundles, as the Master of the Office shall direct them.

15. That every Deputy and Clerke of the Office, before his admission, shall voluntarily make and subscribe such an Oath before the Master of the Office, as is suitable to his Trust."

Copied from the MS. of the late J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, marked No. 7—11, I. C. B. remaining in the Coll. of Arms, London,

7 Dec. 1804,

by GEO. NAYLER, York Herald.

Transcribed by
JOHN HICKEN.

4.—*Copy of Orders formerly hanging up in the Record Office at the Tower, given to Mr. Illingworth by the late Mr. Lemon.*

"ATTENDANCE.

The Office to be kept open, and attendance constantly given, from the Hour of Seven o'clock to One, every Day in the Week, except in the months of December, January, and February; and in them from Eight till One: saving on Sundays, Holidays, Publick Fasting and Thanksgiving days, and times of great Pestilence.

The Deputy and Clerks shall duly and diligently attend in the Office during the times aforesaid; and give their best attendance and expedition to all persons resorting thither, in their Searches, in copying and examining Records.

They shall not procure or suffer any Books, Writs, Rolls, Memorandums, or Records, to be embezzled, falsified, corrupted, razed, blotted, torn or defaced, nor carry, or cause any of them to be carried out of the Office; unless by special order of the Queen, or Lord Chancellor, or Master of the Rolls, or of her Majesty's Judges, Barons of her Exchequer, or her learned Council at Law, or some other great Officers of State, *for her Majesty's service*, upon special occasions, or by the express direction of the Keeper. Special entry to be made in a Book for that purpose of any particular Book, Writ, Roll, or Record sent out, of the person who sent for it, and who carried it out of the Office; the Day of the Month when carried it out, and when returned: to be subscribed by the Clerk who carried and returned it, and to be brought back without delay when done with. Every Book, Writ, Roll, &c. removed out of its class or place, by reason of any search, examination, or transcript, is to be returned to its proper place immediately after made use of.

If any Membrana or Schedule be unstitched or torn off, to be new stitched or fastened again, by the Deputy or one of the Clerks.

All Books, Bundles of Writs, Rolls and Records, to be diligently inspected once every quarter of the year, to see if any be missing or misplaced.

No person to be suffered to tipple, or to take or smoke Tobacco in the Office.

No Fee to be taken from any person for a search, who, through ignorance, desires to search any Book or Record not kept in the Office.

No Fee for Searches, Copies, or Examinations of Records, other than the usual and accustomed Fees of the Office. — *V.* Lord Chancellor Hardwicke's printed Table of Fees.

A particular Entry to be duly made of all Searches, Copies, and Examination of Records, and of Fees taken for the same.

No clandestine Searches, and Examinations, and Copies to be made, concealed, or not entered by the Deputy or any Clerk.

No person to peruse any Record in private, but only publickly in the Office; the first comer to be first served, and dispatched without delay, or preference given to another that comes after.

The Rooms in the Office to be kept clean, and swept once or more every week, and the Writs and Records therein preserved from Cobwebs, Dust, Filth, and Putrefaction; and the Outward Doors duly locked every night, for the preservation of the Records.

The Deputy and Clerks to spend their vacant time in the Office, in making exact Kalendars and Tables to the Records for public good; and reducing the loose Records in the Office and White Tower Chapel that are useful, into order and bundles, as the Master of the Office shall direct them.

Every Deputy and Clerk of the Office, before his admission, voluntarily to make and subscribe such an Oath, before the Master of the Office, as is suitable to his trust."

5.—*Extract from the finding of the Jury, impannelled by the Particular Commissioners, 1740,—as to the Duties of the Keeper of the Records at the Tower, and his Deputy.*

N.B.—The whole of this part of the finding of the Jury is printed, *ante*, pp. 109—111.

6.—*Mr. Lysons' Receipt given to the Examiners of the Court of Chancery for divers Bundles of Interrogatories and Depositions of Witnesses, previous to the year 1727, removed from their Office to the Tower 13th Sept. 1810.*

RECORD OFFICE, TOWER,
13th Sept. 1810.

" WHEREAS by a Warrant from his Honour the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 4th day of August last past, addressed to me as Keeper of his Majesty's Records of the Court of Chancery, within the Tower of London, I was required and authorized to receive from the two Examiners of the High Court of Chancery divers bundles of Interrogatories and Depositions of Witnesses previous to the year 1727 in the custody of the said Examiners, together with all such entries of Kalendars of the same as were in the possession of the said Examiners, to be kept by me in my Office in the said Tower, in the place allotted for keeping the Records of the said Court of Chancery; I do hereby acknowledge to have received into my Custody from the said Examiners of the said Court, the said Bundles of Interrogatories and Depositions of Witnesses mentioned in the said Warrant, together with the Kalendars of the same, on this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1810.

SAMUEL LYSONS."

7.—*List of Admiralty Records removed from Doctors' Commons to the Tower of London.*

" INSTANCE.

Books of Acts, from the year 1524 to 1744 inclusively, 75 volumes.

Loose Books of Calendars belonging to the above, from the year 1631 to 1637 inclusively, 18 volumes.

Assignation Books, from the year 1637 to 1767 inclusively, 126 volumes.

Warrant Books, from the year 1540 to 1772 inclusively, 78 volumes.

Books of Examinations, from the year 1535 to 1749 inclusively, 89 volumes.

Books of Answers, from the year 1546 to 1769 inclusively, 65 volumes.

Libels, Allegations, and first Decrees, from the year 1535 to 1739 inclusively, 18 boxes.

Warrants, Monitions, and Decrees, from the year 1536 to 1761 inclusively, 6 boxes.

Other Papers in Causes, from the year 1629 to 1772 inclusively, 10 boxes.

Interrogatories, from the year 1548 to 1733 inclusively, 2 boxes.

Commissions and Decrees of Appraisement and Sale, from the year 1626 to 1745, 2 boxes.

Books of Processes, from the year 1700 to 1754 inclusively, 9 volumes.

Books of Processes, from the year 1638 to 1700 inclusively, 3 bundles.

Oyer and Terminer Indictments, from the year 1577 to 1782 inclusively, 2 boxes.

Commissions ditto, from the year 1696 to 1727 inclusively, 1 box.

Drafts of Commissions for Piracy, since the year 1720, 1 box.

Examinations in Piracy Causes, from the year 1533 to 1776 inclusively, 1 box.

Ten Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, from the year 1735 to 1789 inclusively.

PRIZE.

Books of Acts, from the year 1643 to 1712 inclusively, 47 volumes.

Assignation Book, from the year 1721 to 1755 inclusively, 1 volume.

- Assignment Books, from the year 1739 to 1759 inclusively, 14 volumes.
 Assignment Books, from the year 1756 to 1770 inclusively, 12 volumes.
 Calendars, from the year 1653 to 1744 inclusively, 21 volumes.
 Sentences, from the year 1643 to 1766 inclusively, 42 volumes.
 Examinations in Preparatory and Ship Papers, from the year 1664 to 1674 inclusively, 2 boxes.
 Ditto . ditto, . from the year 1689 to 1700 inclusively, 4 boxes.
 Ditto . ditto, . from the year 1702 to 1723 inclusively, 5 boxes.
 Ditto . ditto, . from the year 1739 to the end of the War, 6 boxes.
 Ditto . ditto, . from the year 1756 to the end of the War, 8 boxes.
 Ditto . ditto, . from the year 1776 to the end of the War, 17 boxes.
 Assignment Books, during the American War, 37 volumes.
 Engrossed Sentences and Interrogatories, during the American War, 15 volumes.
 Monitions, from the year 1664 to 1787 inclusively, 3 boxes.
 Allegations, from the year 1640 to 1674 inclusively, 1 box.
 Entries of Letters of Marque in American War, 40 volumes.
 Calendars of Letters of Marque and Entries relating thereto, from the year 1624 to 1762 inclusively, 42 volumes.
 Bails, &c., for Letters of Marque, from the year 1625 to the end of the American War, 14 boxes.
 ☞ Sixty-six bags containing Books and Letters taken in Prizes, from the year 1653 to 1799 inclusively.
 Forty-five boxes containing Books and Letters, as above.
 Thirteen Commissions to proceed in Prize Causes, from the year 1739 to 1780 inclusively.
 One Commission for determining American Prize Causes, dated 6 May, 1776.
 One Commission authorizing Lords of Admiralty to appoint Vice Admiralty Courts at Minorca, Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, &c., dated 9 September, 1759.
 One ditto . ditto . at the Island of St. John, in America, dated 19 August, 1769.
 One ditto . ditto . at New South Wales, dated 12 April, 1787.

APPEALS.

- Assignment Books, from the year 1689 to the end of the American War, 45 volumes.
 One Calendar of Sentences, commencing the same time.
 Papers, from the year 1689 to 1699 inclusively, 1 box.
 Ditto 1702 to 1730 inclusively, 1 box.
 Ditto 1739 to the end of the War, 3 boxes.
 Ditto 1776 to the end of the War, 4 boxes.
 Acts, Drafts, and Sentences of Appeals, in Prize Causes, from the year 1690 to 1746 inclusively.

 Acts and Drafts, from the year 1739 to 1787 inclusively, 2 boxes.
 Files of Drafts, from the year 1536 to 1762 inclusively, 7 bags.
 Thirty-three boxes containing Papers of all sorts, with an average date on each box, from the year 1590 to 1763 inclusively.
 Papers and Proceedings from the Registry of the Cape of Good Hope in the War of 1793, 4 boxes.
 Ditto . . ditto . . from Cape Nichola Mole . ditto, . 2 boxes.
 Ditto . . ditto . . from Minorca ditto, . 2 boxes.

Files of Exemplifications, from the year 1547 to 1733 inclusively, 4 bags.

Books of Receipts for Original Papers, Records, and Letters, &c., from the Registry from the year 1622 to 1750 inclusively, 12 volumes.

Papers, appearing to be Instruments, Examinations, Claims, Allegations, Exhibits, and the Proceedings in sundry Causes in the Prize and Instance, from the year 1626 to 1668 inclusively, 5 bags.

Files of Prize and Appeal Bail Reports, and Copies of Inhibitions, from the year 1781 to 1799 inclusively, 2 bags.

Letters of Attorney, from 1708 to 1781 inclusively, and Registers of Letters of Attorney, from 1760 to 1791 inclusively, 5 volumes, all contained in 1 box."

VII.

"Establishment and Duties of Office and Fees."—The Bill of John Bayley, Esq., Principal Clerk in his Majesty's Record Office at the Tower of London, for Searches, Office Copies, &c. of Records relative to the claim of the Corporation of Liverpool to the Town Dues, having been sent to the Secretary by the Town Clerk of Liverpool, has been printed with the view of assisting the Board in their inquiry upon this subject.

VIII.

Acts of the Privy Council.—The ensuing remarks on the Acts of the Privy Council were some time since sent by Sir Harris Nicolas to the Secretary, who has ventured to instruct the King's Printer to put into type a specimen of the earliest of these documents.

"REMARKS ON THE ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

In the 14th and 15th centuries the affairs of this country were principally conducted by the King's Council; and every one who is acquainted with the nature of its duties at the period in question must be sensible of the important light which the Minutes of its proceedings are calculated to throw upon English History.

But for the notorious fact, that the most valuable sources of History have hitherto been unconsulted by our Historians, who, with few exceptions, have been satisfied with repeating the statements of prejudiced and erroneous Chroniclers, it would excite surprize that, though the MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL, for several years of the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV., and from the 9th Henry V. to the end of the reign of Henry VI., are preserved in the British Museum, their invaluable contents have never been applied to the illustration of English History. Indeed few Antiquarian or Historical writers were aware of their existence; and whilst imperfect sources of information have often been rigidly examined in elucidation of some historical questions, these great repositories of facts, which in extent, variety, and genuineness of information, are only exceeded by the Rolls of Parliament and the Fœdera, though in many points they are superior to both, have been entirely neglected.

The following general account of their contents will afford only an imperfect idea of their value, because the subjects alluded to are as miscellaneous as the affairs, as well foreign as domestic, of the kingdom itself.

The documents which it is proposed to print, under the title of "Acts of the Privy Council," may be divided into two classes; Minutes of Business transacted by the Council, and Letters and Petitions to the Council, on which it appears that the Council came to a decision.

Until the 9th Henry V., when the Series of Minutes of the Business of the Council commences, these Minutes are not collected in one volume, but exist in various MSS. in the Museum, and relate to different years of the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and the early part of that of Henry V. The Letters and Petitions to the Council extend over the entire reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., and are scattered through several volumes of the Harleian and Cottonian Collections. With few exceptions the Minutes and Petitions are either the *originals* or are *contemporary* with the period to which they relate: in many cases they are the *original draughts*, and contain corrections in the hand of the Clerk of the Council.

The Minutes of Business consist of brief notices of affairs to be submitted to the Council, or by the Council to the King; and as must at once be inferred, they embrace every possible subject which occupy the Councils of a Nation. Whenever an embassy was despatched, the only notice of it which has hitherto been known is the Commission appointing the Ambassadors. Their secret instructions were prepared by the Council, and copies of these Instructions are in a great many instances preserved; not unfrequently they exhibit the alterations which the King or the Council caused to be made in them. During the absence of the Sovereign, his Correspondence with his Council are recorded; and the Correspondence between the Council and the Officers entrusted with the command of the Marches, of Fortresses and Towns, with the Lieutenants of Ireland, and with the Sovereigns of Foreign States, are likewise preserved. The Petitions to the Council frequently elucidate the state of the country, as well as the descent of property and personal history. In a word, there is not a point of General History, whether domestic or foreign, not a subject connected with the internal condition or external relations of this country, its commerce, revenues, military force, policy, arts, manufactures, or with the character and conduct of the sovereigns and statesmen, which does not receive a new and vivid light from the Proceedings of the Privy Council, from the time of Richard II. to the accession of Edward IV.

The darkest period of our annals, since the accession of Edward I., is the reign of Henry VI.: whence can illustrations of that extraordinary period be looked for, if not from a daily Record of the Acts of the Councils of the Monarch?

As a slight specimen of the miscellaneous and interesting nature of the articles which will be found in the early part of this Collection, are Minutes of the Council of Richard II., bearing upon the greater part of the events of his reign, among which the advice of his Council, soon after he assumed the reins of government, is as remarkable for its boldness and decision, as for the soundness of the political views which it displays. The correspondence between Richard and his Council, whilst the King was in Ireland; the regulations for the meetings and proceedings of the Council; and the negotiations with the Duke of Brittany, and with the Kings of Scotland and France, are extremely interesting.

Among the Minutes of the Council, soon after the accession of Henry IV., is an entry which tends very powerfully to prove that Richard II. died at the time when his decease is generally supposed to have occurred, and it removes the imputation from Henry that he imposed upon the people by exhibiting a fictitious corpse for that of the late monarch. These Minutes display the deplorable state of the country in consequence of the rebellion of the Earls of Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon, in 1400, in vivid colours. The state of affairs is described as "a new world," and "neighbour" is said from malice to be "daily accusing his neighbour of treason." A body guard, composed of esquires, selected from each county, with archers, is recommended to be placed in the royal residence, for the King's protection, keeping watch by night and day; and altogether a new and singular picture is presented of the first year of

Henry IV.'s reign. The question, whether Isabel, the queen of Richard II., should be restored to her father the King of France, occupied considerable attention, and when it was decided in the affirmative, the preparations for her return are fully described. Among the correspondence with the Council in this reign, are various letters from the King, when engaged in his expeditions against the Welsh and the Scots, and some highly characteristic and interesting ones from Sir Henry Percy, Hotspur, and his father. Of the miscellaneous articles, a petition on the condition of Ireland claims particular attention.

The information which is afforded of the state of the kingdom in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. is of the highest interest, and the struggle between the latter Monarch and the House of York receives much valuable illustration."

IX.

The Publications of the Record Commission in general.—The Calendars of the Inquisitions post mortem.—The 6th Volume of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII.—The new Edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*.—Kirkby's *Inquest*, &c.

Extract from a Letter addressed by an eminent Topographical Writer to a Member of the House of Commons in February, 1830.

"Since I was favoured with your Letter of the 27th instant, I have reviewed the opinions I had formed on part of the labours of the Record Commission, and I now venture to submit to you the result, not without hope that I may through your assistance be a means of essentially promoting in one point, the interests of Historical Literature. If my Letter should run out to an unreasonable length I trust you will excuse it, and allow me some benefit of the consideration that you have in some measure brought such a visitation on yourself.

In the first place I would observe, that it appears to me, that nothing could have been better devised than this Commission of Records: whether we look at it in relation to the conserving of the Documents themselves, or to the general interest of Historical Literature. It is quite evident, that such a Commission for both purposes was much wanted: and in respect of the works which have been published under it, they are all of great value to all who are students in our history, and against many of them, there cannot, as far as I know, be any reasonable complaint alleged. I suppose the Statutes were never before at all so well published or indexed. The Catalogues to the Cotton, Harley, and Lansdown MSS. I have reason to think are very carefully compiled: and, in the main, the Selection of Documents to be distributed through the Country by means of the Press, may be said to have been judiciously made. It might be possible to mention other Records which might seem to have had a prior claim on a Commission such as this, but as here people are apt to be guided pretty much by their own predilections, or the nature of their own particular line of research, I shall say little on this subject.

It is to the way in which the Four Volumes of Inquisitions p. m. (or rather the Four Volumes *relating* to the Inquisitions) have been published, and in which, as it seems by the late Returns, Six more Volumes are to be printed, that I would wish particularly to direct your attention. Nothing, surely, was more deserving the attention of the Commission than these Records: and in this light they appear to have been regarded by it: for one of their first orders respected them, and the First Volume was published as long ago as 1806. The Order was made March 24, 1802.

But while the importance of these Documents was thus early perceived by the Commission, the mode in which the contents of them should be made known to the Public, seems not to have been the subject of much consideration: for the imperfect and nearly useless publication relating to these Documents, is too nearly in conformity with the Letter of the Resolution, though far, as I believe, from the intention of the Commission. The Resolution was, 'That the *Official Calendars* to the Inquisitions post mortem, or Escheat Rolls, &c. be prepared for the Press and printed, &c.' This Order relieves the Sub-Commissioners in this Department from a considerable portion of the blame which might be supposed to attach to them, from the little value of their work; but it has nothing to do with the estimate which may be taken of the value and utility of the work itself, or the expediency of having Six more Volumes upon the same plan.

What are called 'Official Calendars' are, in fact, a kind of Index word in the Office where these Documents are deposited. If application was made for the Inquisition of any particular Person, reference was first made to the Calendar to see if his name was there; and against his name was found the year in which the Inquisition was taken, and the number of the Membrane in which the Inquisition was engrossed. In the Calendars there followed the name a crude enumeration of—I scarcely know what—apparently, the Manors and Lands of which the Party died possessed, and this I imagine most persons understand the List of Places which follows the name of the party in the printed Calendars to be. But it is not so. They seem to be names of places *occurring* in the Inquisition; as if some person had run his eye over the Parchment, and when he met with the name of a place down it went in his Calendar.

I will give you a few instances of this from my own county.

36 Hen. III. Roger Cressi is made to die seised of the Honour of Tichhill. This, a very little inquiry would show to be an error: but it might not be so certain that

12 Edw. I. Roger de Leyburn did not hold at the time of his death the Manor of Doncaster, as we are told he did in the printed Calendar: though I have no doubt that if we had an Abstract of the Inquisition before us, we should find that he died only holding something of that Manor.

14 Edw. I. Peter Seiville. From the mode in which his List of Places is given, viz.—

Goutlacarres, Maeñ.
Skelbroke.
Smithton.
Pomfrait Castř.
Thurleston.
Aldeham.

every one would suppose, that if he held any of these places he held the Castle of Pontefract. Few persons would perhaps need to be told that the Castle of Pontefract belonged at that time to the Lacies. I can see in this instance, distinctly, how the Record stands. Smithton is the modern Smeaton, and in finding the Tenure, the Jury have found that it was held by Savile of the Castle of Pontefract.

15 Edw. I. There is the same introduction of the Castle of Pontefract among the possessions of Robert de Everingham.

17 Edw. II. Nicholas de Segrave is said to have held the Castle of Coningsbrough. I do not believe that he did: but, considering the unsettled state of the House of Warren at that period, I cannot affirm that he did not:—so that here the

loose and imperfect way in which the contents of these Inquisitions are presented to the Public, creates a real difficulty, and introduces confusion and uncertainty, when a Publication, on which reliance could be placed, would have established an important fact in the history of that great Fee, or at least not have disturbed the received and accredited account.

6 Edw. III. Thomas Furnival appears to have held the Castle of Tichhill, which he did not. And, lastly,

26 Edw. III. John Earl of Kent appears to have died seised of Pontefract Castle. This is not likely: but the thing is possible.

Again, these Calendars abound in the strangest errors and corruptions, or what, to us, is the same thing, the Transcriber of them for the Press has frequently been unable to read his Original. There are multitudes of these mistakes in the earlier Volumes, but as I have heard it said that the last Volume is a great improvement upon the foregoing, I will just mention a few occurring in that Volume, which presented themselves on hastily turning over the leaves this morning.

p. 296. We have a Richard Nevil, Earl of Salop. There never was such a person.

p. 355. We have the Inquisition of John Sebram, Knight. I suppose Sir John *Salvin* is the person intended.

p. 289. In the enumeration of the Lands of John Earl of Shrewsbury, among those in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, are five gross misnomers: viz. Pensalmer Manor. In this, after some consideration, I recognised Penisal, which I believe to be the place intended.

South Auston, for South Anston.

Ailerclyff, for Attercliffe.

Gylthewayke, for Gylthewayte.

Gathe, for Wathe.

Who is to blame, the person who prepared the Calendar, or he who transcribed it for the Press, I cannot pretend to say: but it is clear that the usefulness of the work is greatly diminished by these inaccuracies, and that works thus prepared are not ready for the costly labour of Indexing.

The last Volume of the Inquisitions seems in some respects better than the preceding. It contains rather more frequent notices of the tenures: and the instances are fewer in which we have places set down as belonging to the party, when he only held lands *of* them.

These instances are all taken from a very small portion of the Kingdom, to which, from particular circumstances, my attention has been more closely directed. I know not whether it is quite fair to infer that other Counties and Districts would be found in the same state; but I think that this conclusion is irresistible, that such a publication deposes very feebly to the credit of the Antiquarian exactness of the present age.

But an objection still stronger than all this presses against this Publication: viz. that it does not contain the more valuable part of the information which is to be gathered from the Inquisitions.

Though the Order literally was to publish the Calendars, yet it must, I conceive, have been in the intention of the Commission, that those portions of the Inquisitions should be given to the Public, in which the Public were the most interested, or in other words, which would best assist the progress of historical knowledge. I can see no other reason for printing at all, as this publication is not like the printed Domesday or the printed Valors, Records multiplied as to copies, by means of the Press, and thus saved from the accidents to which a Record of which only a single copy exists is

ever exposed. I take for granted, that the object of the Commission was to disseminate useful historical information. Now these Inquisitions inform us,—

1. When the party died. Of this we have no note in the printed Volumes. The Inquisition was usually held not long after the decease of the party, but sometimes, perhaps, there might be a considerable interval.

2. Who were his heirs, the age of those heirs, and the relationship in which they stood to him. Now here is the choicest part of each Inquisition; and I will venture to say, that of all applications to consult the Inquisitions, nine out of ten are addressed to this point. The use of this information to all persons engaged in topographical or genealogical inquiry, is immense. It is, in fact, the basis of nearly all that we can be said to *know* concerning the descent of the Baronage of England, of the Lords of Manors, and generally, of the Elite of the Land. For any information of this kind, we look in vain to what the Commission has given us.

3. The Tenures of Manors and Lands. As the Heirs is the basis of our grandest genealogical knowledge, so what the Inquisitions contain respecting the Tenures is the best information we can gain respecting the subinfeudations, which are, in fact, the main things in topographical history. In the printed work, a Tenure seems sometimes to be mentioned: but there is nothing of system or plan, and by far the greater part of them are wholly disregarded.

Such, then, is the work, of which the Commission has already given us Four Volumes, and Six more are promised. The Volumes come to us, also, without Errata, without Preface, and without Notes. No work of any magnitude ever passed the Press which did not require a statement of corrected errors which had escaped in the printing. If the Editor had been required to produce a Preface (and not that mere Extract from an old Report, which is a kind of apology for a Preface,) and also to have placed his Name in the Title-page, the work would, no doubt, have been better: The name in the title, of some person who had a character to support for antiquarian skill and exactness, would have been an additional guarantee for the proper execution of his task. Who really was the Editor, for an Editor is talked of, I have no distinct conception, nor do I at the moment of writing this know with any certainty. But if he had been required to produce a Preface containing what such a Preface ought to contain, an account of the manner in which the Inquisitions were taken—the transmission of them—the conservation—the objects of the Inquests—the present Deposits—the manner in which they are arranged—the mode by which the Public have access to them—the uses to which they may now be made subservient—the time when the Calendars were prepared—the persons by whom, and the principles on which, the Calendars were constructed, he would necessarily have been led to see the futility of the plan of publication which is adopted, and either no publication would have taken place, or one upon a much more useful plan. In respect of Notes, perhaps different opinions might be plausibly supported: but in considering a work like this, we are not to regard it as we should a continuous Record, such as Domesday or the Valors, of which it may be well to give a faithful imprint, and no more. But here, where we have only certain rude attempts at abstracting Records, some little elucidation, or some admission of inability to read the decaying MS. might have sometimes appeared without injury.

And here allow me to make a remark or two upon the use of the word "Editor," which occurs several times in the two Returns you have sent me. Of Editorship, properly so called, there has been very little indeed bestowed upon many of the publications under the Commission. I do not speak of the Statutes or the Catalogues, the Preface to Domesday, or the Rymer, or the Scotch Publications, of which I know scarcely any thing: and least of all would I be understood to speak of Mr. Palgrave's

labours; or of those of Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Petrie, of which hitherto the Public have had no means of judging. Mr. Palgrave certainly appears before the Public in a very advantageous light, as a real Editor, one anxious for the correctness of his work, and consulting and comparing MSS. with the assiduity of a Scholar editing an ancient Author. In one sentence of his Letter of May 12, 1829, he has shown to his Colleagues what they ought to have done, what they have neglected to do, and what it stands so peculiarly to his credit that he really has done. "The Collation is rendered very tedious by *the necessity of verifying the names of persons and places by comparison with other Documents.*" This, by other persons called Editors, has been wholly neglected. In fact, there has been no Editor, but Copying Clerks, Press Correctors, and Index Makers; and people of this description might have been found to do the work as well, without the intervention of another person between them and the Commission. I will show you this a little more fully hereafter. There is no trace of Thought, no impress of Mind.

Besides the time of the death, the Heirs, and the Tenures, the Inquisitions very frequently contain extraneous matter—sometimes the manner of the death of the party—sometimes Wills, Settlements, &c. I suspect that matter of this kind is to be found more frequently in the later than in the earlier Inquisitions. It might be a question what notice could be taken of information of this kind in a work which was not to exceed Ten Folio Volumes: but I think that in many cases it would have been proper to have drawn the public attention upon it, or upon the fact of its being there.

You will now, perhaps, ask how I would have had this publication prepared, and I will answer you at once.

The Inquisitions consist of nine distinct Members, beside any extraneous information:

1. Where taken.
2. When.
3. Before whom.
4. Name and Description of the Party.
5. Names of the Jury.
6. Possessions.
7. Tenures of the Possessions.
8. Date of the Death.
9. The Heirs, their Age and Relationship.

I would have the place and time given—the names of Escheator and Jury might be omitted—the party described exactly as in the Record—his possessions and the tenures of them taken together, omitting all details of woods, meadows, &c. and of services by which the Lands were held, and (except in peculiar cases) noticing only the distinction of Manors and Lands. No. 8, and No. 9, as they appear in the Record.

The following from a genuine Inquisition may serve as a specimen:—

Mariæ.

Pontefract, co. Ebor. July 5, 1 Eliz. Lionel Rerisbye Ar.

Triberke, Man. extent. in Thribark et Dalton cum adv. eccl. [ten. de Thoma Wentworth ut de Man. de Hoton Roberts.]

Haworth, terr. [ten. de eodem.]

Ikkyls, man. [ten. de eodem.]

Temple-barrowe, terr. [ten. de Reg. ut de Mon. de Rupe nuper dissolut.]

Brinceford, man. et terr. [ten. de Thoma Wentworth ut de man. de Hoton Roberts et de Tenestowe.]

Marsburgh, terr. [ten. de Francisco Com. Salopiæ, ut de man. de Kimberworth.]

Swynton, terr. [ten. de hered. Tho. fil. Hug. de Swinton.]

Rotherham, terr. [ten. de Francisco Com. Salopiæ, ut de man. de Rotherham.]

Deneby, man. [ten. de Reg. ut de Honore de Tyckhill.]

Elizab.

Ob. 25 Feb. 1 Mariæ. Thomas Rerisby fil. et her. ætat 22 ann. ad obitum patris.

Here in a small compass is the most material information contained in this Inquisition. But if this would be too much, the tenures might be omitted. Much would be lost by doing so, but the Volumes must not be absolutely unwieldy, or the series interminable. But in respect of this point, it is also to be considered that it is a national undertaking, and that in these Inquisitions we have the greater part of our local and gentilitial history. If the Tenures were omitted, the Abstracts would be very materially reduced in bulk, and would not much exceed what is already thought worthy to be printed. The parts which would disappear are put within brackets.

But now in this Inquisition of Rerisby there is a fact stated which I have not introduced into the abstract, and yet it is of considerable importance; viz. that the Manor of Deneby had been purchased of Roger Vavasor by this Lionel and Ann his wife. The difficulty would be to know how to dispose of such a piece of information as this. Might it not be added as a note, or added in the text?

Where a will or settlement is recited, it might be proper to state that such a document might be found in the Inquisition.

I am really not without hope, that as they are now entering upon another great deposit of these documents, that something like what I have suggested, and what no doubt has occurred to many other persons, may be adopted: at least, that we shall have the Heirs, and that the printed copies of the Calendars (if they go on printing from Calendars, as I see it is proposed to do in the Return) will be compared with the *Original Inquisitions*, which, I presume, is not the meaning of the word 'Originals' in the Notice prefixed to the Volumes, in which we are told, 'that the Calendar to these Records now published is a transcript of the Official Calendars *revised* and *corrected* with the *Originals*.'

I have said, and I still think, that the expending £2000 upon a Sixth Volume to the Valor of King Henry, is little better than a waste of the public money, as far as respects the General Index, which is, I presume, to form the greater part of the Volume. What the documents recently discovered by Mr. Caley may be, I cannot tell, and no doubt the probability is, that they well deserve to be committed to the press; but with respect to a General Index, I hold that to be wholly needless. The book is so arranged, that almost every person who would have occasion to consult it, would find what he wanted almost without the aid of an index at all; but if an index were wanted, there is already one to each volume, and that is quite sufficient, considering how rarely the index is consulted. The mass of the names of the people mentioned in this Record are of persons concerning whom inquiry is not likely to be made. But the want of care and editorial exactness in the printing of this Record, renders it of less importance to prepare a second index. Places are mentioned which cannot be found by the Index. Within the compass of a very few pages we have

Barfeld for Darfeld.

Wynton for Swynton.

and Quasshe for Onasshe—bis.

These are not picked out from any great extent of the work. They occur in the accounts of the possession of my three principal Monasteries, Bretton, Nostell, and Roche. This is for want of 'verifying,' *i. e.* for want of editorial labour, as something distinct from the mere mechanical operations of the copyist.

The account of the Deanery of Doncaster is the only portion of this Valor which I have read with attention; and my acquaintance with the district would enable me, were it necessary, to point out a considerable number of errors in the very few pages of which it consists, besides the memorable ones above given. What account may be given of the reason of this want of conformity with the original, or of the original with the truth, I cannot tell; but it is quite manifest, that if we had an Edition of a Classic prepared in this manner, it would be thrown aside in disgust.

On the other works 'still in progress,' I have nothing particular to observe, except that I would be permitted to say concerning the Rymer, that its progress ought to be carefully watched by those who are jealous of our reputation for historical literature in the eyes of other nations. The system of printing without notes or adequate prefaces, is, in respect of this work, a great evil. It was the opinion of Rymer's contemporaries, that there were many inaccuracies in his great work, and many instruments of which the dates were mistaken. I had never occasion to look particularly into this, if indeed I was qualified to do so, but I have not observed that the places of many of the instruments are noted as having been changed, as certainly ought to have been done if there was a deviation from Rymer's collocation, nor do I remember that any change of Rymer's text is any where attempted. One thing I remember noticing, when going over the first three volumes some years ago, that an instrument which was dated in a certain year of a King of Scotland, was put in that year of his contemporary King of England. A sufficient range seems to me not to be taken for the collection of new matter. Except three pieces from the printed Avebury, all the new matter in the last volume is from the Tower or the Remembrancer's Office, but by far the largest portion from the Tower. Yet I should conceive, that since the time of Rymer (indeed I know it to be so) many documents have become known to antiquaries, which were of the class of those in the *Fœdera*, and which ought to be incorporated with the rest, when a nation undertakes to publish such a collection as this.

Mr. Palgrave is now printing the *Nomina Villarum* as a part of the Vol. II. of Parliamentary Writs. Kirkby's Inquest seems equally well to deserve the attention of the Commission, and the Pipe Rolls and Fines. But I am persuaded that there is no deposit of historical matter, which for novelty, variety, and usefulness, would yield nearly so much as the Volumes of Wills so long unexplored among the various repositories which you have brought into public notice; and no greater service would be done to history in its minor departments than to employ some person to peruse the Volumes of early Wills consecutively, and to give an abstract where he found any thing which bore strongly on the subject of the genealogy, the biography, the literature, or the manners of early times."

X.

Index to various Records in the Court of Exchequer from the reign of Edward II. to the reign of George III., compiled by the late Hutton Wood, Esq.—This Index is said to contain “references to Special Commissions for the Survey of Manors, Abbey Lands, Woods and Forests belonging to the Crown, Lands recovered from the Sea, Bishoprics, Rectories, Mines, Sea Ports, Quays, and for various other purposes. Also references to Inrolments of Letters-Patent, Charters, Quo Warrantos respecting Rights and Privileges, Informations of Intrusion on Crown Lands, and various Proceedings respecting Mines, Tolls, &c. Also references to numerous Decrees and Orders respecting Tithes of all descriptions, Estover, Pannage, and other Customary Rights, Fee-Farm Rents, Monasteries, Priors, Customary Services, Common of Pasture, the Repairing of Castles, Quieting Parties in the Possession of Manors and Lands, and for the Disafforesting of several Forests.”

It is obvious that, until the late alterations in the law, this Index must have been of great utility for all practical purposes.

The following is a specimen of it:—

Reign.		Term and Year of Reign.	CUMBERLAND.
Edw. II.	Cumberland	H. 8.	Inrolment touching the County of Cumberland.
Hen. IV. ...	Appleby	H. 17.....	Inrolment of Letters Patent touching Appleby, Roll 14.
Hen. VIII...	Penrith	M. 32. ...	Inrolment touching the Extent of the Castle of Penrith and other Lordships, &c. Roll 33.
Eliz.	Blenkern	M. 8.	Inrolment touching divers Gold and Silver Mines, Roll 239.
Eliz.	Graystocke	T. 31.....	Survey of the Manors of Graystocke, Matterdale, Sparkhead, Dufton and Newbiggin, the manor of Dufton, being in fol. 49, and the Survey taken 28th Sept.
Eliz.	Carlisle	M. 17. ...	Commission to inquire touching several particulars in the Diocese of Carlisle, Lib. Com.
Eliz.	Calder	M. 30. ...	Decree touching customary Services, Fines, Common of Pastures, &c. No. 12, fol. 335.
Eliz.	Woolstie	H. 24.....	Decree to repair Woolstie Castle against the Scotts, No. 7, fol. 217, L. O. and Roll 198.
..	Do.	H. 38.....	Decree touching the Office of Keeper of the Castle and its Repairs, No. 22, fol. 308.
Jas. I.	Plumpton	M. 10. ...	Inrolment of Information of Intrusion against Henry, Lord Northumberland, Roll 367.
Eliz.	Castle Sowerby	M. 26. ...	Commission and Depositions on a Survey of the Manor of Castle Sowerby, No. 10, fol. 210, L. O.
Jas. I.	Inglewood Forest ..	M. 2.	Inrolment touching Incroachments upon the Waste, Inglewood Forest, Roll 150.
Cha. I.	Carlisle	M. 3.	Commission, &c. touching the Castle, and surveying same.
Cha. II.	Port of Carlisle....	M. 33. ...	Inrolment of a Commission and Inquisition touching the Metes and Bounds of—Roll 3.
..	Whitehaven	T. 32.	Decree to suppress a Pier or Quay erected without the King's license, fol. 224.
..	Do.	E. 31.....	Inrolment of Letters Patent of Lands within Flux and Reflux of the Sea, Roll 102.

Reign.		Term and Year of Reign.	CUMBERLAND— <i>continued.</i>
Wm. & Mary	Inglewood Forest ..	E. 2.	Trial at Law touching the right of Common in the Forest, fol. 331, and T. 4, fol. 18, 47, L. D.
Wm. III.	Wigton	M. 10. ...	Decree for Rectorial Tithes, fol. 58. L. D.
Geo. I.	River Wye	T. 12.	Decree touching the Tolls of Goods imported along the River, fol. 453.
Geo. II.	Aldston Moor	H. 15.	Decree establishing the Boundaries of the Moor, No. 12, fol. 432, L. D.
Geo. III.	Port of Carlisle....	M. 10. ...	Inrolment of Commission for setting out further lawful Quays within the Port, Roll 3.
..	Carlisle	E. 13.	Inrolment of Decree touching the Right of Toll in the Mayor, Roll 150.
..	Brakenhill.....	H. 14.	Modus of 10s. in lieu of all Tithes decreed in Upper and Lower Brakenhill, No. 8, L. D.
DORSETSHIRE.			
Edw. III.	Bemminster	H. 51.	Inrolment touching the Prebend of Bemminster.
Rich. II.	Clykerell	T. 14.	Inrolment of an Inquisition touching the Manor of.
Hen. V.	Abbotsbury	M. 1.	Inrolment touching the Abbey of.
Rich. III. ..	Glaston	T. 1.	Inrolment of Letters Patent to the Abbey and Convent of Glaston of the Manors of Sevenhampton, Denys and others, Roll 3.
Eliz.	Gillingham	E. 16.	Inrolment of Decree touching the Boundaries of the Forest of—Roll 298, L. O. No. 6.
..	Weymouth	M. 22. ...	Order to settle the Privileges of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, No. 7, fol. 53, L. O. and E. 22, fol. 71.
..	Do.	M. 28. ...	Order about Anchorage, Lastage, Bushellage and other Customs, No. 12, fol. 137, L. O.
..	Royal Manors	M. 42. ...	Commission and Inquisition touching several Royal Manors in this County.
Jas. I.	Sherbourne	M. 7.	Decree touching Conveyances of various Lands to Sir Walter Raleigh, fol. 144.
..	Cranbourne Chase .	M. 17. ...	Inrolment of a Decree touching—Roll 110, and L. D. fol. 170.
..	Sherbourne Castle .	M. 6.	Inrolment of Decree, <i>Rex v. Walter Raleigh</i> , touching Roll—545, and M. T. Roll 301.
Cha. II.	Great Burton	E. 8.	Decree for Tithes of Corn and Hay, fol. 79 & 118, L. D.
..	Port of Poole	E. 31.	Inrolment of a Commission and Inquisition touching the Limits of the Port of Poole and Lyme Regis, Roll 1.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			
Hen. IV.	Forest of Dean	E. 3.	Inrolment touching the Forest, Rolls 2 & 4.
Edw. IV.	Lathony Priory....	H. 12. ..	Inrolment of a Certificate of the Priory near Gloster, Roll 2.
Hen. V.	Hayles	T. & M. 1.	Inrolment of Letters Patent touching the Abbey of Hales, Roll 24.
Eliz.	Gloster	M. 31. ...	Decree to quiet the Dean and Chapter of—in the Possession of divers Manors and Tithes, No. 14, fol. 323.
..	Forest of Dean	M. 34. ...	Decree to bar Right of Common in Dean Forest, No. 19, fol. 151, and No. 23, fol. 200.
..	Longney	T. 44.	Decree touching the Repairs of Sluices and Sea Walls in—No. 28, fol. 228.
..	Forest of Dean....	E. 37.	Order for a Commission to perambulate and set down the Boundaries of the Forest, and to enquire whether the Manor of Mynsternath was within it, No. 22, fol. 161.
Jas. I.	Ellingham	M. 3.	Inrolment of a Commission, &c. surveying the Manor of—Roll 532.
..	Forest of Dean....	H. 10.	Decree touching the digging of Ore in the Forest, fol. 270, L. D.
..	Survey of Woods ..	E. 4.	Inrolment of a Commission and Certificate touching the Survey of Woods in this and other Counties, Roll 223.
Cha. I.	Bristol	E. 1.	Commission and Inquisition touching surveying the Castle of Bristol, Lib. Com.
..	Malvern Chase	M. 7.	Decree touching the Disafforesting of—No. 10, fol. 306; M. 7, No. 11, fol. 107; M. 8, No. 12, fol. 190, &c.
Cha. II.	Gloster Castle	M. 24. ...	Decree touching T. at Law, if used as a Prison, and the Sheriff to have the Custody, fol. 144 & 279.
..	Cold Ashton.....	H. 30.	Decree touching a Fee-Farm Rent, fol. 115 & 117, L. D.
LONDON.			
Edw. IV.	City of London....	E. 3.	Inrolment of Letters Patent to the Mayor of divers Liberties, Roll 1.
Hen. VII. ..	Do.	M. 21.	Inrolment of Charter to the Pewterers' Company, Roll 24.

Reign.		Term and Year of Reign.	LONDON— <i>continued</i> .
Hen. IV. ...	Charter House	H. 25.	Inrolment touching the Charter House.
Eliz.	Levant Company ..	H. 43.	Inrolment of Letters Patent to the Levant Company granting divers Privileges, Roll 188.
..	The Tower	T. 38.	Order touching the Tower of London, No. 23, fol. 80.
..	Crutched Fryars ..	H. 21.	Commission and Inquisition touching the Dissolution of the Monastery of.
Cha. I.	City Privileges	T. 13.	Inrolment of a Quo Warranto touching several Privileges, Roll 57.
Cha. II.	Port of London....	M. 19. ...	Inrolment of a Commission and Certificate touching the Extents, Bounds and Limits of the Port of London, cum Membris Blackwall, Gravesend, and Lee, Roll 93.
Cha. I.	Wapping Wall	E. 8.	Decree that Land between High and Low Water-mark belongs to the Crown, No. 12, fol. 66.
Jas. I.	Lands, &c.	M. & H. 1.	Commissions to inquire as to the Goods, Chattels and Lands of Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh, Roll 1.
..	Whitefriars	T. 15.	Commission to inquire whether the King has any interest in—and M. 15.
Geo. I.	Port of London....	M. 8.	Decree touching Tonnage, fol. 148, and E. 8, fol. 188.
Geo. II.	Fleet Prison	M. 4.	Information touching the Solemnization of Marriages in the Fleet Prison, No. 613, Bill Book.
Geo. III. ...	St. Botolph	E. 37.	Decree the Impropriator is entitled to 2s. 9d. in the pound pursuant to 37 Hen. VIII.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.			
Edw. III. ...	Wedon	M. 17. ...	Wedon Pinkenory granted to Isabell, the King's Daughter.
Rich. II. ...	Bitlesden	E. 17.	Charter to the Abbey and Convent of.
Edw. VI. ...	Desboro'	T. 6.	Inrolment touching Dutchy Lands therein, Roll 27.
Hen. VI. ...	Kingsthorp	T. 20.	Inrolment of Letters Patent touching—Roll 4.
Eliz.	Rockingham	M. 23.	Commission and Inquisition touching the Forest of—Lib. Com.
..	Naffington	M. 27. ...	Commission, &c. touching Rentals in the Royal Manor of—Lib. Com.
..	Haselbarrow Wood .	M. 14. ...	Decree for Estovers and Pannage in the Wood, No. 5, fol. 14, L. O. & 117.
..	Kelmarsh	T. 33.	Inrolment of a Decree touching the Rectory of—Roll 110, L. D. No. 16 & 17.
Jas. I.	Kettering	E. 3.	Inrolment touching Kettering Warren, Roll 133.
..	Northampton	H. 9.	Inrolment of Interrogatories and Depositions, Ex parte Queen Elizabeth touching Lands, Roll 234.
..	Rockingham Forest	E. 8.	Decree for a Commission to survey the Forest, fol. 184, L. D.
..	County of	E. 10.	A Special Commission to inquire touching Lands belonging to dissolved Monasteries in the County, Lib. Com.
Wm. III. ...	Cransley	T. 10.	Decree to settle the Proportions of the Duty called the Sheriffs Yield, fol. 29, L. D.
Geo. II.	Rushenden	H. 6.	Decree touching Fee-Farm Rents, No. 6.
Geo. III. ...	Plumpton	H. 11. ...	The Rector is entitled to the Great and Small Tithes in kind, (except Corn and Grain), No. 7, L. D.
SOMERSETSHIRE.			
Hen. IV. ...	Bath and Wells ...	E. 4.	Inrolment touching Bath and Wells, Roll 2.
Hen. V.	Witham	H. 1.	Inrolment of Letters Patent touching the Priory and Convent, Roll 22.
..	Glaston	H. 6.	Inrolment touching the Abbey of Glastonbury, Roll 8.
Hen. VIII. ...	Halibire	M. 20. ...	Inrolment of an Inquisition post mortem of Lord Lestrangle, Roll 15.
Eliz.	Muchelney	T. 26.	Commission, &c. touching the Manor and Monastery of, No. 10, fol. 156, L. O.
..	Solwood Forest	M. 34. ...	Commission, &c. touching the Forest, Lib. Com.
..	Bath and Wells ..	H. 24.	Commission to Survey the Bishoprick of—and the value thereof, Lib. Com.
..	Langport	M. 43. ...	Trial at Law touching the Borough Court and Royalties of—No. 28, fol. 30, L. O.
Jas. I.	Exmore Forest	M. 9.	Inrolment of a Decree touching the Forest, Roll 557.
..	Port of Bristol	M. 6.	Commission and Inquisition touching the Port of Bristol, Lib. Com.
..	Kainshain	E. 13.	Inrolment of a Quo Warranto touching the Liberties in the Manor of, Roll 195.
Cha. I.	Roche Forest	H. 6.	Order touching the Disafforesting of Roche, Nerocke and Frome Selwood, No. 10, fol. 61, Roll 21.
..	Glastonbury	E. 6.	Order touching Glastonbury, No. 7, fol. 275.

Reign.		Term and Year of Reign.	SOMERSETSHIRE— <i>continued.</i>
Cha. II.	Southmoor.....	E. 21.	Decree touching Right of Common upon the Wastes, L. D. fol. 414.
..	Minehead	H. 6.	Inrolment touching the Limits of the Port of Minehead, Roll.
Geo. III. ...	Borrow	T. 39.	Vicarial Tithes decreed, L. D. No. 8.
YORKSHIRE.			
Edw. II.....	Kirkstall	T. 19.	Inrolment of Letters Patent touching the Abbey and Convent of—Roll.
Hen. VI. ...	Beggar Priory	E. 21.	Inrolment touching the Priory in Thirsk, Roll 6.
Hen. III. ...	Driffield	M.	Manor of Driffield granted by the Crown to Joan, Queen of Scotland for her Life, Rym. Fœd. tom. 1st. fol. 370.
Eliz.	Wasborodale.....	E. 17.	Inrolment of Judgment for Intrusion on—Roll 145.
..	Stillingfleet	H. 3.	Inrolment of a Decree touching the Grammar School, Roll 178, No. 2.
..	Catherston	H. 19.....	Commission touching Coal Mines in—and H. 19, Lib. Com.
..	Coverham	E. 22.	Commission to inquire of the Lands belonging to Monasteries of Coverham, Ellerton and Mayriche.
..	Royal Lands.....	T. 30.	Order for a Commission to survey and divide the Queen's Lands from others, No. 14, fol. 93.
Jas. I.....	Flamboro'	T. 11.	Inrolment of Quo Warranto touching the Right to Wrecks of the Sea, Roll 53 and 57.
Cha. I.	Gaultress	E. 2.	Commission, &c. to survey the Forest of Gaultress, Lib. Com.
Cha. II.	Hull	M. 32. ...	Inrolment touching the Port of Hull cum Scarboro', Bridlington, Grimsby and York.
Anne	Scargill	H. 3.	Order for a T. at L. as to the Boundaries of Scargill and Banningham and in which the Isles are, fol. 478, L. D.
Geo. II.	Middleham	M. 30. ...	Decree of Fee-Farm Rent in—No. 21, L. D.

Mr. Henry Wood, in whose possession the Index now is, will permit a copy of it to be made, should it at any time be thought expedient that the Board should possess one.

XI.

Mr. Caley's Annual Report of the Reparation and Binding of Records in the Chapter House, Augmentation Office, Rolls Chapel and Duchy of Lancaster Office. March 1832—March 1833.

XII.

Adjourned Application for certain Copies of the Works published under the authority of the Commissioners for the Library of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

XIII.

The auditing of the Secretary's Accounts.

C. P. COOPER,
Secy.

LINCOLN'S INN,
May 28th, 1833.

Record Commission.

XVIII

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
June 1st, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the
HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, June 1st, 1833.

I.

Ancient Fines.—See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 428—431.

“NOTES UPON AND ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT FINES.

*Plow. Com.
fol. 360, edit.
1588.

†Ibid. fol. 368 b.

‡Plow. Rep.
Stowell and Ld.
Zouch, 368 b.

Lib. viii. & ix.

Final Concords have been considered to be of the nature of a *Feoffment of Record, and for several purposes have the force of a Charter; they are undoubtedly of the greatest antiquity, as †Plowden in his Commentaries or Reports, speaking of them, says,—‘Pur avoider contention en Inheritances, Fynes fueront devise par les Founders de nostre Ley al commencement del Ley, car nul point de nostre Ley est de plus graund antiquitie.’ Though some of the ancient law-writers have asserted that Fines were in common use before the ‡Conquest, we have none recorded of that date to warrant such a conclusion; yet the presumption raised by Plowden of such being the case, is much strengthened by Ranulf de Glanvill, the King’s Justicier, in the reign of Hen. II., who speaks very significantly of them in lib. viii. cap. 1, and lib. ix. cap. 3, where he says,—‘Continget autem multociens loquelas motas in Curia Domini Regis, per amicabilem compositionem et Finale Concordiam terminari, sed ex licentia Domini Regis vel ejus Justiciariorum;’ and says it is called ‘Finalis Concordia eo quod finem imponit negotio, adeo ut neutra pars litigantium ab eo de cætero poterit recedere.’

The Properties of a Fine are obvious to any one upon reading the general words used in them, viz.—‘Hæc est Finalis Concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis. Unde placitum fuit inter eos,’ &c. But the nature of a Fine may be, perhaps, more clearly understood from the ancient manner of transacting it, that is to say, the parties being accorded concerning the matters in variance, and having thereupon mutually sealed a Chirograph importing the same, came into the King’s Court either in person or by somebody ‘positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum,’ and there recognised the Concord before the King’s Justices, which Concord was, upon paying a Fine to the King, enrolled in the King’s Court, or else the parties would make an accord before the King’s Justices concerning the matters in variance, and have the Chirograph drawn up in Court importing the same, a counterpart whereof was delivered to each of the parties, which accord was recorded in the same Court, or perhaps both in that and some other of the King’s Courts, as, for instance,—By a Fine levied between Hubert, the son of Wimund, and John de Stocton, a former Chirograph, made between the above Deforciant and the Knight Templars, was made null and void for the purpose of conveying certain possessions to the said Hubert.

Bedford,
8 John.

Bedford,
11 John.

In a long Fine, made between the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England, and Walter, the son of Robert de Risle, after conveying many Cus-

(ANCIENT FINES.)

toms, Services, and Privileges, it is covenanted that the Chirograph, before made between the said parties, shall not be made void by this Fine, but remain entire and of full force, &c.

Coke's reading on the Statute of Fines.

Vide Year Bk. Pas.21 Edw.IV. fol. 4b. No. 8, Abbot of Merton's case.

Many other instances might be adduced to show that former Chirographs are recited and referred to in the Fines, and that the analogy between a Fine and the ancient Chirograph is so close, that it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference, both species of Documents being used for the same purposes, with this distinction, that a Fine, being a deed founded on a plea in the King's Court, could only have its commencement by the King's Writ:—for the learning on which head reference may be made to the authorities quoted in the margin.

In process of time a Fine came to be usually levied (without a Chirograph intersealed between the parties) upon a placitum commenced by the King's Writ, as by Writ of Covenant, Assize of Mortis Antecessoris, Warantiæ Cartæ, or otherwise: this will be best understood by the following Analysis of the usual parts of a Fine taken in the order in which they are levied, from which the following facts may be collected, viz.

Parts of a Fine.	Operation of the Fine.
This is the final Agreement made in the Court of the Lord the King at—	Shows that the Courts were then ambulatory, and often where the King resided, being levied coram ipso dño rege.
Made on the day of—	Dated on the Festival of particular Saints, or on the Vigil or Eve, or so many days before or after;—from which the Roman and Church Calendar might in part be formed.
Made before	The Judges and great Officers of State;—useful for forming lists of.
Made between	Earls, Priors, Abbots, Barons, and other persons of note, being generally the great land-owners of the county and more opulent part of the community.
Property conveyed by—	Every denomination of Land, with all Rights incidental thereto, Liberties, Franchises, Privileges, Customs, Rents, Services, Courts, Advowsons, Manors, with every species of Property, corporeal and incorporeal, and sometimes of Chattels, as Debts, &c.
Whereupon a Plea was summoned between them, &c.	Of Covenant, Assize of Mort d'Ancestour, Warantiæ Cartæ, Duel, Magnæ Assisæ, &c. &c.
To wit, that the aforesaid A. B. remised and released, &c. to the aforesaid C. D.—	This Clause contains various modes of releasing, assuring, and confirming the Title, with Warranty and Covenants for further Assurance, &c. &c. from which may be traced many of the common Forms used in modern Conveyancing.

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Parts of a Fine.	Operation of the Fine.
Habendum et Tenendum—	In Fee—Fee-farm—in Tail—for Life or years—in Frankalmoign and Mortmain—and every species of Tenure.
Reddendum or Render—	Lands and Services in exchange—Money Payments—Homage—Agricultural and Warlike Services, with Implements of War and Husbandry—by free, base, and servile Services, and by all Services and Renders incident to ancient Tenures. Boundaries, Metes, and Privileges belonging to the Lands are often fully set out in the Reddendum, the circumstances of which of course vary and controul the other parts of the Fine, according to the various facts, as they arise in each particular Document.

FINES.

Year of the King's reign.	Where levied.	On what Day levied.
BERKS.		
7 Rich. I.	Apud Westm ^r	die Jovis p ^x ima post medietatem quadra- gesime.
...	...	die Sancti Valentini.
8 ...	...	Festum S ^c i Luce Evangeliste.
...	...	in 15 dies S ^c i Mich ^{is} .
...	...	die p ^x post festum.
...	...	die Sancti Gregorii.
...	...	die post octabis Pentecoste.
9 ...	...	die Sancti Edmundi.
...	...	die Sancti Andree.
10 ...	Apud Rading ^g	die S ^c i Yllarii.
1 John	Apud Westm ^r	die inventionis S ^c e Crucis.
4 ...	Apud Winton ^g	Festum Apol ^g Sancti Petri & Pauli.
...	Apud Westm ^r	Festum Pasche.
6 ...	Apud Wigorn ^g	die Assumptionis Beate Marie.
...	Apud Westm ^r	
7 ...	Apud Tewkesbury	Festum S ^c i Hillarii.
...	Apud Sanctam Bri- gidam Londo ⁿ	Festum Trinitatis.
8 ...	Apud Westm ^r	Festum Sancti Johannis.
9 ...	Apud Winton ^g	Fest' S ^c e Margarete Virginis.
10 ...	Apud Bristol	decimo die Maii.
...	Apud Derby	Festum Sancti Martini.
...	Apud Gloucest ^r	die Purificacionis.
13 ...	Apud Northant ^g	die decollationis S ^c i Johannis Baptiste.

And at many other places on various Saints' days.

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NAMES OF JUDGES, &c. BEFORE WHOM FINES WERE LEVIED.

25 Hen. II.	R. Bishop of Winchester G. Bishop of Ely Ranulph de Glanville Richard, the Treasurer Godfrey de Luci Roger, the son of Reinfred Michael Belet Gilbert de Colevill Ranulph de Geddinges Jervais de Cornhill Osbert, the son of Hervei	} }	Justiciariis domini Regis. Et aliis Baronibz et Justiciariis domini Regis.
28 Hen. II.	J. Bishop of Norwich. William Ruffus Thomas, the son of Berner William Basseth Michael Belet William Torell Osbert de Glanvill William de Albervill Ranulph de Gedding Jervais de Cornhill	} }	Et ceteris Baronibus et fidelibus dñi Regis.
35 Hen. II.	H. Dean of York Richard, Treasurer of the Lord the King William, Archdeacon of Totton Hugh Bardolf, and } William Ruffus } Stewards of the Lord the King Roger, the son of Reinfred Osbert de Glanvill	} }	Et aliis fidelibz.
35 Hen. II.	Others before named, and Ralph, Archdeacon of Colchester Nicholas Belet Robert de Witefeld	} }	Et aliis fidelibus dñi Regis.
BERKS. 7 Rich. I.	H. Archbishop of Canterbury R. Bishop of London R. Archdeacon of Ely Osbert the son of Harvey Simon de Pateshill Richard de Herierde G. Bishop of Rochester R. Hereford H. Bishop of Salisbury William of Saint Mary's Church William de Rinevill Ralph, Archdeacon of Hereford Henry de Chastiton William de Warren	} }	Et aliis fidelibz dñi Regis. Justiciariis domini Regis et multis aliis.

(ANCIENT FINES.)			
BERKS.			
8 Rich. I.	Thomas de Husseburn Ogger, the son of Ogger	}	Justiç.
	William of St. Mary's Church, Dean of Saint Martin ..		Justiç.
	R. Bishop of London John de Gestling	}	Justiç.
10 ...	Stephen de Torneham James de Poterne	}	Justic' et aliis Baronibz.
	Richard Flaunder Ralph de Welleford	}	Justic'.
	Philip, Bishop of Durham E. Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of the Lord the King G. the son of Peter, then Chief Justice of England	}	Justiciariis dñi Regis.
1 John	Hugh de Bobi H. de Wichenton Eustace de Faucunberg	}	Justic' et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus dñi Regis tunc ibidem p̄sentibz.
3 ...	Godfrey de Insula		
4 ...	G. fit Petri, Earl of Essex Master Ralph de Stokes Jordan de Turvi Richard de Heriet		
6 ...	Robert Marmiun J. de Wells, Archdeacon	}	Justic' et aliis Baronibz.
8 ...	Henry, Archdeacon of Stafford Henry de Ponte Audermeñ		
10 ...	Coram ipso domino Rege William, Archdeacon of Hereford Simon de Pateshull Henry de Ponte Audemeñ	}	Apud Bristol Justic' et aliis fidelibz.

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FINES LEVIED BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING PERSONS.

- 28 Hen. II. Robert Abbot of Ramsey and Thomas de Tauton.
 35 . . . William de Curzun and Jordan, the Jew of Norwich.
- BUCKS.
 7 Ric. I. Jeoffrey de Tervill and Richard the Knight of Tervill.
 Richard Prior of Merton and his Convent.
 Robert Patnoff and Adam Abbot of Missendon.
 Richard son of Emma and Hugh Abbot of Oseney.
- John. Jeoffrey de Picheneston and Godfrey Bishop of Winchester.
 Barnard Prior of Newport and John the son of Ernald.
 Quintinus Gilebot and Jordan the Abbot of Nicholas of Andegavia.
 The Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem and William de Buringham.
 Margaret Prioress of Garing, &c.
 Peter Abbot of Woborne and Hugh Malet.
 Richard Prior of Bradewell.
 Richard Prior of St. Bartholomew, London.
 Abbot of Reading.
 Brethren of the Knights Templars.
 Abbot of Nuteley.
 Abbot of Cirencester.
 Aumaricus Earl of York and Jordan Dumfranes.
 Simon de Patishull and Ellias de Bello Campo.
 John Abbot of the Church of Saint Augustine, Bristol.
 William de Cantelupe.
 William Abbot of Leicester.
- BERKS.
 Ric. I. Baldwin de Betune Earl of Albemarle and the Abbot of Becco.
 Abbot of Chester,
 Prioress of Scolee.
 H. Bishop of Salisbury.
 Abbot of Abbingdon.
 Prior of Sherborne.
- John. Prioress of Ambresbury.
 Prior of Poole.
 Abbot of Becco.
 Prioress of Carrynges.

SOME THINGS OF WHICH FINES ARE LEVIED.

- 28 Hen. II. Of all the land which the aforesaid Thomas hath in the Fair of Saint Ives, with the houses, &c.
- BUCKS.
 Ric. I. Of Advowsons of Churches (several).
 Of the whole Town of Tappelow, with the various Services due—quit from Reliefs—Boundaries of Tappelow set out, and of the whole land of Walter the son of Elwin.
 Of Knights Fees.
 Dower.
 Metes and Bounds of Property.

BUCKS. (ANCIENT FINES.)

- 9 Ric. I. Release from the Service of attending with two horses, a shield, lance, &c. when Scutage shall be imposed through the whole Realm.
Of Land given in Marriage, with limitations in tail and remainders over.
Of whole Marriages.
Of Eleemosinary Gifts and Lands given in pure and perpetual Alms.
Of Courts—Vivaries—Essarts.
Rents (many).
Customs and Services, within what bounds.
Common of Pasture for the number of Cattle expressed, and within what metes and bounds.
To divide all Land obtained (conquestas) from the Fee of Stephen de Bello Campo.
- John. Customs and Services, with boundaries.
Common of Pasture.
Warranty to the Abbot of Woburne, with Charter set out, granting many Liberties and Privileges, with Boundaries of Common of Pasture in half the Vill, &c.
- 7 John. Of the Bondage of the said Jordan, and that the aforesaid Earl acknowledges him, Jordan, to be a free man.
Of half of the whole Inheritance, with Dower, Advowson of the Church, Right of Fishery, with metes and bounds, &c.
Mills, &c. &c. &c. &c.

BERKS.

- Ric. I. Presentations to Churches.
Warden of the Gates (qu. Castle Gates).

THE USUAL PLEA UPON WHICH A FINE WAS LEVIED.

BEDFORD.

- 7 Ric. I. Whereupon a Plea of Covenant was summoned.
(This was the most usual Plea, to which may be added,)
An Assize of Mort d'Ancestor'.
Warrantie Carte.
Wager by Duel.
Recognition of the Magne Assize.
- 4 John. Recognition of Ultime Presentationis.
Plea for general Warranty.
(With several others.)

BUCKS.

- John. Wife put in the place of the Husband ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

THE HABENDUM AND TENENDUM OF FINES.

BUCKS.

- John. To hold in Fee—in Fee-farm reserving Rents—for Life with Remainders over—and in tail, with ultimate Remainder to Grantor upon failure of Issue, &c.
In pure and perpetual Alms.
In Frankalmoign and Mortmain.
According to directions contained in a Will or Testament.
And to hold in most ways that could have been created by Charter, Feoffment, or Bargain and Sale.

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THE REDDENDUM CONTAINED IN FINES.

BEDFORD.

- 7 Ric. I. Money to be rendered as in Marks of Silver and Gold, &c. (frequent).
 Services, as two days' ploughing and one day's reaping, with exceptions of certain labour, &c.
 One spur, or 2*d.* in lieu.
 Twenty shillings and one Pall.
 Homage and Services (frequent and of various kinds).
 Lands rendered in Exchange, with the metes and bounds very minutely set out, probably the same in value and quantity as those conveyed.
 The Foreign Service due to the King or superior Lord is generally saved.
- 8 ... Advowson conveyed pro salute anime sue.
- 9 ... One Palfrey, of the value of 20*s.*
 Rendering various Payments charged on other Lands, particularizing the boundaries of the Premises so charged and nature of the charge.
 Rents of various kinds.
 By Free Service of 10*d.* and a pound of pepper.
- 4 John. By rendering Wood, Estovers, &c.

BUCKS.

John.

- Measures of Corn and Measures of Land fixed, &c.
 By rendering Warlike Instruments, Implements of Husbandry, Labour Work, and all Services incident to ancient tenures.

OBSERVATIONS.

It may be considered necessary to offer some explanation for having recommended the Printing the Fines of the Reigns of Richard I. and John at length,* as from their apparent tautology extracts only might have been deemed sufficient.

It is for the following reasons thought advisable to print them verbatim, and in the same form as contained on the original Record, viz.

1st. Because many parts of the Original Fines are totally lost, from decay, and larger portions of them are in continual danger of being destroyed from the very rotten and mouldering state they are in, being in many instances difficult to decipher; this printed collection is therefore intended to be an evidence of what those Documents formerly contained when they shall have totally perished, and by printing them at length many of the deficiencies and lacunæ of the decayed parts will be supplied by the context.

2dly. Because from the very limited information to be obtained for illustrating this early and interesting period of History, from the few Documents of this date that are in existence, it will be found that the early Fines contain much information that will be useful to the Historian, Writer on Jurisprudence, and Topographer, as they were levied in the King's Courts before the Judges and great Officers of State, generally between the great Land Owners and more wealthy part of the Community, containing evidence of ancient tenures, pedigree, customs, and all things incidental to the transmutation of property, both corporeal and incorporeal, with much interesting information not to be found in any other Documents of this date."

* See Cooper on the Public Records, vol. ii. p. 429.

II.

Miscellaneous unsorted Records in the King's Remembrancer's Office.—Extract from the Roll of the Queen's Wardrobe Account, 29, 30, and 31 Edw. I.

Mercatores
Friscombaldoz.

[*Ostend' particule.
Vacat.*]

Coppe Cottenne 7 sociis suis mercatoribz de societate Friscombaldoz pro m^lm^lm^lm^l. li. Turroñ lib Paris ad solvend diversis creditoribz Regine in partibz pdcis jux^a ordinacōem dñe Marie Regine F^ancie matris ejusdem d.cccc.xliij. m^{ar} v. s. v. d. o. m^{ar} scilz computata ad iiij. li. v. s. Turoñ. Eisdem pro m^lm^l. li. Turoñ soluñ in partibz pdcis p quadam Camera cum toto apparatu emp ad opus Regine et diversis jocalibz 7 aliis pvidenciis fcis per magrm Wifm de Chesoy tunc The^s Regine contra Purificacōem ejusdem apud Cawode anno vicesimo octavo d.xix. m^{ar}. vi. s. v. d. m^{ar} scilz computata ad lxxvij. s. Turoñ per compoñ fcm cum dcis mercatoribz apud Lincolñ xii^o. die Feb^r anno vicesimo nono. sm^a d.cccc.lxxv. li. xvij. s. vj. d. o.

Selle 7 Sambuce.

[*Vacat.*]

Wifmo de Brusteles de Paris pro duabus sambuc cū arsonibz de velvetto viridi quaz una cū loseng aimett de armis Angt per se moventibz 7 cum aliis broudatu^r sr velvetto ante 7 retro cum aurifabia^r 7 altera de armis Angt 7 pro husc ad sambuc pdcas de tela 7 corio xl. li. xii. s. Pa^r. Et pro duabz lozeng ad sambuc predcas de eisdem armis de affinato sico viridi cum opere polito L. li. Pa^r. pro duobz auricula^r ad sambuc predcas xl. s. Pa^r. Et pro quatuor sambuc cum arsonibz depictis de armis Angt 7 Brabant lozeng de serico consuñ 7 husc ad easdem xlix. li. iiij. s. Paris. Eidem pro una sella ad militem broudata 7 quadripartita ad modum Sc^acrii de armis Angt 7 F^ancie munita cum alluta viridi 7 armis de au^r pro husc 7 lozeng et tribz paribz cinguloz ad eandem vi. li. vi. s. Paris emp de eod 7 liberañ Thome Virzon cissori Regine 7 Hugoni de la Ruele qui conduxunt pdca in Angt per vices anno vicesimo nono 7 liberañ Hug de Beaurepeir. sm^a c.xlvij. li. ij. s. Paris q valent in Turroñ c.^{xx}iiij. v. li. ij. s. vj. d. 7 in sterling m^{ar} comput ad iiij. li. Turroñ. xxx. li. xvij. s. i. d.

Emp Cru^c que fuit
quond Comit Cor-
nu^b.

[*Non allo^r sine
voluntate R.
vacat
q^ant ad parti^c
crucis.*]

Md qd cum bone memorie dñs Edmundus quondam Comes Cornu^b in sue ultime voluntatis dispōicōne legavit quandam Crucem auream continentem p estimacōem pondus xxiiij^{or} m^{ar} auri 7 hientem centum 7 sexaginta lapides pciosos tam emerald bale^s q^am rubett 7 quinquaginta & unam margaritas infixas fratribz pdicatoribz minoribz Carmelitis Augustinis Angt vend 7 distribuend in eosdem sub tali forma qd pro singulis dena^r quos de Cruce pdca sic distracta fuerint recepturi infra annu sui obitus singulas missas pro aia sua celebrarent et insup ordinaverit qd pre^c Crucis pdce in quatuor partes divideret^r cujus tres ptes inter fr̄es pdicatores 7 minores pro equalibus porcionibz dividerent^r 7 de quarta pte pre^c ejusdem crucis duas porciones Fratribus de Monte Carmeli 7 tertiam fr̄ibus Sc̄i Augustini assignavit psolvend. Dña Margareta Regina Angt devocione ducta ad pdcam crucem nanciscendam misit p aurifabris Londoñ in h^o artificō magis instruct 7 expert qui crucem illam cum delibacōne cōsiderantes eadem ad ducentas 7 triginta 7 septem lib^r 7 novem solidⁱ p sacrament suū appreciarūt 7 taxarunt de quo quidem pcio Regina pdca pfañ fr̄ibz juxta voluntatem testatoris plibati in forma que sequitur satisfieri pcepit.

Here follows the several payments to the monks, and also a payment of

" xl. s. Martino de Perirs 7 Joñi de Ambresbyrs 7 duobz aliis aurifabz London," going to Berkhamstead to value the said Cross.

Expñ c'ca currū
Regine 7 cur̃
Domicell̃ suaz.

Willelmo de Brusteles sellar̃ Paris pro curru Regine depingendo cum argento diaspato 7 rosis suppositis cum cervis mantellat̃ de armis Angl̃ 7 Fancie pro pomell̃ dci currus una cū costis depictis cum azura 7 stell̃ sup̃ seminat̃ pro coloribus 7 pictura currus p̃dci cc. li. Pař. Eidem p̃ xiiij. magnis clavis f̃cis ad modū Leopardoz deaur̃^{M.} xvj. de minutis clavis deaur̃ p̃ bordura dci currus^{M.} vj. de minut̃ clavis albis minut̃ tissutis ad modum radioz de serico xvij. pomell̃ deaur̃ 7 aimellat̃ de cervis elevat̃ cum armis Angl̃ 7 Franc̃ rideſt broudat̃ tissut̃ de sico cum bucl̃t̃ 7 pend̃ deaur̃ pro custura cooptoř dci curr̃^o et pro uno pvo sc'neo ligneo cum loreſt̃ Regine cc.xxxiiij. li. x. s. Pař. Eidem pro pictura curr̃^o domicellar̃ pro clavis grossis 7 minutis tissut̃ buglet̃ cum pendentibz custura 7 aliis minutis parcell̃ ad minut̃ dci curr̃^o spectant̃ lxij. li. Pař. Eidem pro una sambuca de secta curr̃^o Regine ut perlis broudata cum cervis levat̃ de ope aurifabri elevato cum mantell̃ de armis Angl̃ 7 Franc̃ 7 pro lorenñ ad eandem sambucam predcam de serico albo cum alio apparatu de secta sambuce^{xx} iiij. vi. li. Pař. Eidem pro tribz sambuc̃ depict̃ cum losenğ de armis Angl̃ 7 Franc̃ et pro lorenñ husc̃ pro dci sambucis ad opus domiç Regine L. li. iiij. s. Pař. sm̃^a d.c.xxxi. li. xiiij. s. Pař. Iñ recepit p Courtenaye ccc. li. Et debentur ei ccc.xxxi. li. xiiij. s.

[Vacat.]

Johanni Martell de Paris pro cindone panno de Tharso linea tela canabo palliato cotone tela ruř aurifrag̃ 7 tela cerata emp̃ de eodem p̃ curribz 7 sambuc̃ p̃dci xxxv. li. xvij. s. Pař. Inde reç p Courteney xxiiij. li. Pař. Et debentur ei xi. li. xvij. s. Pař. Petro Tapetar̃ de Paris pro uno tapeto de secta currus Regine cum rosis 7 cervis aimell̃ conſ vij. ulñ di quadraſ uno tapeto viridi cum scuſ de armis Angl̃ 7 Fancie conſ vij. ulñ di quadraſ pro curru domicell̃ xxvi. li. xij. s. vi. d. Inde recepit p Courtenay xx. li. Et debentur ei vi. li. xij. s. vi. d.

[Vacat.]

Walſo Loverer de Paris p̃ vi. panñ ad aur̃ countrefaitz de Turķ emp̃ de eodem p̃ curru Regine int̃^o lineando et una ulñ i. q'ř de eadem secta ad complend̃ dcam lineaturam lxiiij. li. xvi. s. x. d. o. Inde recepit p Courtenaye xl. li. Pař. Et debentur ei xxiiij. li. xvi. s. x. d. o.

[Vacat.]

Steph̃o Martel pannař Paris pro uno panno de scarleto violeto ad coopiend̃ curr̃^o R̃^e p̃c lx. li. uno panno de Perso ad coopiend̃ curr̃^o domicell̃ p̃c xv. li. x. ulñ di de claro Perso p̃ tribus sambuc̃ domiç p̃c vij. li. vij. s. quatuor ulñ di de merle in grana p̃ una sambuca ad opus Regine p̃c ix li. ix. ulñ di de brunetto p̃ husc̃ ad cur̃ R̃^e p̃c vij. li. xij. s. viij. ulñ de Perso pro housc̃ ad cur̃ domicell̃ p̃c iiij. li. xvi. s. 7 duabz ulñ de Iraigñe ad eund̃ cur̃ 7 p̃ retonsura dcoz pannoř lxxvij. s. sūma c.vij. li. xij. s. Pař. Ind̃ reç p Courtenay cvi. li. viij. s. Pař. Et debentur ei xxiiij. s. Pař.

[Vacat.]

et debentur adhuc
ccc.^{xx}iiij. xij. li.
vi. s. viij. d. oñ.
Pař pb.

[Vacat.]

Sm̃^a particulaz predictaz m̃^l.xxxviiij. li. xiiij. s. vij. d. o. Paris. Inde solvuntur ut p̃z supius d.c.xlvi. li. viij. s. Pař que valent in Turoñ d.ccc.viiij. li. quaz d.ccc. li. valent m̃^ař sterling̃ comp̃ ad iiij. li. Tur̃ c.xxxiiij. li. vi. s. viij. d. 7 viij. li. Tur̃ m̃^ař comp̃ ad lxxvi. s. xxvij. s. x. d. Et sic est summa soluta c.xxxiiij li. xiiij. s. vi. d. s̃t. pb.

III.

Library of the Free City of Lubeck.—The Secretary has received the ensuing Letter from the principal Burgomaster of this City.

HOCHGEEHRTETER HERR,

“Durch Verwendung des Herrn J. Colquhoun, diplomatischen Agenten und General Consuls der freien Hansestädte zu London, sind dem unterzeichneten Senate, für die hiesige öffentliche Bibliothek, in voriger Woche zugekommen ein und siebenzig Bände der dort zu London von der Archiv-Commission veranstalteten in der Königlichen Druckerey erschienenen Sammlung öffentlicher Urkunden, geschlossener Verträge mit auswärtigen Staaten, mannigfaltiger Documente, Statuten u. s. w.

Dieses höchst schätzbare Werk wird der hiesigen öffentlichen Bibliothek für alle Zeiten zu Einer ihrer ersten Zierden gereichen, auch den wissenschaftlichen Forschungen hier anwesender Gelehrten, nach verschiedenen Richtungen hin, manche reichhaltige Quelle darbieten, und sonst als Hülfsmittel und vollständige Sammlung auch hier zu vielseitiger Belehrung dienen.

Je inniger der Senat den hohen Werth dieses überaus freigebigem Geschenkes würdigt, um so lebhafter ist die Dankbarkeit, welche er gegen Seine Königlich-Grossbritannische Majestät, für Allerhöchstdero wohlwollende Begünstigung hiesiger Stadt mit diesem Geschenke, hiedurch ehrerbietigst auszudrucken, und der Verehrlichen Archiv-Commission, wie auch insbesondere Ihnen, hochgeehrtester Herr, für Ihre geneigte Beförderung und Auswirkung einer solchen Liberalität darzubringen sich durchdrungen fühlt.

Der Senat ersucht Sie, hochgeehrtester Herr, in Ihrer für das Interesse der hiesigen öffentlichen Bibliothek bewiesenen freundlichen Gesinnung, gleich freundlicher Ausleger seiner grössten Dankverpflichtung seyn zu wollen, und selbst, als so vorzüglich mitwirkend bey der Bewilligung des höchst schätzbaren Geschenkes, des Ausdruck dieses seines Dankes, so wie seiner Ihnen stets gewidmeten vollkommensten Hochachtung und Ergebenheit zu genehmigen.

Lübeck, der 20 May, 1833.

DER SENAT
der freien Hansestadt Lübeck.

C. W. KINDLER,
Praesidirender Bürgermeister.”

“To C. P. COOPER, Esq.

Sec. Com. Pub. Rec.
London.”

The following Free Translation accompanied the foregoing Letter :

“FREE TRANSLATION.

SIR,

Through the medium of Mr. J. Colquhoun, Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of the Free Hanse Towns at London, the Senate of this City have received, for the Public Library of this place, 71 volumes, containing the various Statutes, Treaties, and other Public Documents that have been collected by the Record Commission at London, and published by the King's Printer.

This highly valuable work will hereafter form one of the greatest ornaments of the Public Library of this City, affording an extensive source of additional informa-

tion to the scientific researches of the learned here and in this neighbourhood, and presenting, in the fulness of its materials, a most desirable aid, that cannot fail to prove extremely useful and instructive in many various ways.

Fully sensible of the great value of this very liberal present, the Senate beg to express the sentiments of lively gratitude with which they are penetrated towards his Britannic Majesty, and the Members of the Record Commission, for the favour extended to their City by this munificent act, and in conveying to yourself their more particular thanks for the kind interest manifested for their Public Library, and for your especial instrumentality in procuring this valuable addition thereto, they request that you will have the goodness to be the interpreter of these sentiments in the proper quarter, assuring you of their very highest consideration and esteem.

Lubeck, the 20th of May, 1833.

THE SENATE

of the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck."

" To C. P. COOPER, Esq.

Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Records,
London."

IV.

Kirkby's Inquest.—See *ante*, p. 319.

" In all the great collections of apparatus for the Topographical History of Yorkshire is found a feudal Survey of the County made in the 24 Edward I., and called Kirkby's Inquest. It presents a very instructive view of the feudal distributions as they then stood, exhibiting the Tenancies in chief, and many of the Sub-tenancies, in a far more complete manner than is done in the Testa de Nevill.

The Title, in a copy made in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, shows us why it is called Kirkby's Inquest.

Feoda quæ tenentur de Rege in capite, et de aliis diversis, in Com. Ebor. secundum Inquisitiones inde factas, coram Dño Johanne de Kirkeby, tunc Thesaurario Dñi Regis, et sociis suis, ad hoc assignatis per ipsum Regem, et eciam de Reddit. Assis. Regi debit. secundum easdem Inquisitiones, viz. anno xxiiii. E. primi.

It will however appear that there must be some error in the Title; for John de Kirkby the Treasurer, who was also Bishop of Ely, was dead in 18 Edward I., as is shown in a very satisfactory manner by Madox (*Exchequer*, i. 618, and ii. 186). There was, however, a second John de Kirkby in that reign, who was the Remembrancer of the Exchequer (*Ib.* i. 657), and who may have been the person who had the care of forming this Survey.

Thoresby had two copies of this Survey. There is one amongst Johnston's Yorkshire Collections, and another in vol. xxvii. of Dodsworth's Collections at the Bodleian.

This Survey was made by public authority,—Juries were summoned,—and there can be no doubt that it was, in the proper sense of the word, a Record. Neither can there be a doubt that what we have respecting the County of York is only an Excerpt from a general Survey of the Kingdom. That a similar Survey exists for Northamptonshire, though not, as it should seem, called Kirkby's Inquest by the writers on that county, appears from the frequent citation of a book of Fees of that county of the 24th Edward I. See *Baker*, i. 216, &c.

If the original of this Survey could by any means be recovered, it would well deserve the early attention of the Board, for it abounds in the most sound and valuable

information. The original, if it exists, may be expected to be where the original of the *Nomina Villarum* is deposited, and certainly two such important Records would well deserve a continued and painful search. But if any contemporary document is not to be found, it might deserve the attention of the Board whether inquiry should not be made after copies of it, in whole or in part; and for this purpose inquiry should be made for a MS. formerly Dr. Milles', which Gough calls 'a Copy of Kirkby's Inquest'; and for another Copy which belonged to Mr. Taylor of Denbury. *Topography*, i. 303. Mr. Gough further says, that there is a Copy in the Lambeth Library, and another at the Exchequer.—*Ib.* The latter information is important.

Reference might also be made to Cotton, *Julius*, C. i. and C. vii. which appear from the description in the Catalogue to relate to this or a similar Inquest; and finally to Cotton, *Vitellius*, E. v. 8, f. 68—110."

V.

Rolls of the "Curia Regis."—It has been alleged that Agarde, from whose work the "Abbreviatio Placitorum" was printed, "abstracted only a small part of these Records,"* and that "in many instances Agarde has only made a note, or memorandum, of the subject pleaded—that he has seldom given the pleadings at length, and has altogether omitted many interesting and important subjects." See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i. p. 403. The extracts which fill the succeeding pages are intended to afford proof of this statement. Such parts only as are underlined are printed in the "Abbreviatio Placitorum."

"ANNO 6 RICHARD I.

Specimen of Matters contained on the Original Rolls of "Placita Curiae Regis" not to be found in the printed "Abbreviatio Placitorum."

Index to some matters in the succeeding pages.

Two Advowsons of Churches claimed.

Judgment prayed concerning Land mentioned in a former Plea, temp. Hen.; Nonage pleaded. Judgment for the party to have a Chyrograph of Fine, &c.

Day given to the party in Banco.

License to levy a Chyrograph of Fine for lands (passim).

Judgment to recover certain Customs due for lands.

Plea of Debt to be answered with Capital Pledges.

Summons to hear the Record and Judgment from the Rolls of the Justices.

Tenants of the Barony of Coventry.

The Treasurer of York and others appointed as better Pledges.

Prosecution against the Sheriff of Leicester for disseisin of a Knight's Fee whilst R. L. was in the King's Service.

* A Committee of the present Commissioners have reported that "considering the value of these Records (*Placita Curiae Regis*) and of others under the same class, whether in a constitutional, historical, or political view, their high antiquity, and their present decay, and the danger of their sustaining further and irreparable injury, considering also that of the documents of this description known to exist, a small proportion only has in any form been made public, or even authentically transcribed, they recommend that all such documents should be forthwith transcribed, collated, and prepared for the press, and that such as may have been heretofore published either in part, in abstract, or entirely, should be specified."

(PLACITA CURIÆ REGIS.)

Plea of right for three Hides of Land; also a plea against the Prior of Derehurst.
The Grand Essoin De malo lecti pleaded, and allowed.
Lands taken into the hands of the Lord the King (passim).
Judgment that an Advowson be taken into the King's hands.
Plea of Land upon a Writ issued, calling the King to Warranty; Parties referred in Banco ad audiendum Judicium suum.
For marrying a Ward against the assent of her Guardian.
Of Stock and Implements received with the Land.
Of an Advowson and Land taken into the King's hands.
Money paid to the King pro habenda bonam voluntatem Regis.
Plea for Dower, Fine levied.
Security to prosecute claim for Dower.
Inquisition finding R. de Cornhill died seised of the Manor of Stanfield in Kent.
Plea de Morte Antecessoris.
That Suitors were not appealed in St. Edmund's Court, nor pleaded their Religious Order.
Pleas of Land and to have Chirographs of Fine (passim).
Church holden by paying an annual Pension.
If land was holden in Fee in the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborne.
Plea of Land and Advowson of Church.
Writ granted for trying Right to Land.
Descent of Property traced.
Quit Claim of Land.
Plea of Covenant.
Condition of a Quit Claim set out, with Conveyance of Natives, their Tenements and Services, with power to repurchase. (*Qy.* Is not this an Ancient Mortgage?)
Chirograph of Fine—Plea of Mort d'Ancestor and Partition of Inheritance—Plea of Great Assize for a Knight's Fee.
Deforcement of Land in the time of War.
Judgment upon essoyn of De malo lecti.
Fine levied upon Land fully set out.
Presentation to a Church.
Recognizances entered for the Great Assize in a Plea of Land.
Homage and Service exacted for Land.
Claim for Land belonging to a Church in pure and perpetual Alms.
Action brought in the Court of the Lord the King for certain Services specified belonging to Lands.
Writ of Right in the Court of the Bishop of Ely.
Judgment that an Assize be not taken of Lands in the King's possession before the same be rendered to the right Heirs.
Dispute as to the Presentation and Founding the Advowson of a Church.
(With many other.)"

Anno Regni Reġ Riċ vi^o.

Plã aþd Westm̃ a festo Sçi Mich̃ i xv. dies.

M. 1. *Soms.* Wiſſ ſit Reiñ d Ldd redd Huḡ ſit Roß d Richihale xxx. aēr tre que vocat' Nor-
dlerd 7 Witlesham. Uñ rečo sūmoñ fuit de morte Añcessoꝝ corā j^otič ī ptibꝫ iſt.
Dies dat^o 7 Gilß ſit Reifñ 7 Monachis de Forneis d pſ catelloꝝ pđcoꝝ Monachoꝝ ī
c'astino clauſi Paſce aſ Westm̄.

(PLACITA CURIAE REGIS.)

- Richus decan^o de Sparhā venit 7 vocavit Wilt de Mūchasi d^o ec^a de Braudewelt c^o advocacōem Theobald Wal^o clām.
- Bñdict^o de Bedighā venit 7 advocavit Nichol de Stutevilt de ec^a S^ce Marie ī Cimiſio de Bedighā c^o advocacōem Theobald Wal^o clām. Nicols sumoneat^r q̄ sit ap̄d Westm̄ in oct^o Oīum S^coz ī respōsur^o.
- Oxoñ. Sīm de la Cumbe Gilb de la Hid Wilt Clintō Rad ī Wauz dicūt p̄ comitatu Oxoñ q̄ Adā de Bediggefēld nūq^am ī comitatu illo utlagatus d^o q^o p̄ceptū fuit Vič ut ī q̄rerz rei vītātē. Et dicūt q̄ nⁱ ibi fecit uñ utlagari debuit.
- Norf. Petrus fil Henr̄ ponit loco suo Nichol de Wokenduñ vsus Rog^o del estre d^o pl debiti ad luc^and vⁱ p̄dēd.
- Essex. Wilt clic^o q^ondā cōm Albric^o 7 Nicol q^ondā capllan^o ej^o īvenūnt pleḡ standi r^eto si qⁱs vsus eos loq̄ voluerit d^o pecuñ p̄dci comitis scilī aut q̄ eā habuit aut sciat uⁱ ea sit f̄ Pleḡ Wal^o Lođ Ep̄c Rog^o fil Reif Henr̄ d^o Codeſia Joñ le Cuanac Wilt fil Rad d^o Pevenes' f̄ pleḡ Nicol Lođ Ep̄c p̄dcs Rad d^o Bīto Cāpo Stephⁱs d^o Topp^ofeld f̄ pleḡ nich. Memorat^o tpe 7 Rad d^o Bīto Cāpo 7 Stephⁱs de Topp^ofeld 7 Rič fil cōm.
- Kenī. Joñ d^o Ekenī petit Jud d^o ptu suppōito vs^o Rič qⁱ dr fil Barth' 7 Rič dicit qd̄ ipe if^a etatē 7 de ead̄ t̄ra aliq^an t^ect^o fuit ī plac̄ temp̄ Reḡ H. 7 ī fuit tunc concord 7 Cyrog^aph̄ in^t eos f̄cm Ita qd̄ capitale Mesagiū 7 v m̄caī reddit^o remāserūt p̄dco Joñ don^c Rič etatē hūit 7 cū etatē h̄ret conced 7 concord illā si vellet ī jus suū repelet 7 sup illū finē n̄ vul^t placitare. N' recognicōem ī audire nⁱ cōsidacōe curie. D̄ sicut adhuc 7 inf^a etatē f̄ Dies dat̄ 7 eis ad h̄ndū Cyrog^aph̄ suū Rič p̄dco ī c^astiñ S^ci Andr' ap̄ Westm̄.
- Canteb^r. Dies dat̄ 7 Abbi 7 cōvētui de Rameseia 7 Gilb Peche de plac̄ de t̄ra overa a diē lune px^o p^o Fest̄ S^ci Edward ī .i. m̄sē ap̄d Westm̄ aut audiēd tūc Record et Jud suū īñ.
- Warewič. Wal^o d^o dan̄ Martiñ venit 7 dič q̄ h̄t ecc^am de Hērdewicho ex dono Reḡ Henr̄ vacāte P̄oratu Convēteⁱ 7 tūc fuit ī manū Reḡ 7 īñ ptulit cartā dñi Reḡ q̄ h̄ id̄ testa^t.
- Ibid. Wil Succētor Cōvēt^r venit 7 dixit q̄ h̄t ec^am de Sudh̄ ex dono P̄oris 7 Covēt^o Monacoz Cōvēt^r.
- Warewič. Everard^o Durebent dicit q̄ tenet i. ec^am d^o ec^a Convēt^r ī Eḡopatu Wigorn̄ ex dono Ep̄i Convēt^r 7 ipe īp^at^o 7 īñ p̄ Ep̄m Wigorn̄.
- Ibid. Moyses qⁱ fuit P̄or Convēt^r 7 cvēt^o ej^od̄ loci petūt saisinā suā d^o barī de q̄vnt^r q^am tenuit temp̄ Reḡ H. pr̄s dñi Rič d^o Reḡ 7 p^o p̄mā corōacōem Reḡ Rič 7 uñ ejecti fuerūt p^o p̄mā corōacōem Reḡ Rič vi 7 sñ judičo vs^o Canōicos Convēt^r 7 uñ ipe P̄or fecit humagiū dño Reḡi. Et Canonici venūnt 7 dixerūt qd̄ nⁱ tenēt de barroñ nⁱ de Elemosiñ 7 si qⁱd̄ d^o Barroñ illa tenerūt illd 7 ī aliena manu 7 nō ī sua 7 desicūt nⁱ tenent nⁱ ī elemosina 7 libe petūt īñ cū Xianitat^o 7 nolūt īñ respōde nⁱ ī c^aia Xⁱani^o t̄n. Considaçoe cū. Dies dat^o 7 eis a die Sabbi px^o p^o festū S^ci Edwardi ī xv. dies ap̄d Westm̄ ad aud̄ Jud suū. P̄dci canonic ponūt loco suo Wal^o d^o dan̄ Martiñ Wilt de S^ca Fid 7 Mag^r Heliā de Chivel 7 Henr̄ Archid de Stafford et les illoz si oēs īfēē n̄ potunt.

(PLACITA CURIE REGIS.)

Bedeford. Wiff de Einesford junior q̄r q̄ Hugo de Bf̄to Cāpo 7 m̄r ej⁹ Alienora detinent ei totā hēditatē suā occasiōe dotis ip̄i⁹ m̄ris sue 7 ip̄a venit 7 dicit q̄ ip̄i n̄ vult respōde in sñ viro suo. Wff hat b̄r ad suū p̄dcm Huḡ q̄ sit ap̄ Westm̄ a die M⁹curii px^o p⁹ festū S̄ci Edwardi ī xv. dies in respōsur̄. Id dies dat⁹ 7 eid Alienore ī bāco.

Wiltesir. Dies dat^r Roḡ Waspaiuls 7 Roḡ d̄ Hinent̄ d̄ plač finis f̄ci p̄ Cyrog^aphū ī c^aia a die lune px^a p⁹ festū S̄ci Edwardi ī xv. dies ap̄ Westm̄.

Glouc̄. Dies dat⁹ 7 Jordān de la Wike 7 Roḥ nepoti suo d̄ pl. l. ī oc̄ S̄ci Martini ap̄ Westm̄ 7 it̄im h̄nt licenciā concordandi.

Lincol. P⁹cept̄ fuit Abbi d̄ Bruū q̄ delibet advocacōem ec^e d̄ Estwic q̄ ī cūb^avit p⁹ clām q̄ Rič d̄ Tame posuit ī ead̄ ec^a Qⁱ illā disracōavit ī cuī dñi Reḡ 7 nⁱ fac̄et ēēt corā Justic̄ ap̄d Westm̄ a festo S̄ci Mich̄ ī xv. dies ostensur⁹ q^are n̄ fečit. 7 id̄ Rič venit 7 obtulit se 7 expectavit q^artū diē suū 7 Abb̄ n̄ venit ī se ess⁹ 7 sūmō test̄ fuit. Jud̄ Abb̄ ponať p̄ vad̄ 7 pl̄ q̄ sit ap̄ Westm̄ ī oc̄ S̄ci Martiñ respōsur⁹ q^are ad diē sⁱ pōitū ī c^aia 7 d̄ capital̄ pl.

Ibid̄. P⁹ceptū fuit Andr̄ d̄ Puītoñ 7 Rič de Aslackebi 7 Gileḥ p̄pōito qd̄ reddent Petro le Salser⁹ blada suā q̄ iuste aportaverūt d̄ tra suā ī Milletorp̄ 7 nⁱ fečuntē ēēt corā j⁹tič ap̄ Westm̄ a festo S̄ci Mich̄ ī xv. dies ostēs⁹ur⁹ q^are n̄ fečit 7 Andr̄ 7 Gilḥ n̄ veniunt ī. se ēss̄ 7 clic⁹ vič testat^r q̄ n̄ potuer̄t īveniri 7 sūmō test̄ fuit 7 Rič venit 7 petiit licenč concord̄. Ceñ attachient^r q̄ sūt ī oc̄ Oīum S̄coz̄ In̄ respon̄s q^ar̄ n̄ veneit̄ ad diē suū 7 respōs̄r̄ d̄ capital̄ pl.

Bedef. P⁹ceptū fuit Pⁱori d̄ Lethtoñ qd̄ n̄ vexet Roḡ fil̄ Randwi 7 Reḡ fil̄ Heward̄ q^a debitas c̄suetudies q^as debent ī tris suis ī Clipstoñ 7 q^as fečūt in̄ q^antra 7 fuit ī manū R̄ 7 Pⁱor venit 7 obtulit se iiii. die suo 7 ip̄i n̄ veniūt ī se es⁹ Pⁱor eať sñ diē 7 ip̄i h̄nt tal̄ recupcōe q^alē h̄re debeant.

Sud̄. P⁹ceptū fuit Matiff̄ d̄ Ludh̄ q̄ teneat pleñ rectū Adē Bavēt d̄ lx. ac̄ tre ī Chembenhať q^as clām teñe d̄ illa p̄ iii. sol̄ p̄ annū q^as Roḥ Garnoise ei deforciat 7 nⁱ fac̄et vič fac̄et. Et loqla illa fuit ī comitať p̄ descū ip̄i⁹ Matiff̄ Et pōita fuit d̄ comitať p̄ bre dñi Arch̄ a festo S̄ci Mich̄ ī xv. dies Et tūc venit Roḥ Garvoise 7 petiit illi⁹ tre visū q̄ h̄uit ples tr̄as ī eod̄ villa. Hāt visū. Dies 7 eis ī oc̄ Oī S̄coz̄ ap̄ Westm̄ 7 it̄im fiat visus.

Lincol. Petrus de Holt 7 Joñ d̄ Northoñ optulit se iiii. die vsus Thoñ fil̄ Sim̄ d̄ pl̄ debiti xxii. m^a 7 diñ q^as eis debet 7 ipe n̄ venit ī se ēss̄ 7 sūmō testa fuit. Atachient^r Thoñ qd̄ sit ī oc̄ Oīum S̄coz̄ ostēs⁹ur⁹ q^ar̄ n̄ svavit diē sⁱ pōitū 7 respon̄s̄r̄ d̄ capital̄ pl.

(M. l. d.) Esex̄. Dies dať 7 Ade Tⁱbeč 7 Pet^o Picot d̄ pl̄ . . . d̄ Haidağ̄ aut audiend̄ Record̄ 7 Jud̄ suū p̄ Rotul̄ Justic̄. Q^as ipe P^t⁹ vocavit. A die lune px^o post festū S̄ci Edwardi ī vi. septim̄. Petr⁹ poñ loco suo Roḥ Rumḥ ad luc^ad̄ ī p̄d̄.

Warewič. Wiff d̄ Lemitoñ Wiff d̄ Gigines 7 Elias d̄ Sudh̄ Wiff d̄ Sudh̄ Thoñ fil̄ Bⁿard̄ Rič d̄ Redburñ Wiff Balderane teñtes d̄ Bar̄ Convēt̄r̄ veniūt 7 posuerūt se ī m̄ia dñi Reḡ 7 dixerūt qd̄ n̄ potuerūt morā diuci⁹ fače ap̄ cuī.

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H. Crastinū Scti Dionisii.

Warewič. Loqla iŕ Rič đ Wař 7 Roĝ đ Argent 7 Henř đ Mtemore 7 Walđ đ Mtemoř 7 i respicē usq; ad ocē Scti M^artiñ.

Ibid. Rič đ Waveř poñ totā ŕrā suā 7 qⁱcqⁱd hñt ī pl q cūvicet Henř đ Mentemoř q fr̄ suos t^adid ei i. destr^aiu ī motu suo vs^o Jerlm q̄ adhuc detinet. Henř defendđ 7 dič q dedit dño suo i. palefrid ad motū suū 7 dñs e^o dimisit ei .i. runcinū t^atantē. Pl Henř stādi recto. Roĝ Enganet. 7 Albin^o opictatores.

Eborač. Brian^o fil Alañ obtul se vs^o hōes Butard 7 dať die p^o ocē Scti Michđ đ vasto pastē sue đ Askñ 7 đ ocupačoe ejđ pastē 7 illi fuerūt pōiti p vad 7 salvos pl ad ēē ad ocē Scti Joñ Bapt 7 ñ veñūt 7 tūc fuit pl eoř Adā Senessca^{ll}^o Buchard. Et postea fuerūt pōiti p melioř pl. 7 ñ veñūt. Et tūc fuit Buchard Thesauř Eborač eoř pl. Jud. Coñuna pastē đ Askā q^a hōes đ Askā clamāt ī ea capiat ī manu dñi Reĝ 7 dies capčois mādēt Justic. Et Buchard 7 Adā Senesscaft ej^o ponāt p pl q veniāt ī ocē Scti M^atiñ ostēsr q^r ñ huerūt q^s plegiaverūt ad tñ eis pōitū. Et hōes đ Askā ponāt p plēg q tūc sint ibi audifī jud suū.

Notigeh. Loqla iŕ Yvonē Mineariū 7 Sewaft est ī respec usq; ī ocē Scti M^atiñ.

H'tf. Rič de Tame poñ loco suo Wiŕ đ Hatfeld vs^o Abb đ Bruñ aut audiend jud suū đ ec^a đ Estwič.

Leič. Roĝ de Luvecote ivenl pl đ pseĝnd vs^o Vič Leič q eū iuste dissasivit đ feod. i. miliť dū fuit ī svičo dñi Reĝ. Sil Wiŕ Marescaft 7 Petr^o Picot hāt bre.

Oxōn. Dies dat^o est Abbi đ Abbēduñ 7 Gunnore đ Wareñ đ pl Advocāčois ecclie đ Nichol a die Scti Michđ ī vi. septim ap Westm.

Warewič. Abb đ Radding poñ loco suo Rođ Camariū suū ī Walđ đ Wilesor vs^o Ospital.

Buchiñ. Et Matif 7 Margař 7 Alič 7 Rođ Meverel đ pl reč ī P^ostoñ 7 ī Eitoñ 7 vs^o uxore.

Glouč. Helie đ Liggebi đ pl tⁱu hid t^re ī Liggebi 7 vsus p^ore đ Dereñst đ pl cataft q̄ fuerūt Elie de la Mora ad luc^and ī pd.

Wigorñ. Wiŕ Hiñ^o pōit^o loco Alič uxoris sue veñ 7 petiit roābtem porčōem Alič uxoris sue ī Petcheslee đ ŕa q̄ fuit Ingaiñ pñs pdče Alič vs^o Margař uxore đđ q^a ipe đđ t^axit ī Warātū. 7 ipa fečat se esđ đ mal lecti 7 hñit languorē 7 fiat^o fuit

Sc^rtādi šnt Rotuli. tñ^o lāgoris sui sicl xv. dies p^o festū Scti Michđ Et ipa tūc venit sñ viro suo 7 iii. die p^o optul se 7 esđ virū suū.

Eborač. P^oceptū fuit Alañ đ Bosco q reddđ Reñ fil Adā ii. Caruč t^re ī Fingale q̄ fuerūt Ad pñs sui. Et nⁱ fečit qđ ēet pōit^o p vad 7 pl q ēet ap Westm a die Scti Michđ ī xv. dies ostēsur^o q^r ñ fečit. Et Reñ obtulit se iii. die suo vs^o eū 7 ipe ñ venit ī se esđ. Et plēg e^o fuerūt Rođ fil Alured 7 Wiŕ clic^o đ Fingale Pleĝ ej^o Alan^o athachiēt p plēg q̄ sint ī ocē Oñ Sčoz ostēsur^o q^r ñ huerūt Alan^o q^a pl ad diē sⁱ pōitū ī cuř. Et ŕa pdč capiat ī manū dñi Reĝ 7 dies capčois mādēt Justic 7 Alan^o sumoneat q tūc sit ibi audifus jud suū.

Hřford. Theobald fil Fulcoñ 7 Wiŕ đ Lanvaleia concord sūt đ tota ŕa đ Wakeleia c oibz pññ. Q^s id Wiŕ clamavit vs^o eūd Theobald p s^c. Qđ id Wiŕ qⁱetū clamavit totū jus suū 7 clamiū ī pdča ŕa de se 7 đ hñdibz suis eid Theobald 7 hñdibz suis ĩppetū. Et cartas q^s id Wiŕ hñit đ pdča ŕa reddid pfato Teobaldo 7 id Theobald 7 Aphelis uxore e^o c^o dos ŕa illa 7 tenebūt ŕa illā ī tota

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vita sua 7 p^o eoꝝ decessū redibit t̃ra illa ad Fulcoñ fil Theobald 7 Alienor Uxoř sue 7 si id Fulco 7 Alienor ñ fuerūt hede p̃dca t̃ra redebit ad alios hedes ipi^o Teobald.

Sudf. Theobald Walſ obtuſ se iiii. die suo vs^o Petru Pinēnā d pl ad vocacōis ec^e d Haūekenduſ 7 ipe Petr^o ñ venit t se eſſ 7 sūmō test fuit f Jud advocō ec^e p̃dce capiat^r ī manu dñi R. Et dies capcōis mādetr Justic 7 Petr^o Pīēna sumoneat^r q sit ī ocł Oiū Sčoz aſ Westm ostensur^o q̃r ñ ſvavit diē sⁱ pōitū ī cuř 7 respōsur^o de Capital pl.

Kent. Lewin^o d Bedelingehope 7 Blakemā 7 Godefr^o 7 Goderic^o fil Elfem venūt 7 qⁱetū clamaverūt Archiepō 7 successoribz suis totā t̃rā q^m Adā d Cherigg tenuit d eis ī Beteliggehope ī Marisco d Rumeneia.

Norf. Wiſt p̃br d Plūsted 7 Rič fr ejus venunt 7 dixerūt scilt Wiſt dixit qd advocavit d ecclā d Wutoñ. Joñ fil Widoñ d Breidestoñ f Et Paſ advocavit Galfr^o fil Petⁱ lič p c^otođ Ade fil Ade d Breidestoñ 7 p ead Ad d eccl d Bovetoñ.

Kent. Hōies d Oxeneſ venūt 7 reddidūt qⁱete dño Archio viii^o. c. ac^s t̃re cū ptiñ ī Oxoneſ q ptinēt ad mañiū d Limmig 7 posuerūt se ī mīa ej^o uñ fuerūt ī pl ī cuř dñi R.

Ibid. Dies dat^o f hōibz d Westgate 7 hōibz Canſ d pl caplle d Haketoñ 7 d pl judei 7 garcois captoz p falsoria 7 d pl q ad eosd expectāt ī cāstio Sčī Andř aſ Westm.

Dies dat^o f Abbs de Bardena 7 frībz Sčī Lazari d pl advocacōibz ečaz d Hale 7 de Bekintoñ ī Ocł Sčī Hylarii aſ Westm 7 oes reč venūt p̃l Joñ d Hascebi qⁱ ponēdus f p vad 7 pleſ q^r ñ ven ad diē suū.

Cantebř. Wiſt R^asuin^o petens 7 Godard^o fil Stōhard tenens concordati sūt d iii. rod t̃re ī Fordahā p s^e qd id Wiſt cōcessit eid Godardo 7 hēdibz suis tēle ī ppetuū d eo 7 hēdibz suis p̃dcas iii. rodas p ſviciū tū d p annū p ōi ſvico salvo forīseco ſvico.

Sudf. Wiſts d Westhal peř record 7 Jud suūm vs^o Gaufr^o d Falestorpe d c. ac^s t̃re ī Westhal 7 t̃ra illa capta fuit ī manu dñi Reg p defču ipi^o Gaufr^o qⁱa ipe vocavit dñm Regē ad Warātū 7 ven 7 petiit t̃rā illā p pleviū 7 hūit eā 7 c debet Loqnd cū Archi respōde q^r ñ hūit warātū suū ad diē sⁱ pōitū ipe dixit qd ipe tulat dño Archi q^odā t̃r d dño Rege d t̃ra illa 7 nesciebat qd ctinebat^r ī bři illo f Dies dat^o f eis ī banco ad audiend Jud suū a die Pasch in t̃es sept aſd Westm.

M. 2. Lancast. Rog^o fil Gospatie sumōit^o fuit ad eē a festo Sčī Mich ī xv. dies aſ Westm corā Justic ostensus q^r ñ duxit ī uxore filiā 7 hēde Walſi fil Oseb ſn assēsu 7 licēcia Teobald Walſi d cuj^o donačoe f ut ipe dicit 7 Teobald ven 7 obtulit se iiii. die suo 7 Rog^o ñ ven t se eſſ 7 sūmō test fuit f Jud Rog^o pōat^r p vad 7 pl qd sit ī ocł Oiū Sčoz.

Ibid. Teobald Walſ optuſ se iiii. die suo vs^o Margaretā fil 7 hēde Walſ fil Oseb d pl qd iſa maritavit se Rog^o fil Gospatⁱc ſn assēsu 7 licēcia iſius Teobald d c^o donačoe iſa f 7 iſa ñ ven t se eſſ 7 sūmō test^r fuit f Margareta ponat^r p vad 7 pl qd sit ī ocł Oiū Sčoz aſ Westm ostensur^o q^r ñ ſvavit diē suū 7 responsur^o d capital pl.

Norf. Nicol d Wokinduñ pōit^o loco Petⁱ fil Hñr 7 Ysabel uxoris sue obtuſ se iiii. die suo vsus Rog^om d Aistre d Jernemuth d stauramtis 7 iſplemtis receptis cū t̃ra

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- đ Strotebi. Roĝ ñ veñ n^e se esš ſ Jud Roĝ atachiet^r p vad 7 pleĝ q sit aþ Westm̃ i ocť Omiũ Sčoz ostēs^{ur} q^r ñ švavit diē sⁱ pōitū 7 respōs^r đ capital pl.
- Linč. Andř fil Roš đ Orblinge .i. reč iľ frēs Sčĩ Lazari 7 Abb đ Bardenai đ advocačōibz
m̃ia. eccliaž đ Hale 7 Bekintoñ posuit se i m̃ia q^r ñ veñ ad diē suũ 7 qř cdonatu ;
ei Jurañtū debz dño Regi. Et Huĝ đ Tⁱkeñia. i. reč đ eod simlr posuit se i
miā 7 debz simlr diñ m^a dño Regi.
- Wigorñ. Sim̃ de Beľ cāpo poñ loco suo Laur̃ clicū suũ ṽs^o Abb đ Cormeilles đ advocačōe
ecle đ Seldesle ad luc^a t pđ.
- Bedř. Roš fil Rič đ Cherđitoñ offert dño Regi xx. sol p ģnda boñ volūtať ej^o 7 Nicol
clic^o đ Gaudintoñ xx. sol. Alexandř Ruffus xx. sol. ſ Wiľ fil Wigai diñ m^a
Roš de Hulm̃ diñ m^a p ģnd simlr boñ volūtať R ex hoc qđ fuerūt i vi cū
Canonič đ Newenhā ad asportād blađ monacož đ Ward.
- Eborač. Cristiañ q̃ fuit Uxor Wiľfi Bardl poñ loco suo Rađ capľť ṽs^o Rađ Bardl ad aud
Jud suũ đ pľ dotis sue i Houtoñ.
- Hřtf. Wiľfs đ Rusair̃ pōit^o loco Gunnore đ Vaľuiñ petit ii. v'gať ģre i Hřttĩbi ṽs^o Acelinũ
đ Abigetoñ 7 Lucas de Bercāsted sič jus 7 ģeditatē suā .s. pđče Gũ 7 Aceliñ 7
Luč đ Bercāsted veñūt 7 petierūt iñ visū ſ Jud. Hāt visū iñ ſ Dies dat^o est eis
a die lune px^o p^o festū Sčĩ luce Evāgli i iii. sept' aþ Westm̃ 7 iľim fiat vis^o.
- Kent. Abb de Boxel veñ 7 obtul se iiii. die suo ṽs^o Oseš đ Lōgo cāpo 7 Avelinā uxore
suā đ pľ finis fci i cuř 7 đ capiēđ Cyrog^aph iñ fco capiēđ 7 ipi ñ veñūt i se esš
7 ipi fuerūt pōiti p vad 7 pľ ſ Jud ponāt^r p meliores pleĝ 7 pleĝ eož p pľ qđ i
ocť Sčĩ M^atiñ iñ responsur^o.
- Eborač. Rađ Capľť pōit^o loco Xⁱane q̃ fuit Uxor Wiľfi Bardl obtul se iiii. die suo ṽs^o Rađ
Bardl đ pľ q ret^o ; ei đ račōabľi dote sua i Heketoñ. Et Rađ Bardl ñ fuit
sūmōit^o q̃ ipa Xⁱana ñ fečat secⁱitatē đ pseĝndo 7 tūc veñ ipa 7 fecit secⁱitatē đ
pseĝndo ſ Considratū ; q ipe Rađ sumoneat^r q sit i c^astiñ ocť Sčĩ M^atiñ aþ
Westm̃ iñ respōsur^o.
- Eseř. Hurric^o miľ dñi Reĝ obtul se iiii. die suo ṽsus pⁱore de Pⁱteswelt đ pľ pšntačōis
ec^e đ Wineford 7 ipe Pⁱor ñ veñ i se esš 7 sūmō test fuit ſ Jud Advočo illa
capiat^r i manū R 7 dies capčōis mādēt^r Justič 7 sūmoneat^r Pⁱor pđčs q sit aþ
Westm̃ i c^astiñ Sčĩ M^atiñ ostēs^{ur} q^r ñ švavit diē suũ sⁱ pōitū 7 respōsur^r de
capital pl.
- Ibid. Id Hurric^o obtul se iiii. die suo ṽsus Wiľf fil Wiľf đ pľ xl. ac^až ģre i Wicford et
ipe Wiľf ñ veñ i se esš 7 sūmō testa fuit ſ Jud ģra capiat^r i manu R 7 dies
capčōis mādēt^r Justič et Wiľf sumoneat^r q sit i c^astinū Sčĩ M^atiñ ostensur^o q^r ñ
švavit diē suũ 7 respōs de capital pl.
- Oxoñ. Wiľf Wakemā 7 Wiľf Guitř fuerūt sūmōiti ad respōđ Rošto đ Lamara đ c. sol
đ fir̃m Oxoñ veñūt 7 cognořūt pđčam firmā ei 7 iñ fečūt pace ad Scaccariũ
7 ad reddend illā i ocť Sčĩ M^atini aþ Westm̃.
- Eseř. Huš fil Huš ivenit pľ standi recto Joñ fil Godefr' Rič fil Huš.
- Sudsex. Epc Cicestr^o 7 Roš đ Viliers ģcordati sūt đ pľ ģre i Triferđ uñ pľ fuit iľ eos i cuř
dñi Reĝ sčľt q id Roš dedit ecče Sče Tⁱnitatis Cicestr' i ppeřm libe 7 qⁱete v.
ac^as ģre i pđča villa đ Tⁱferđ i libam elemoš p s^c q qⁱcqⁱd p sačamentū xii. legaliũ
miliř đ ipo visñ fřit i qⁱsitū q ptnēs fřit đ pđča ģra Uñ pľ fuit iľ eos ad pđčam

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- eclā. remaneb̃ p̃dce ēc̃ q'etū 7 q'eq'd ñ p̃tīns fuit iñ ad eclā illā p̃ eoꝝ
 sac̃m̃tū illd̃ remanebit q'etū p̃dco Roḥ 7 h̃edibꝫ suis ꝥ Dies dat̃ est eis ad
 capiēd̃ Cyrog̃aph̃ suū ī oc̃ S̃ci Hylarii ap̃ Westm̃ ꝥ Ep̃c poñ loco suo Thom̃
 d̃ Ferīg̃ ꝥ Roḥ poñ loco suo Roḥ d̃ Stantoñ ad capiēd̃ Cyrog̃aph̃ iñ.
- Sudf. Dapif̃ Honoris d̃ Eia petit cuñ Eie d̃ loqla q̃ ꝥ iñ Matiff̃ d̃ Aubviff̃ 7 nepotes
suos d̃ tris q̃ sūt d̃ Honore d̃ Eia ad hořa 7 t̃inū.
- Surr̃. Havisa d̃ Waltoñ petens et Wiff̃ Agwilluñ 7 Sarra uxor ejus tenentes c̃cordati
sūt d̃ tra q̃ fuit Alured̃ d̃ Bendeviff̃ p̃ s̃c qd̃ id̃ Wiff̃ 7 Sarra uxor sua c̃cesserūt
p̃dce Havise 7 h̃edibꝫ suis manū de F̃net cū p̃tīn libam 7 q'et̃ h̃nd̃ 7 tenend̃ ī
p̃p̃etm̃ d̃ capital dño 7 p̃ decessū p̃dcoꝝ Wiff̃ 7 Sar̃ p̃dca Havisa 7 h̃edes sui
habebūt 7 teneb̃t manū d̃ Bekeswud̃ cū p̃tīn ī p̃petuū et p̃ hac concord̃ p̃dci
Wiff̃ 7 Sar̃ dedunt p̃dce Havise xlv. m̃a Argenti.
- M. 2. d. A festo S̃ci ī .i. m̃sem.
- Norf. Joñ Ext̃ane⁹ 7 Nich̃ d̃ Weseñ venūt 7 testati sūt sūmonicoem q̃ fecūt Viceto
Capeñ de q'at̃ xx. m̃a Q̃as dñs Rex 7 Justic̃ ej⁹ exigit ab eo.
- Kent Raḥ d̃ S̃co Leodegař Galfi⁹ d̃ Sunderhesse Wiff̃ d̃ Siritoñ Roḥ d̃ Campaiñ iiii.
miliť d̃ xii. militibꝫ q̃ īq̃sierūt sup̃ sac̃m̃tū eoꝝ ṽitatē d̃ visneto d̃ Stāfeld̃ ut̃m
Henř d̃ Cornhuñ fuit sait̃ die q̃a obiit d̃ manū d̃ Stāfeld̃ añ ñ dñt qd̃ Regiñ d̃
Cornhiñ fuit iñ saisit̃ die q̃a p̃dcs Henř d̃ Cornhiñ obiit 7 ñ ipe Henř.
- Notih̃a. Dies dat̃ est Wiff̃ Pinčne 7 Albree Sorori sue d̃ pl̃ catañ ī oc̃ S̃ci Hylař ap̃
Westm̃ 7 h̃nt licēc concord̃.
- Glouc̃. Datus est dies Roḥ d̃ Iveltoñ p̃ito loco suo Iğred̃ uxoris sue 7 Huğ d̃ Aldra 7
Matiff̃ m̃ri ej⁹ d̃ pl̃ rect̃ d̃ morte Añcess̃ d̃ v. virgatis t̃re ī Iveltoñ a claso
Pasce ī xv. dies 7 ass̃ remanẽ debeat c̃cessu Roḥ petētis 7 t̃im h̃nt liē cōcord̃.
- Sudh̃. Botoro clic⁹ petiit ṽs⁹ Wiff̃ d̃ Arğntō totā villā d̃ Aswintoñ 7 Wiff̃ veñ 7 dixit q̃
ꝥ īfa etatē 7 petiit etatē placitadi ꝥ Jud̃ h̃at etatē placitadi.
- Hēford̃. Ass̃ d̃ morte Añcessoꝝ iñ Wal̃ d̃ Evereus 7 f̃res Ospital̃ Jeřlm̃ d̃ ii. march reddit⁹
ī Feneshuñ ꝥ ī p̃sentā dñi Cant̃ p̃ liřas suas directas Justic̃ Itiñātibꝫ 7 rect̃ ñ
venūt ñ v. 7 Hnř d̃ Saers es̃ se p̃ Wal̃ fil̃ Wal̃ ꝥ 7 Wal̃ d̃ Wurm̃esle es̃ se p̃
Huğ fil̃ Eve.
- Salop. Wiff̃ Salvage petit ṽs⁹ Wiff̃ fil̃ Turald̃ 7 Cecil̃ uxore ej⁹ 7 Galfĩ Molēdinař 7
Sibiñ uxore ej⁹ ii. carrūc t̃re ī Estlee 7 iii. mesuağ̃ 7 x. ac̃s in Bruge siē jus
suū qd̃ ei descēdit d̃ Roḥ Wandard̃ avo suo 7 Wiff̃ Salvage p̃re suo q̃ erat fil̃
p̃moğ̃ Roḥ p̃dci 7 Cecil̃ 7 Sibiñ soror̃ ej⁹ sūt d̃ fil̃ p̃mogeñ 7 Wiff̃ 7 Cecil̃ 7
Gaufr̃ dñt q̃ h̃nt ples t̃ras ī Bruge 7 petūt visū ꝥ Cecil̃ pōn loco suo Wiff̃ virū
suū ad luēnd̃ ī p̃d. ꝥ Hāt visū ꝥ Dies dat̃ est eis a festo S̃ci M̃artiñ ī xv.
dies 7 t̃im fiat visus.
- Canteb̃r. Roḥ Picot poñ loco suo Alan d̃ Fulgers 7 Gaufr̃ d̃ Rokeswrd̃ ṽs⁹ Petrum d̃
Beche d̃ pl̃ t̃ ī Mildeltoñ ad lū ī ad p̃d.
- Loq̃nd̃ Raḥ d̃ Sum̃i poñ loco suo Petrū Blundū ṽs⁹ dñm̃ Regē d̃ Judiçō suo d̃ tris d̃
 Surr̃. Patesdeñ 7 Abigewerd̃ q̃ fuerūt c̃dā Joñ Sin Sict̃ Wiff̃ Punferer q̃ eas forefēd̃
p̃ felonīā Uñ id̃ Raḥ p̃misit x m̃a p̃ h̃nd̃ Jud̃.

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- Loqnd
ibidē. Hoies d Kingeston asserrūt dño Reġ c. sol p hnd respēu tenēdi villā suā ī manū suā usq ad advētū dñi Reġ 7 ipi offerūt xxx. m^a p hnd cartā dñi Reġ tenēd villā illā p eādē firīm q^am īn reddē solebāt tempe H. Reġ 7 uñ cartā ipi^o R huerūt q gbusta est p ifortuniū 7 ne vič īfīm manū eis īn apponat.
- Loqnd
Norh. Sim d Crops offert iiii. m^a p hnd br d Recto d feod i. milič d feod d Morēton.
- Buchh. Rob fil Anketil cepit ī mañ fače escābiū Joh fil Huġ d diñ Vigať tre ī Harewemedē q^a warantizať ei corā Justič.
- Sudf Plegii sūt. Wifls. 7 Gaufr'. 7 Giltb filioz Peti d Melling hndi eos ad rētū si q's vs^o eos loqⁱ volūt d morte Judoz Colecestř f Petr^o p^r eoꝝ 7 Ad d Cokesfeld 7 Rob d Hulm Hve^o de Gedding Rob d Mgeduñ Gaufr' d Merford Id plegiafunt p eod recto Badewiñ de Tialden et Wifl fil Rič de Brūton.
- Oxon. Emñ uxor Rob d Dunvill pōn loco suo Rob viř suū vs^o Rob d Neovill 7 Matill uxore ej^o d pl t ad luc^a t ad p 7 die dnica pñ añ festū Oiū Sčoz 7 obtulit se vs^o eund Rob d eod pl.
- Surř.
mīa. Wifls le Franceis remittit apflm suū vs^o Rog le Frāceis d pace R fract 7 posuit se ī mīa.
- Sudf. Petr^o de Menading 7 Adā d Cokefeld Rob d Hulm 7 Hve^o d Gedding missi p cuř Sči Edmūdi dnt qđ Rob fil Rađ qⁱ apfl Nicol fil Huġ d pl R fract nūq^am fuit apfltat^o ī cuř Sči Edmūdi d pace R n^c p ordiem clicat^o īn defēdebat se.
- Dorset. Wifls d monte Acuto obtulit se q^arto die suo vsus Wifl Coñ d Vernone d pl xxviii. li. Catafl 7 ipe ñ veñ t se esš f Et dat^o fuit dies ei p esš suos .s. Rađ Maskerefl 7 Rič d Lahee a festo Sči Mich ī tres sept. Et Sim fil Roges fuit pleġ esš pđčoꝝ f Coñ ponať p vad 7 pleġ qđ sit a festo Sči Martini ī tres sept ostēs^o q^r (ñ) švavit diē suū 7 Sim fil Roges sumoneat^r qđ tūc sit ibi ostēs^o q^r ñ huit ad diē pđčm q^s pleġ.

M. 3.

Dñica a Fest Omniū Sčoz ađd Westm.

- Wilt. Rič Crass 7 Weleweñ fil Angod optulert se iiii. die vsus Wiflm Waleran 7 Walť fil Philipp Capellā de plač recogñ de morte Ancesš 7 ipi ñ veñunt vl se esš 7 fuerť petentes f Jud Rič Cras 7 Waleweñ eāt šn die 7 alii hant talē recupačōnē q^alē īn debēt 7 reč eāt šn die.
- Linč. Rađ de Pantolf pošit loco suo Gilbt clicū vsus Wiflm Cusin de plač tre in vigit Oīm Sčoz ad luc^a vť pđ 7 de plač uñ ipe Rađ q^r qđ Wifl inj^ote eū t^ahit in plač. In wapentač.
- Eboř. Rob de la Barř pōit^o loco Abb de Selebi vsus Archiēpm Eboř de plač catalloz š d c. liš se 7 iвіт šn die q Archiep dissaisit^o fū d tra sua.
- Leič. Rog de Scales poñ loco suo Rob de Scales prēm suūm vsus Wiflm de Wichend d plač tre in Cotes ad luc vl pđend.
- Norf. Dies dat^o est Rob de Watlingeton 7 Walť de Hirderle pōita loco Rađ 7 Margaret mris sue ad hndū Cirog^aph suū in ocť Sči Marč ađd Westm f Rob poñ loco suo Johis ad Cirog^aph suū recipiend, &c.

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Suff. Ass̃ ve. re. si Silvestr̃ avunc̃ls Alič uxoris Ivoñ d̃ Kenetoñ fũ saisit⁹ die q^a obiit ī
dnico ut de feudo suo d̃ lcia pte feod̃ i. miliñ in Debbēhā 7 in Kenetoñ 7 in Estfeld̃
Et si obiit p^o p^{mā} coroñ H. Reg̃ p̃ris 7 si Alič ppinq^{or} h̃es ej⁹ est q^a ptē Mar-
tin⁹ d̃ Bella Fago 7 Gila uxōr ej⁹ tenēt 7 Juř dnt qđ Silvestr̃ ita obiit īñ saisit⁹
7 qđ Alič est ppinq^{or} h̃es ej⁹ īñ. Jud̃ Alič h̃at saisinā suā īñ.

Midelsex. Ass̃ ve. re. sⁱ Rađ p̃r Godefr̃ fũ saisit⁹ in dnico suo ut de feodo suo die q^a obiit svic
ill⁹ virgat̃ t̃re q^a Godefr̃ Halchild̃ teñ ī Toñint̃ 7 si obiit p^o p^{mā} coroñ H.
Reg̃ p̃ris 7 si id̃ Godefr̃ ppinq^{or} h̃es ej⁹ sit q̃ serviciū Roğ̃ de P̃ston.
h̃nt lič ġcord̃ 7 Roğ̃ ve. 7 ġnoṽ saisinā Rađ p̃ris ip̃i⁹ Godefr̃.

Linč. Joñs Piket veñ 7 advoca⁹ Abbem 7 ġventū de Westm̃ de ecclia de Dodingtoñ q̃
ipe dič teñe de Abbe 7 ġventu p̃ annualē pensionē.

Midelsex. Ass̃ ve. re. si Huğ fil̃ Lefberd̃ Avunc̃ls Sabiñ fũ saisit⁹ in dnico ut de feodo suo die
q^a obiit de t̃bz ačs t̃re č ptiñ in paroch̃ Sč̃i And̃r ex^a Holeb^{ne} Et si obiit p^o
p^{mā} coroñ H. Reg̃ p̃ris 7 si ead̃ Sabiñ ppinq^{or} heř ej⁹ sit q^a t̃rā Matiff̃ de Sč̃.
And̃r tenet. Et ip̃a Matiff̃ veñ 7 dič q̃ ass̃ ñ deb̃ īñ fieri q̃ ip̃a ñ teñz̃ t̃rā illā
ñ q^adā Emma 7 Matillide 7 īñ vocat eas ad warant̃ Jud̃ Matiff̃ h̃at . .
a festo Sč̃i Martiñ in xv. dies ap̃ Westm̃ 7 p̃ceptū est. reč

In Crastiñ Om̃ium Sč̃oz.

Bedf. Loqla inl̃ Roğm̃ de Halidan 7 Gilbt̃ de Wavindeñ de pl̃ ap̃f̃li ī pōita sñ die 7
it̃m h̃nt lič ġcord̃.

Bkeřir̃. Ode de Karrioc poñ Wiłm̃ fil̃ suū loco suo vsus Galfr̃ de Chausi d̃ plac̃ t̃re de
Boleford̃ ad luc^a vl̃ pd̃.

Eboř. Prior de Pritewell̃ petiit p̃ plev^m īñ cr^astiñ Om̃iū Sč̃oz eccliam de Wicford̃ q̃ cap̃
fũ in mañ dñi R̃ p̃ ej⁹ defectam.

Suff. Simon de Perepūt pōit⁹ loco Joñ extranei petiit vsus Rađ de Plaiz̃ t̃rā de Bernhā
č ej⁹ ptiñ q^a id̃ Rađ tenz̃ tenendā de eod̃ Rađ ad warrantizand̃ Monach̃ d̃
Tieford̃ sič̃ jus suū q̃ ei descend̃ ex pte Regiñ le Brun avunc̃li Joñis ext^anei p̃ris
ip̃i⁹ Joñ 7 ut illā q̃ Huğ de Plaiz̃ dedit č Helewisa fil̃ sua ī matⁱmoniū Rađ fil̃
H^{lewiñ} 7 p^o illā teñ eā Regiñ le Brun fil̃ pd̃ci Rađ fil̃ Helewise q^a id̃ Rađ le
Brun dedit t̃pe H. Reg̃ p̃ris dñi Reg̃ in elemosinā Ecc̃ie 7 Monach̃ de Tieford̃
Et Rađ de Plaiz̃ veñ 7 dič q̃ ñ tenet eā ī dnico set Rađ le Menou tenz̃ eā 7 ñ
h̃nt in t̃ra illa nⁱ sviciū t̃re illi⁹ 7 Rađ Merč̃ dič qđ teñ t̃rā illā ñ vult īñ responde
šn dñi Regi vl̃ Justic̃ nⁱ ġsidačōe c^aie § Considatū est q̃ Joñs ġrat̃ h̃re
vsus eund̃ Rađ sⁱ voluerit.

Oxoñ. Matiff̃ uxor Walci fil̃ Rołti petiit vsus Cecilīā uxore Rađ fil̃ Wigaiñ 7 Williū d̃
. Senescall̃ ip̃i⁹ Rađ pōitas loco ip̃i⁹ Rađ ad luc^a vl̃ pdend̃
Maniū de Swereford̃ ut dotē suā qđ Henř de Oilli vir ej⁹ ei dedit in dotē č
aliis t̃ris die q^a eā desponsa⁹ Et uñ id̃ Henř fũ saisit⁹ die q^a eā desponsa⁹
ut de jure suo 7 īñ pdux̃ Henř de Oilli fil̃ ip̃i⁹ Henř h̃ede suū ut warrantū suū de
dote sua qⁱ illā ei warrantiza⁹ ut de hereditate sua 7 si illi velint ġt^adičē qⁿ
maniū illd̃ de Swereford̃ ñ fuerit hereditas illi⁹ 7 qđ pať suus Henř
ñ fũt īñ seisit⁹ die q^a pd̃cam Matillid̃ despons̃. Et h^oc offert pbare vsus eos p̃
Roğm̃ fil̃ Miloñ vl̃ p̃ Roğm̃ de Tere vl̃ p̃ qⁱ h̃ offert pbare vsus
eos p̃ corp^o suū put̃ cuř ġsideravit. Cecil 7 Wiłt veñ 7 dfendnt̃ jus
ip̃i⁹ Henř 7 dixerūt qđ Henř de Oilli ñ fũ saisit⁹ d̃ t̃ra illa die

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M. 3. d.

... vit 7 diſūt qđ nūq^a dedit trā illā Matillid in dote n^e dare potuit Et diſūt qđ ... Galfr' Luvet 7 Roĝ de Causton appellati fuerūt de pđicōe dñi Reĝ 7 duelli convicti ... trā illa cecedit ut escaeta in mañ dñi Reĝ 7 dñs Rex avus dedit trā illā ... Marescaſt suo 7 hedis suis 7 in ptulit cartā dñi Reĝ avi in q^a ctinel qđ ipe dedit ei totā trā Galf Luvet 7 Roĝ de Causton 7 hēdibz suis post eū in feod 7 hēditate siē eū hūit in manu 7 dñio suo die q^a mare transiv veniendo in Normā in illo añ q^o nat^o fū nepos suus Henr fil Matillid Imperat'cis 7 sup hāc cartā n vult in respōde nⁱ c'ia cōsidā 7 si responde debent ponūt se sup magnā assī 7 diſūt qđ Henr de Oilli hq^a fū in saisit^o die q^a Matillid dispōsā n^e unq^a aliq^o ipe pač 7 de h' ponūt se sup magnā ass Henr diſ qđ Henr de Oilli p^r ej^o fū in saisit^o die q^a Matillidē despōsā 7 q eā dedit Matillid in dotē 7 sup h . . . H. p^r ej^o ēet saisit^o de pđca trā die q^a eā despōsā ut de jure 7 de feodo suo pdux sec^uitat^o sufficientē q offert pbare q vidvat ipm H. in saisitū die q^a Matillidē despōsā capiendo in espleta ad valentia v. sol vl plus 7 in offert pōse se sup Ass & Considatū est q Matill hāt bre ad reč utr Henr de Oilli fūit saisit^o die q^a despōsā eā vl n & Dies dat^o 3 eis a die Scti Mart in viii. dies 7 Matill pōn loco suo Walt vir suū.

Eseñ. Prior de Cant pōn loco suo Aleñ Monač suū vl Godefr' de la Dene vsus Wilt de Sutheliche đ plač cvenčois ad luc^a vl pđ.

Kent. Matill q fū uxor Rad Coc veñ in c'ia 7 cognoñ Roĝ de Wyviedale i. carucata tre in Midelton q trā tenebat ēe Jus 7 hēditatē ipi^o Roĝi 7 illi 7 hēdibz suis eā q'etā clama.

Wilt. Wills fil Elie pōit^o loco Emme đ Pi petit vsus Wiltm Basset feod i. milī in Corfton c ptiñ 7 feod i. milī in Acleia c ptiñ ut jus 7 hēditatē ipi^o Emme q ei descend ex pte Luvet de Brai avi sui qⁱ trā illā teñ ipe Reĝ H. avi 7 post eū Fulko fil Luvet p^r suus qⁱ eā hūit 7 tenū ipe Reĝ H. p^ris ut jus 7 hēditatē suā capiendo in expleta ad valenciā v. sol vl plus 7 h offert pbare vsus eū p Rad fil Stephi qⁱ hoc offert pbare vsus eū ut đ visu p^ris sui p corp^o suū siē c'ia cōsidavit Wills veñ 7 dič q hāt pla feoda in manñis ill 7 petit visū si hre debeat. Emma dič q n debz hre visū qⁱ petit totū qđ ipe hāt in Manñis ill. Et qⁱ cōsidatū est q Wilt n debz hre visū veñ Wilt 7 defendit jus 7 hēditatē ipi^o Emme 7 visū p^ris Rad fil Stephi p Joñem de Frith qⁱ hoc offert defende p corp^o suū cōsidacōe c'ie Wills fil Elie dič q iuste defendit qⁱ sūt đ .i. stipite Et ita qđ ipa Emma est đ p'mogenito fre 7 ad illd recognoscend offert dño Reĝ xx. m. Wills Basset n defend q n sū de .i. stipite s3 dič q trā illa n descend ei ex pte illa uñ sūt đ .i. st'pite qⁱ Rex H. avus dedit trā illā Osmund Basset avo suo p svicio suo qⁱ eā hūit 7 tenuit 7 p^o illū Johannes Basset pat s' 7 ille p^o ipm eā hāt 7 teñ ut jus suū. Et Wills fil Elie defend q Rex H. n dedit Osmundo Basset trā illā s3 q Luvet dedit trā illā Basil uxori ej^o in dotē Et p^o morī Luvet Osmund^o Basset cepit Basiliā i uxore 7 s^e p eā hūit introitū in trā illa 7 sic descend trā illa ex pte illa 7 uñ sūt de uno stipite 7 ad h recognoscend offert dño Reĝ t'ginta m^a argent.

Suff. Martin^o Pior de Tiefert 7 Joñis ext^oneus ccord sūt de i carucata tre c ptiñ in Bernehā qđ pđcs Pior clama vsus ipm Joñ p s^e q pđcs Prior q'etū clama in ppetuū de se 7 successoribz suis pfato Joñi 7 hēdibz suis totū jus 7 clām suū q hūit in pđca trā Et p h^a q'eta clāmātia Joñ dedit Piori 7 cventui de Tiefert xx. solidatas tre in Totint s in Westlostede xxi. ac^s tre 7 in longa trā ii. ac^s 7

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in fōte i. ac^m 7 diū 7 p^{tea} cessit eis t^s nativos suos q^s fuit in ead villa c^e eoꝝ teneū 7 servitiis .s. Ailmū de Totintoñ 7 Wlmū de Totintoñ 7 Huḡ de Totin^t. Tenebit itaq^q p^{dcs} Prior totā p^{dcam} trā 7 p^{dcs} hōies libe 7 q^{iete} 7 pacifice de p^{dco} Johe 7 hēdibz suis inppetuū q^{iete} ab ōi svičo 7 exacōe salvo forinseco svičo dñi R. Et p^p h^a c^{cord} p^{fat} Prior dedit p^{dco} Johi c. sol ita tñ q^{si} p^{dcs} Johis p^{dcam} trā adq^{re} potuit eā p^{dcs} Priori 7 conventui plenarie restituēt 7 Prior 7 c^{vent} resignabūt p^{dco} Johi p^{dcs} xx^{ti} solidatas t^{re} in Totintoñ q^{ietas} 7 absolutas 7 p^{tea} dabūt t^c p^{dco} Johi c. sol.

Nor^{hat}. Dies dat^o est Priori de Luffeld 7 Wiffo fil Rič d Kainnes ad Cyrog^{aph} suū recipiend d viii. sol reddit^o a festo S^{ci} Marč in xv. dies ap^d Westm.

Nor^{hat}. Dies dat^o est Rič Basset 7 Wiffo de Costenti 7 Galf^r Danzel de plač as^s de morte Ances^s p^p ep^m Lond in octab^s S^{ci} Hilarii ap^d Westm p^{ce} p^{ciū} 7 in^{tim} fiat lič c^{cord} 7 nⁱ fecint c^{cord} t^c sumoneat^r as^s.

Norf. Thom d Ardeñ 7 Rač fil Roč poñ loco suo Magr' Wif^t de Lectoñ vsus Wif^t de Aukvill 7 Matif^t uxō^r ej^o ad luc^{and} vl p^d de p^{particōe} hēditatis Rauñ de Glanvif^t.

Nor^{hat}. And^r Abb de Burgo Huḡ de Watvif^t petens Senescall^t Abb^{ie} de Burgo ut jus suū c^{cord} sūt p^p s^c salvo jure ipi^o Huḡ p^o morte p^{dci} Abb^{is} q^d p^{dcs} Abb dedit ipi^o Huḡ xii. mār^c Arḡ q^q Huḡ i res^{pectu} posuit p^{dcs} Abb q^{diu} ipe vi^{xit} p^{fatā} Senescall^{ciā}.

Oxōn. Dies dat^o fū Ale^x Arsic 7 Wiffo de Clinetoñ de plač Magne Assie de feod i. Milif in Gersin^t a fes^t S^{ci} Mich in xv. dies 7 p^{ceptū} fū q^{as} t^c venisset 7 ad illū diē veñ Wif^{ts} 7 exp^{ta} usq^q in c^{astiñ} festivitatis Aia^z 7 Ale^x n^{veñ} vl se es^s 7 iō c^{sidatū} est q^d Wif^{ts} eat sñ die 7 Ale^x qⁱ petēs est fiat talē recupac' q^{lē} h^{re} debet.

Simō de Ribbeford 7 Rič fil Wif^{ti} fil Guid^t plegia^{vunt} Godefr' fil Rič 7 Rač freñ ej^o captos ap^d Lond p^p Hen^r de Ribeford hñi eos recto p^p dñm Canč.

Cantab^r. Simō fil Eve poñ loco suo Sim de Insula vsus Roč fil Roč 7 Joceliñ de Tibest de plač t^{re} ad audiend record 7 Juč suū 7 ad luc^a vl p^d.

Agne^t de Amundevif^t petiit p^p plevinā die veñ p^x p^o festū Omiū S^{coz} trā suā in Skedinget q^{capta} fū in mañ dñi Reḡ p^p ej^o defectu vsus Pet^{nif^t} q^{fū} uxō^r Thom de Harnies q^q ead Agñ poñ loco suo Rič le Morreis ad lucnd vl p^d.

Roč de Huntingefeld optul se die veñ p^x post festū Omiū S^{coz} vsus And^r d Hodelingtoñ d pl hñd Cyrog^{aph}.

Norf. Abb de S^{co} Edmund petiit vsus Wif^t de Huntingefeld 7 Isabel uxō^r ej^o trā de Wenlinges sič mbr^t p^{tinēs} ad mañiū de Rungetoñ sič jus 7 libam elem^t eccl^{ie} S^{ci} Edm 7 uñ ead eccl^{ia} seisita fū ut de liba elem^t t^{pe} H. Reḡ p^{ris} Matillid Impat^c 7 eo die q^o p^{dcs} H. Rex obiit capiend iñ expleta ad valenciā v. sol in t^{ris} 7 p^{atis} 7 redditibz vl pls 7 iñ ptul sečtā sufficientē q^{istd} ei phibz 7 uñ Ancessor^{es} ipi^o Isabel t^{pe} Gwerre occupa^{vūt} p^{dcam} trā 7 ipa adhuc eā eis deforciat 7 Wif^{ts} 7 Isabel ven^{unt} 7 dixūt q^{hñt} p^{les} t^{ras} in ead villa de plibz dñis 7 petiē^t iñ visū 7 hñt visū. Dies dat^o est eis in fes^t S^{ci} Martiñ in xv. dies 7 in^{tim} fiat visus.

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M. 4.

Plac̃ ap̃d Westm̃ a festo S̃ci Mich̃ in vi. sept' d̃ Itiñe Justiç.

Norhaĩ. Dies dat^o ; Riç de Clendoñ petenti 7 Roðto de Stantoñ p̃ito locō Riç fil Wiñi p̃ ip̃m Riç qⁱ se essoinauat de mal lecti a die luñ p̃x añ festm̃ S̃ci Marĩ in xv. dies ap̃d Westm̃ Et notād qđ idē Roð c̃gnoũ corā Justiç q̃ iiii. miliĩ qⁱ vidũt morb̃ ip̃i^o Riç c̃sideraũt qđ ñ fũ languid^o 7 q̃ posueĩt ei diē ad diē veñ p̃^oxm̃ p^o festũ Omiũ Scōz̃ 7 q̃ ipe Riç corā miliĩ posũ eũ loco suo ad luc^a ṽl p̃d̃ &c.

Berkesir. Henř Blundus de Rustlesham petens 7 Toli 7 Gunnild uxore sua tenētes cōcordati sũt de una virgata ĩre c̃ omibz̃ p̃tiĩ ĩ Rustleshā quā Cristiana mat̃ p̃d̃ci Henř tenuit ĩ Rustelshā Uñ pl̃ fuit ĩñ eos ĩ cur̃ dñi Reğ p̃ siç q̃ p̃dict^o Henř reddidit 7 quiet̃ clamavit toĩ jus 7 clamiũ q̃ ĩuit ĩ p̃fata virgata ĩre tenendam d̃ se 7 hēdibz̃ suis p̃d̃co Toli 7 Gunnild uxori sue 7 ĩdibz̃ suis ĩppetui libam 7 quietā ab om̃i s̃vico p̃ octo sol̃ 7 octo deñ annuatĩ ĩñ reddendos p̃ duos ĩminos anni silicet quatuor sol̃ 7 quator deñ ad festũ S̃ci Osith̃ 7 quator sol̃ 7 quator deñ ad festũ S̃ce Marie in Mar̃c̃ et p̃ ĩ^a quiet̃ clamacone 7 concordia p̃d̃cs Toli 7 Gunnild Uxor sua dedunt p̃d̃co Henř duas m̃cas Arg̃nti.

Wigorĩ. Dies dat^o est Osht^o Streche 7 Roð Streche d̃ plac' ĩre 7 s̃janfie a die Pasc̃i in t's Sept' 7 ĩñim ĩnt liç c̃cord.

Ibid. Riç de Biseleiā 7 Riç d̃ Grimesleiā Godfr̃ d̃ Alsiestoñ Simoñ d̃ Nietoñ missi ad vidend̃ utĩ infirmitas q̃ Margař uxor David̃ de Petesleia eũs se vsus Wiñm ĩbm̃ensē 7 Aliç uxore ej^o d̃ plac̃ porcōis sue in Pechesleia d̃nt qđ languor est 7 q̃ posueĩt ei diē a festo S̃ci Mich̃ in xv. dies añ regĩ Reğ Riç v. usq̃ in i. añ 7 i. diē ap̃d T^orim Lond̃ ut q̃ tē veniret ṽl p̃ se sufficientē &c.*

Roteland. Henř fil Walfi (et alii) de plac' appełli de pace dñi Reğ infracte &c.

Juð Henr' & Huğ & Rað eāt quieti 7 Wiñs in mia &c.

Norhaĩ. Dies dat^o est Joñi Diacoñ appellata de Rað &c.

Dies dat^o est Roð Devias 7 Mağro Joñi Clem̃t 7 Galfr' de Cellar' p̃itis loco Ab̃b de Gloc' de plac̃ p̃sentaçois ecclie de Keĩn 7 Capellař de Dedomas &c.

M. 4. d. Linç.

Rað de Ludesia p̃it^o loco Aliç Mat's sue petiit vsus Mağm̃ 7 Moniales de Stikeswald̃ feod̃ i. miliĩ 7 i. bovatā ĩre in Bukehale ut jus 7 hēditatē ip̃i^o Aliç 7 uñ Alan^o p̃r ej^o fũ ĩñ saisit^o t̃pe H. Reğ p̃r̃s capiend̃ ĩñ expleta ad valenciā v. sol̃ ṽl p̃l^o ut de jure suo 7 ĩ offert p̃bare vsus eis p̃ Alañ hōiem suũ qⁱ ĩ offert p̃bare vsus eas p̃ corp^o suũ Et Mağr veñ 7 diç p̃d̃ ĩt p̃tes ĩras de p̃libz̃ dñis 7 petit visũ illi^o ĩre. Hāt visũ. Dies dat^o est ei ad c̃tũ diē p^o festũ S̃ci Andř ap̃d Westm̃ 7 ĩñim fiat visus.

Esseĩ. Wiñ fil Wiñi de Beinflet petiit p̃ plevinā ĩrā de Wictford in octab̃ Oĩum Scōz̃ q̃ capta fũ in mañ dñi R̃ p̃ ej^o defeçu visus Uriç la Arbelast 7 Wiñs poĩ loco suo Wiñ fil suũ ad luc̃ ṽl p̃d̃.

Ket. Dies dat^o est Philip̃p̃ de Dina 7 Letie de Chelefeld̃ de plac' ĩre in Chelefeld̃ in crastiñ S̃ci Andř ap̃d Westm̃ p̃cepto dñi Cant'.

Bedf. Dies dat^o Hospitalar' 7 Roð fil H̃ti d̃ plac̃ s̃viciũ ĩre in oct' S̃ci Andř ap̃d Westm̃ p̃cepto dñi Canç.

Norf. Aliç de Fundenhale poĩ loco suo Roð fil Rað virũ suũ loco suo vsus H̃t de Helgetoñ de plac̃ advocaçois ecclie de Dunestoñ ad luc̃nd̃ ṽl p̃d̃.

* The passages are not fully set out where an &c. is introduced.

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- Eboř. Alan^o de Bosco petiit in oct̃ Oĩum S̃coz p plevinā ii. carucatas t̃re in Finghale q̃ capte fueřt in mañ dñi Reġ p ej^o defectu vsus Reinũ fil Adē 7 petiit eā ad horā 7 t̃minũ 7 h̃uit eā.
- Sussex. Magna ass' inl̃ Rađ fil Rađ 7 Rič fil Barthoť petentē đ diñ hida t̃re in Bekintoñ in resp̃c̃ ab octab̃ Oĩum S̃coz in xv. dies p def' recognicoz. Philip̃ de Woburn q̃ rēc es̃ se p Walť Onate 7 Rič de Essete es̃ se p Roġ Passeñ. Simō de Katesfeld p Henř Walensē (et ailoz) 7 Regiñ de Estb'hā 7 Simō de Stimund positi fueřnt p vad̃ 7 pleġ qđ eēnt ađd Westm̃ in octab̃ Oĩu S̃coz ostensuř q̃r ñ venūt corā Justič in itine suo ad illā recogñ faciendo venūt 7 nich̃ dixūt q^o possēt svare diē suũ 7 iō remanēt in m̃ia. Idē dies dat^o 7 aliis recognitiōibz qⁱ t̃c p̃sentes fueřt.
- Sussex. Dies dat^o est Huġ de Fekintoñ 7 Matilliđ đ Berkhā de plač homagiũ 7 sviciũ q̃ id. Huġ exiġ ab ea de feodo de Feskinges q̃ p̃tiñ ad feod̃ de Terring̃ q̃ 7 in custod̃ dñi Cant̃ ađ oct̃ Oĩum S̃coz in xv. dies ađd Westm̃.
- Linc'. Rođ fil Sim̃ petiit p plevinā in oct̃ Oĩum S̃coz t̃rā suā de Scalebi q̃ capta fũ in mañ dñi Reġ p ej^o defectũ vsus Jngerā frēm suũ.
- Suff. Roġ Archid̃ de Suff petiit xvi. ac's t̃re č p̃tiñ in Jacheshalai vsus Petrũ fil Everard̃ q̃ p̃tinēt ad ecliam suā de Hotuñ in libā elemosina 7 Petr' veñ 7 dič q̃ recupař t̃rā illā vsus ip̃m Roġm p ass' de nova dis̃ 7 q̃ teñ t̃rā illā de Priore de Norwič 7 ñ vulť ei iñ respōde absente P'ore n' c'ia c̃sidařit 7 Roġ veñ 7 offert i. marc̃ Arġi dño Reġ ut recognoscat̃ ut̃ t̃rā illa sit libā elem̃ ecclie sue an laič feod̃ P'oris 7 Jud̃ Petr^o eat sñ die 7 Roġ det m̃ 7 h̃it t̃re vsus Petr̃ in octab̃ S̃ci Hilarii ađd Westm̃ ad reč illā faciend̃.
- Kardoit. Wilts Engerā debz dño Reġ iii. marc̃ arġi p h̃nda loqla sua i c'ia dñi Reġ de svičo qđ Adā fil Ade exiġ ab eo de libo tenem̃ suo in Edenesford̃ s̃ arare p i. diē č omibz carucis t̃re sue p̃l carucas domini sui 7 herciare t̃rā illā p anñ in q^adragesima 7 meře p i. diē in autupñ de una q^aq domo č uno hōie p̃l dñiũ 7 culturā siřr de tota t̃rā sua p̃l dominiũ 7 Wilť veñ 7 dič q̃ cepit t̃rā illā č uxore sua 7 vocat eā in warant̃ n' vulť absente illa placitare n' c'ia c̃sidařit hāc warantũ suũ. Dies dat^o est eis ut hāt warantũ suũ in octab̃ S̃ci Hilar̃ ađd Westm̃.
- Sudf. Rođ fil Rođti 7 Joñ fil ej^o debz dño Reġ i. marc̃ ut c̃cordiā suā fca de eoř hēditate in Godrichestorñ 7 in Torndon q̃ id̃ Rođ clamař inppetuũ eid̃ Joñi 7 hēdibz suis de se 7 hēdibz suis ip̃pm q^as ipe Joñ ei dedit 7 iiii. solidat^o reddit^o in Biskelea q^as Seher^o de Biskeleia tenuit de Rođ p̃re eoř.
- Kantabř. Curia Eliens' ep̃i recordat̃ q̃ Sim̃ fil Eve petiit svicia xxii. virġ t̃re in Prumtune p brē recti 7 ad petiōem ip̃i^o illi^o t̃re p^otea pcedente tēpe q̃ č duellũ inl̃ cāpiones p̃dčm inchoat̃ fuit sup̃ h̃ q̃rela duo milites s̃il Roġ oibz fcis 7 potestate s̃ q̃ ñ rendeāt tenem̃tu suũ . . . rgatis t̃re in defensiōe Humfi dñi illoř 7 responsũ est āeia q̃ ñ intellexit eā q̃ ip̃a tā sečdu locũ 7 tepis q̃ debent &c.
- Wilť. Hawisia de Dināt ponit loco šo Fulcon fil Waren de plač reč de morte Ancessi ad luč vl̃ p̃d 7 Sibill de Dināt uxore ej^o loco suo.

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M. 5.

Die M^ocurii post octab^s O^miū S^coz.

Norhať. A^ss veñ rē si Fulko fil' Rogi fit Dame dis^s inj^ote 7 sñ judo Ceciliā fit Hervei de li^bo tenem^s suo in Gadint' p^o p^{ri}ma corōñ dñi Re^g Rič. Et Rad^s Passēm i. reč veñ 7 c^ono^v qđ ñ feč visū đ t^{ra} illa n^o q fū ad hospiciū qñ sumōit^o fū 7 Ro^b Capon di^x qđ feč visū 7 c^onovit qđ fū Rustic^o 7 n^lts illd ei c^ot^odi^x 7 q reč defue^rt a^ss pōita est in resp^c a c^ostiñ S^ci Martiñ in xvi. dies a^pd Westm Et Cecit q^o fū g^avida poñ loco suo Alič sororē suā ad reč illā recipiend^t. Id dies dat^o est ipi Alič fit Hevič. Preceptū est Vič q t^c faciat venire plenarie reč. Cecit veñ in c^ostino 7 ret^axit se 7 posū se in mⁱa.

Glōeč. Savarie^o fit Sim^s app^lavit Wiflu fit Mathie q neq^t 7 in pace dñi Re^g asportav^t catalla dñi sui in Ro^bia ad valenciā x. marc^s 7 de catall^s suis ad valenciā xx. sol. &c.

Kēt. Jo^hes de Crioil veñ in Cu^r 7 q^oetū clama^v totū jus 7 clamiū suū qđ fuit in Ecclia de S^ores inppetuū de se 7 hēdib^z suis P^ori 7 c^oventui de Ledes. Hu^g de Lucei veñ 7 q^oetū clama^v silr p^od^cis Canonīč totū jus suū q fuit ī p^od^ca ecclēa đ Serres.

Wifl. Fulko fit Warin pōit^o loco Hawis^s uxor sue 7 Sibill^s uxor Hu^g de Plugēnai pōitū loco ipi^o Hu^g petūt reč q sumōita fū in^l illos 7 H^obtū fit H^obtī 7 Petr' fit ej^ođ H^obtī de morte Añces^s de t^{ri}s de Calestoñ 7 de Stantoñ 7 Pet^o fit H^obtī e^ss se iii. die p^o plač 7 Fulke petit qđ H. ei allocet^r qđ Pet^o ita se e^ss q^o t^{ra} illa est in mañ dñi R^o c^osideratū ; qđ a^ss iñ ñ capia^t p^lusq^o dñs Rex reddidet eā rectis hēdib^z.

Eboř. Hu^g fit Artī Ro^g fit Pet^o Elias fit Morkier Ro^g Pedhus missi ad vidend^t ut^r infirmitas q^a Hen^r đ pci se e^ss đ ma^t lecti v^osus Brien fit Rad^s 7 Gunnōr uxore ej^o de plač t^{re} de Petteswrthe veñūt 7 di^xūt q languid^o est 7 q po^rrt ei diē a die Sab^bi p^{ri}ma añ festivitātē O^miū S^coz in i. añ 7 i. diē a^pd t^{ri}m Lond.

Nor^f. H^obt^o de Hellevetoñ e^ss se iii. die p^o diē plač de v^osus Alič de Funden hale de plač Jud^s 7 Record^s sui de reč sumōita in^l ipm 7 Aliciā p^od^cam de advocacōe ecclie de Dunestoñ 7 dič q se e^ss corā Justič Itiñantib^z Ro^b fit Rad^s pōit^o loco ipi^o Alič petit ut allocat^r ei. & Record^s a Simōe de Pateshull q a^ss dič q nūqā vident aliq^a p^am p^osentari ad eccliam de Dunestoñ s^z sep tenuē^rt psone inpsona 7 de p^{re} &c. Et dñt qđ ecclia illā fundavit in feodo q Alič ten^z de ipi Hber^t in villa de Dunestoñ. &c.

Ebo^z. H^obt^o de S^co Q^ontino ap^llat Stephiñ de Faučb^rge 7 Wiflm de Killinge 7 Everard^s de Whitico 7 Ro^b de Tudintoñ 7 illo^z vim q veñunt in t^{ra} suā de Bortoñ c^o vi 7 armis 7 ro^bia 7 neq^t 7 in pace dñi R^o asportav^t catalla sua s. t^obas ad valenciā lx. sol 7 ea du^xūt ī c^oiam illi^o Wifli 7 h^o offert p^obare p Wal^om Morcuse q cultor erat t^{re} illi^o v^osus ipm Wiflm 7 p Rič de S^ci Michi v^osus Ro^b qⁱ eū vidit in vi illa 7 Vič testa^t q Step^hs ñ fū invent^o qñ sumōie p^om^o veñ q^o est ult^a mare & Wifl veñ 7 defend^t felonīā 7 ro^biam 7 totū de v^obo in verbū 7 dič qđ turbas q^as asportav^t de li^bo teñto suo 7 de feodo suo 7 ñ in feodo ipi^o H^obtī 7 H^obt^o dič qđ turbas illas fodē 7 fac^oet feč p^oq^a dñs Rex Rič applicū de Almanⁱa bene 7 in pace 7 sñ aliq^o clameo qđ Wifls iñ fecisset q p^o transfretationē dñi R^o in Nor^m illas asportav^t 7 Ro^b totū defend^t v^osus ipm H^obtū de v^obo in v^obū. Consideratū est qđ Vič faciat fieri visū de t^{ra} illa unde turbe asportari fue^rt 7 p^o iii. mili^o ferre record^s illi^o visus c^o sit t^{ra} illa a^pd Westm a die Pasch in xv. dies.

Dies fū dat^o Priori de Suthleia p e^ss suū in octab^s O^miū S^coz a^pd Westm v^osus Ro^b de Catebi qⁱ fū petēs de advocacōe ecclie de Catebi 7 t^c veñ id P^oor 7 expectav^t

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iiii. die 7 Roð ñ veñ vñ se eß. Considatū est q P^or eat šn die 7 Roð ñat talē recupačōnē q^lē ñre debz.

Dorset. [Roð Waspailst petit vsus Roð de Hinetoñ i. hidā ñre in Deverel ut jus suū q^a Clariā ma^l Roð de Hinetoñ ei q^letā clama^v in c^lia dñi Reğ H. corā Ranū de Glanvill 7 aliis Justič 7 in Cirog^ap^hm pfert q ñ id testa^t Roð de Hinetoñ defend jus suū 7 dič qđ nescivit qđ Cirog^ap^hm eet in fca et dič q Roð Waspail p^r pđči Roð dedit Roðo p^ri suo c Clarič fil sua ut in maritağ 7 p xxv. marc 7 p i. albo palefrid in feod 7 ñeditate p homagio suo 7 p servičo i. mili^t 7 ita tenū p^r ej^o tota vita sua p^oea Clarič tenū ñrā illā dū fū infra etatē 7 cū etatē ñuit feč p^ri Roð homagiū suū 7 releviū 7 p^o ivit id Roðus in Walliā in švičo dñi Reğ nōia^t p ñra illa 7 p^otea feč homagiū isti Roðo de ead ñra 7 dedit ei unū palfridū bai p relevio 7 in pduč sec^r. .s. Gregoriū qⁱ ñ offert pbare p corp^o suū 7 dič q đ ñra illa ñ potuit ma^l ej^o finē facē vsus eud^t qⁱ p^lus ei q^letā clama^v ñrā illā corā e^po Norwic 7 Wiffo fil Audeliñ 7 Bertr^am de V^rdun ĩc Justič a^pd Andev^r 7 si ñ suffice ñ p^r ponit se in magna aß ad reč utr^e i^pe maj^o jus ñat tenendi ñrā illā de illo Roðo añ ille Roð tenend ut in dñico suo 7 p ñ ñnda offert dño Reğ v. marc. Et dič q Coñ Joñes posuit i^pm Roðm Waspail in saisinā illi^o ñre in Werra suā dū fū in Castello de Cristeschiche 7 c pax fca fū p pceptū Justič Inquiš fū p vič de disš sua 7 p Inqⁱsičōnē sibi restituta fū. Et in voč vič Roð Waspaille petit ut finis fcs in c^lia ei teneat^r 7 ñ vlt int^re i plač sup finem illū. Et Roðs Waspailst veñ 7 dič q inplacita^v pđčm Roðm i c^lia Coñ Wifli Gloec 7 ibi p ccordiā fue^rt ccordati de duabz hid ñre p s^c q i. hida remāsit Roðo de Hinetoñ 7 in homagiū suū cēp 7 aliā q^letā ei clama^v p xx. m argi q^s ei dedit 7 in saisinā ñuit. Et p^o venit ma^l ej^ođ Roð 7 i^placita^v eū in c^lia dñi Reğ de ead ñida ñra 7 ibi fcs fū finis 7 Cirog^ap^h. Et ita sēp h^auit saisinā in qu^os^q iste Roð p^o Werrā Coñ Joñ eū in disš 7 qđ Roð de Hinetoñ ñq^a dissaisit^o fū p Coñ Joñ de illa hida ponit se sup reč pat^e 7 Roð si^r poñ se sup recognⁱ. Jud veniat aß a die Sči Hilar^r in viii. dies.

M. 5. d. Essex. Urric^o Arbelesⁱ petit vsus Wifm fil Wifli xl. ac^s ñre in Witeford sič illas q debēt ēē de dñico suo 7 Wifls veñ 7 dič qđ tenet ñrā illā de dño Rege 7 đ ñ poñ se in Magna Aß dñi R ad reč utr^e ide ñat maj^o jus tenend ñrā illā in dñico de dño Rege an Urric^o in dñico suo. Jud ; in res^pc usq^o ad adventū dñi Reğ p ñre dñi Canč.

Ibid. Idē Urric^o petit advočōnē ecclie de Wikford vsus p^ore de Priteswelle sič illā q ptinet ad libum dñium suū in ead villa de Wikford qđ ñt ex dono dñi Reğ Pr^oor veñ 7 dič q Roð de Essex fil Sweni dedit eccliam illā ecclie de Pritewelle 7 Monachⁱ Sči Pañc^acii de Lewes in purā 7 ppetuā elemosinā 7 in pfert Carta ipi^o Roðti in q^a istđ id ctinet^r 7 cfirmacōnē Reğ H. avi q pđčam eccliam eis cfirmat ex dono ipi^o Roðti ĩc capita^t dñi ej^odē fundi.

Dñica post festū Sči Mart^r.

Suff. Gerard^o fil Galfr poñ loco suo Joñem fil Roð vsus Gilā uxore Henř de Hechā de plač xl. ac^arū ñre i Hechā ad luc^a vñ pđ 7 cced ei totū jus suū qđ ñt in pđča ñra.

Oxon. Pientia q fū uxoř Walči de Cauz optu^t se iiii. die vsus Alenoth de Sifrewast de plač doč sue sčlt đ ĩcia pte ñre Walči đ Cauz in Neusū 7 in Walde, 7 Halenoth ñ veñ vñ se eß 7 dies fū da^t ei in Banco a^pd Reading in Itiñe Justič

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q̄ t̄ra capiat̄ in mañ dñi Reġ 7 Aleno sumoneat̄ qđ sit apđ Westm̄ in octab̄ S̄ci Andr̄ inñ respōsur^o 7 qr ñ svavit diē suū .s. vi. sep̄ p^o festū S̄ci Mich̄.
 Rotelā. Wiffs fīt 7 h̄es Rob̄ti fīt Riči petit vsus Rič de Cadamo 7 Werreis fīt suo lx. solidat^o t̄re ī Castretoñ q̄s Rob̄ p̄r ipi^o Wiffi c^o p̄pinq^{or} h̄es ille est ut dič h̄uit ex dono ipi^o Rič 7 uñ Cartā suā pfert q̄ h^c id̄ testat̄ 7 notand̄ f̄ Rič es̄ se iii. die p^o plač. Et Werreis veñ 7 dič q̄ Rič pat̄ ej^o nich̄ h̄t in t̄rā illā 7 qđ ipe h̄t t̄rā illā 7 Wiffs petit q̄ allocet̄ ei. Werreis es̄ se iii. die p^o plač. Werreis' dič q̄ h̄t p^o q̄ c. sol̄ t̄re in ead̄ villā 7 petit visū illi^o t̄re sⁱ h̄re debeat. Wiffs dič q̄ non debz̄ h̄ere visu q̄ ipe petit totā t̄rā q̄ Rič p̄r ej^o h̄t in illa villa c̄ advōcōe eccl̄ie ej^ođ vill̄ c̄ om̄iz̄ p̄tīn̄ consideratū ; q̄ Rič ponat̄ p̄ vad̄ 7 salvos pleġ q̄ veniret apđ Westm̄ in oct̄ S̄ci Hilar̄ responsur^o carta sue 7 qr ñ servav̄ diē suū.

M. 7.

Die Jovis añ oct̄ S̄ci Mart̄.

Hr̄tf. Lucas de Berkhāsted̄ 7 Aceliñ de Abin̄ obtuleřt se iii. die .s. die Jovis px^a p^o f̄ S̄ci Mař vsus Wifm̄ de Ruschāp pōitū loco Gunnoř de Valoñ de pl̄ ii. hid̄ t̄re ī H^oferdinḡ 7 ipe ñ veñ vl̄ se es̄ 7 ip̄a fū petēs. Et tota t̄ra ipi^o Gunnoř cap̄t̄ ; in mañ dñi R̄ 7 iō considatū ; q̄ ip̄i eant̄ sn̄ die.

Linč. Galfr' fīt Peti 7 Wiffs de Stutvill̄ 7 eoř Soč Justic̄ Itin̄antes in Linč record̄ q̄ Huġ de Seřhā appeřt Aluř de Glenthā q̄ in pace dñi R̄ 7 iniq̄ assultavit Henr' frēm suū 7 illū vuln̄av̄ dex̄ta manu sua uñ obiit 7 h̄ offert p̄bre vsus eū c̄sidačōe c̄rie 7 q̄ h̄ vidit 7 audiř 7 Jord̄ appeřt de vi q̄ utlagat^o est. Aluř totū defend̄ sič h̄io inarmat^o de morbo caduco sič c̄ria c̄sidač̄ vl̄ p̄ Rob̄ de Karletoñ hōiem suū 7 cognatū vl̄ p̄ Wifm̄ Branche q̄ h̄ offert defende p̄ corpa sua. Huġ aū dič q̄ ad f̄c̄m cēp̄ ip̄m Aluř 7 Jord̄ 7 ip̄os lib̄av̄ Baiřt Gerardi de Cānvill̄ t̄c̄ Vič 7 petit uř inq̄rat̄ p̄ sac̄amentū xxiiii. milit̄ uř Aluř h̄at morbū caducū vl̄ ñ 7 uř Rob̄ 7 Wiffs parentes ej^o sint vl̄ ñ. Milit̄ custodientes plač̄ coron̄ inñ c̄venti dñt q̄ in com̄ p̄mo appellař Jord̄ q̄ m^o utlagat^o ; de f̄c̄o 7 Alured̄ de vi 7 vič 7 com̄ h̄ id̄ testant̄ Huġ totū defend̄ vsus milit̄ 7 vič 7 com̄. Dies dat^o est eis apđ Westm̄ in oct̄ S̄ci Hilar̄.

Warewič. Dies dat^o est Wiffo de Kanvill 7 Rob̄ Pinčne de plač̄ app̄f̄i in oct̄ S̄ci Hilar̄ apđ Westm̄.

Itē Galfr' fīt Peti 7 Wiffs de Stutevill̄ 7 eoř Socii Justic̄ Itin̄antes in Warewič recordati s̄t q̄ Wiffs de Canvill̄ q̄r q̄ cū fuit ī servičō dñi Reġ in Wallia q̄ Rad̄ Pinčna 7 Henr' de Hourtoñ 7 Rob̄ de Walle 7 alii multi quos nōināt q̄ veneřt ad t̄rā suā de Arwe 7 ibi roborav̄ūt ei i. loricā đ iii. m̄ 7 auřgellū de xx. sol̄ 7 catařt̄ quid̄ in bladis q̄d̄ in aliis ad valenciā x. m̄ 7 hoc offert p̄bare p̄ Rob̄ Drake q̄ hoc offert p̄b̄ae de visu 7 auditu 7 h̄ f̄ca fueřt de c̄todia sua.

M. 6.

Wiltesir̄. c̄sideratū ; q̄ Vič faciat inq̄rere p̄ comitatū suū q̄s tenū diñ hid̄ t̄re ī Coggeleia q̄n plač̄ motū fū q̄a Wiffs Dđ petit vsus Wifm̄ de Chelewode q̄ capta fū in mañ dñi R̄ p̄ def̄cū ipi^o Wiffi. Et Rob̄ de Brengewrthe veñ 7 petiit t̄rā illā p̄ plevinā ad horā 7 dič q̄ Wiffs de Chelowode ñ tenz̄ t̄rā illā sz̄ ipe tenez̄ eā 7 tenū die q̄o plač̄ movebat̄ 7 iō inq̄rend̄ est 7 mandand̄ p̄ iii. milit̄ in oct̄ S̄ci Andr̄ apđ Westm̄.

Bukinḡ. Wiffs fīt Gregoř poñ loco suo Huġ Peverell̄ vl̄ Wifm̄ de Bukinghā vsus Abbem̄ de Mōte de plač̄ t̄re in Tungwicl̄ ad luc̄n vl̄ pđ.

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- Norf. Dies dat^o ; Wiffo de Bello Monte 7 Joñi de Sumheshā de plač appłi in octab^{is} Sčī Andř p defcū record^{at} Justič de iřt ptibz corā q'bz loqla mota fū q' nđū fuerť Id dies dat^o ; eid Joñi 7 Joñi de Fineleia đ ead appłlo. Id dies dat^o est Rođo Daco 7 Jordaň de Torpleia de ead plač.
- Stař. Loqđ de Rič capellaň 7 de Rođ de Fenges de asř nove diřř q remāsit p ěre dñi Canč.
- Eboř. Alan^o de Bosco veň in c'ia 7 gcessit Reiffo fiť Ade ěre custođ Elie fiť Ade ě ii. carūc ěre i Finghale q fuerť Ade přis ej^ođ Elie don^e pđcs Eliās ěuet etatē 7 tūc di trā p iiii. m argi q's ipe Reif ei dedit.
- M. 5. d. Nořhāt. Dies dat^o est Coň Cestr^o 7 alii pōito loco ipi^o coň ad lučnd^o vl pđ q nřs illoř přentes fueř n^e dñs Canč bñ recordat^r q's ille sit q' pōit^o fū loco cuř^o đm 7 Henř đ Pinkenai 7 Godefr^o de la Rokele 7 Wiffo de Dunhā 7 Gervasio de Cogeleia p esř suos de recogničoe Maňii de Buddeb^oc a die Sčī Hilař in xv. dies apđ Westm Idē dies dat^o est Thome đ Brinť 7 Warňo de Tropa 7 Rođ de Audenbi rec p esř sū est reč aliis q' přentes fū q š ad eund^o tmiň ibi ad reč de Anesti 7 Rič de Basevill 7 Wifř de Bikeleia tenentes ponāt^r p vad 7 pleğ q tč sit ibi osřnsuř qř ñ veňūt ad diē suū sič sūmonita fueř 7 ad audiend^o rec' illā.
- Stafford. Idē dies dat^o est eid Coň Cestr^o 7 Wifř de Coventř de reč maňiū de Et Wifř fiť Gwidoň 7 Ade de Standeň poň loco suos 7 pceptū est aliis reč q přentes fueř q ěc sit ibi ad aliā rec fač 7 Wifřs de Gra de Mascalf 7 Nich de Sutton reč qř ñ veňūt ad diē suū. &c.
- Suff. Prior de Butteleia poň loco suo Wifřm clicū Osbtī fiť Herviē ad recipiend^o in recogñ suū vsus Warin de Berthā.
- Dies dat^o ; Walfo de Foleviř 7 Milan đ Sčō Mauřc 7 Rađ de Sčō Mauř 7 Henř de Sčō Mauř đ plač apelli de pace dñi Reğ a die Pasčī in xv. dies.
- Eboř^s Huğ de Verli qř q Amand^o de Sutton poccupav^o lx. ac^os ěre in marisco de Bramsholme p^o duellū inř eos pčussū in c'ia Archiepi Eboř 7 petiit visū fač de ěa illa. Considatū est q
- M. 6. Devoň. Wifřs de Brahost poň loco suo Adā de Port vl Gilř Moriň vsus Olivum de T^aci de porčoe sua de honore de Bernestaple q^a id Olivus ei deforciat 7 de i. hida ěre vsus Joñ de Gideo in Susseř ad luc^aň vl pđ vl i. illoř si ambo inřee ñ possit.

Die Mart' post Festū Sčī Mart'.

- Wiltř. Dies dat^o est Wiffo de la Hulle 7 Wiffo Malewainū 7 Rođo Begel de plač finis fci inř eos p finē duelli in c'ia R^e uň id Wifř de la Hulle ět Cirog^apřim de fine ille in crastiň oct Sčī Hilarii apđ Westm ad audiend^o record^{at} illi^o finis 7 Juđ suū. Wifř de Hulle poň loco suo Wifřm Sateinges.
- Wigorň. Wifřs de la Hulle veň in c'ia 7 t^adidit Rič le Hag^anier totā trā suā de Hullecrembe 7 de Solive p xl. marc q^as id Wifřs debū přato Rič de custo qđ posuit ad pqrēnd^o jus suū a festo Sčī Michs scđo p^o adventū dñi Reğ de Alemanñ usq^o ad vi. annos

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tenendā s' 7 hēdibz suis 7 ad finē illoz vi. annoz recipiet p̄fat^o Wifls v̄l hēdes sui p̄dēm trā q'etā de ōi exaciōe.

Nořhāt. Huġ Peverel petiit record^r 7 Juđ suū de trā de Swaneb'ne 7 đ Aceleia 7 đ Stokes 7 de tota trā Roḥti de Tenerchebrai desic^o Comitāt^o recordat^r qđ Lucia nata 7 p̄gnās fū añq^a mař ej^o despōsata fū Roḥto de Tenercheb'i p̄ri suo 7 idē petit hēditatē ipi^o Roḥti vsus eā ut vsus Bastardā 7 si record^r Coīm ei sufficē n̄ possit p̄habit eā ad Bastardā ubi eā p̄bare debuerit 7 q Wifls Peverel pař ej^o cuj^o loco ipe pōit^o ; rect^o hēs ; ut ille q' fū de i. frē 7 Roḥ de Tenercheb'i de alio frē 7 petit añq^a pcedat ī loqla illa visū essōn dñe Lucie 7 q essōn ei allocent^r desicut essōn p̄sentes n̄ fuerūt 7 Clemēs de Stowe posit^o loco Lucie diř q sēp extitet loco ej^o in h̄ loqla 7 si fortasse ipa feč se essoinare n̄ opteret ei fecisse q ipe ad oīs sumōēs 7 dies suos secut^o est loqlā 7 simul č illa Lucia fū in c'ia die Saḥbi p̄x^o p^o festū S̄ci Martiñ 7 warantizař essoīn suos corā Justič 7 tē diř Huġ qđ dñs Canč voluit audire loqlā illā 7 iñ p̄ licenciā Justič discussit 7 iñ vocat eas 7 Huġ diř q nūq^a relaxař ei essoīn suos. Dies dat^o est eis in ocī S̄ci Andř aḗd Westm̄ ad audiend^r record^r 7 Juđ suū 7 dies c̄cord^r iiii. die p^o festū S̄ci Andř.

M. 6. d.

Eađ die Mart'.

Notiņġ. Adā de Benningefeld 7 Gundra de Monast'iis uxor ej^o petūt vsus Roḥ Malluvel 7 Paniā matrē ej^o vii. bovas trē in Ravenestoñ ut illā q^a ipa Gundra diřonař in dotē in c'ia dñi Reġ H. vsus Roḥ Malluvel p̄rem isti^o Roḥti ut illā q^a Stephs fr Roḥti p̄mogenit^o ei dedit in dotē 7 iñ p̄fert Cirog^ap̄h q h̄ idē testat^r Et dūt qđ po^o Roḥ eis disř in gwerra Coīm Joñ ut ip̄ q' č Coīm fū c̄t^a dñm Regē aḗd Kingeshage Et dič q q Roḥ seisit^o fū p Coīm Joñ capta fū trā illa in mañ dñi R̄ q Huġ Bard testat^r 7 ipe Roḥ dič q finē feč cū dño Rege de pace sua h̄nda 7 de terris suis habend^r 7 p̄ trā ista 7 iñ ptulit Vič de Notinghā liřas dñi Reġ q h̄ testant^r Et dñs Canč dič q ipe acceř ab ore dñi R̄ q ipe reddet seisinā trāz oīmibz illis q' dissaisiti fuer̄t p Coīm Joñ 7 dič q ratū habet q ipi dissaisiti fuer̄t p Coīm Joñ. Juđ c̄sideratū est q maġ ratū habet q dñs Rex ore p̄cip q^a q p trās mandař Et q Adā 7 Gundrea h̄ant saisinā suā.

Ibid. Pania mař Roḥti Luvel petit eand^r trā p bre recit^r vsus ipam Gundrea ut illā q hēditas ej^o ; 7 uñ Roḥ vir ej^o n̄ h̄uit n' custodiā 7 iñ finē n̄ potū fače n' debuit 7 q sit hēditas ej^o poñ se sup visneř 7 offert dño Reġ x. m̄ p h̄nda iñ reč. Gundra petit plenariā saisinā suā scit̄ de xxxviii. h̄i q'a ceř de trā illa infā &c. 7 dič q bre 7 sumoita est n̄ loqł de Adā m̄re suo 7 n̄ vult huic bre respōde n' c'ia c̄sideravit.

Linč. Rađ de Wodeb'ge petiit corā Justič libm̄ teneñ suū in Hobstoñ p asř nove diss' vsus Huġ Bard q^a q ass' Huġ diř q h̄uit saisinā illā p juđ Cuř hic p̄ defectu ipi^o Rađ 7 cuř recordata est sumōes 7 defectas ipi^o Rađ rōnabilr fcas 7 ipi Roḥ continuit sumōes 7 diř q n̄ debū ibi placitari q Nich debū de ea tēte in trā illa ut de feodo. &c.

Linč. Et recordat^r q Isoreus petiit vii. bovař trē in M'etoñ vsus Rič de Orm̄ ut jus suū q ei descend^r de Aleř p̄re suo 7 iñ saisinā ej^o voluit p̄bare p q'dā cāpionē nōie Roḥ 7 Rič defend^r jus 7 saisinā p̄ris sui 7 diř q sūt de i. stipite Ita scilz q Huġ Blund^o h̄uit duos fil̄ scilz Osbtū 7 Simoñ 7 dedit Sim̄ trā illā p homaġ 7 řvičo suo 7 ex illo descendit huic Rič 7 Osbt^o p̄mogenit^o h̄uit iii. fil̄ Huġ 7

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Aleř 7 Sim qⁱ aliā hēditatē Huğ Blundi huerūt 7 ex hac t̃ra feč Sim p̃r Rič homağ p^{mo} Huğ p̃ri suo 7 p^{tea} Osbtō f̃ri suo 7 ipe Rič iñ feč Huğ f̃it Osbtō homağ. De Huğ descend t̃ra illa Sim f̃ri suo cui ipe Rič siłr feč in homağ 7 adh^c est hō Rađ f̃it Sim de q^o tenz t̃rā illā. Ysorē veñ 7 dič q tenet se ad pband jus suū 7 saisinā p̃ris sui. Ita q p̃r suis cep̃ iñ expleta ad valentiā v. soł vl plus ut de feodo 7 jure suo tēpe Reğ H. p Rođ Botolf qⁱ h̃ offert pbare vsus eū ut de visū p̃ris sui p corp^o suū ut čia gsidaṽit 7 Rič defend jus suū 7 saisinā p̃ris ipi^o Ysore. Dies dat^o est eis in očt Sčī Hilar^o 7 t̃c veniat Ysor^o č pba sua 7 Rič č defensiōe sua. Ali^o dies fū eis dat^o a die Pasch̃ in xv. dies ad diē illū venūt 7 Rič posuit se in Magna As̃ ad recognoscend qⁱs eoğ hāt maj^o jus in t̃ra illa. Dies dat^o est eis ut q^{tuor} mił veniāt ad eligend xv. mił die jovis p^o Ascens̃ 7 Rič affidaṽ Isoreū pacē dñi R̃ d se 7 saiš.

C. P. COOPER,

Sec^y.

LINCOLN'S INN,

May 30th, 1833.

Harold G. Thompson

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Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D. C.
June 1, 1911

Record Commission.

XIX.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board
to be held at the HOUSE of the RIGHT
HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, June 1st, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the House of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
June 22d, 1833.

I.

Early Wills.—Comparative Importance of the Arrangement and of the Publication of Records.—The New Edition of the Rolls of Parliament, &c.

Extract from a Letter lately addressed by an eminent Antiquarian Writer to one of the Commissioners.

“ I beg in particular to thank you for keeping in mind and for keeping in view of the Commission and the public the scheme which some time ago I submitted to your consideration, for making the Testamentary Documents available for Historical and Literary purposes. I have mentioned it to several other of my antiquarian friends, but I cannot find that it makes much impression; yet the more I think of it the more I am firmly persuaded of the utility and the practicability of the scheme, and that there is no field to which the attention of the Commission could be applied which would yield so rich a harvest of curious, valuable, and I will add, important matter. Did ever Antiquary resort to the Collection of Dodsworth and spend half the time over any other of his volumes, as he spent over that which contains Abstracts of many Wills in the London Offices ?

One thing rather surprises me; and you will excuse me if I ask why place *Arrangement* before *Publication*? Arrangement of course, in respect of documents which exist in separate parcels, must precede publication; but I speak rather of a preference of expending the funds of the Commission on the arrangement of Records than on the publication of them. I confess, I consider what the old Commission did in publication as by far the most important part of their labours. Some of their books are bad; others are little better than useless reprints; but from the point from which the Antiquaries of England look at their labours, those would, I think, appear the most valuable which place the matter of these Records in the hands of any person who is disposed to use them; in other words, which increase the *stock of printed Historical Documents*. What the historical inquirers of England want is the raw material; they will work it up, and some of them will produce a useful and valuable fabrick. Previous to the publication of these volumes there was very little of the raw material to be had in a printed form. These volumes add something—would that they had added more—and I cannot for my own part but think, that the funds

which Government can allow would be most usefully expended in—*first*, Publication; *second*, Arrangement.

Certain at least it is, that our Topography puts on a better appearance since the publication of the Testa, the Hundred Rolls, the Taxatio, the Valor, and others. Previously the Antiquary must have transcribed from the original Record, unless he were fortunate enough to meet with transcripts by some predecessor in the same walk. This must have occasioned a great consumption of valuable time; and in many cases it must have been impracticable. In my own case, for instance, I never could have done it; nor could or would Dr. Whitaker or Mr. Surtees; and I imagine Mr. Baker must find it vastly more convenient to have the printed books, than to transcribe himself from the original documents the parts which relate to Northamptonshire. At the same time I allow the importance of Arranging and Indexing the mixed Records, which, it is presumed, are to be found in some of the great depositories. The question only is about precedence, or rather on which the small allowance made by Government is to be now expended."

"My great principle is to get as much Historical Matter as possible made public. The more valuable first; but what that is Historical is not valuable? Facts are not like opinions; and an experienced eye may discern an important bearing of a fact, which to a mind of another cast would appear of absolute insignificance. But I perfectly agree with you in scouting the reprinting that which is already printed. This is jobbing; and no pretence of a splendid uniform national work can compensate for the great injury done to the interests of Historical Literature by expending money on the *Fœdera* which might have been spent on new and inedited matter. I am inclined to take the same view of the proposed republication of the Rolls of Parliament. I remember a Note, or an Advertisement, by the editor of that publication, in which there is claimed for it a very high degree of verbal conformity with the original; so that I have been surprised to hear it spoken of as a work abounding in inaccuracies. It has the appearance of being a very carefully-edited book; and I think the editor somewhere professes, that, where his original was manifestly corrupt, it was his principle to prefer the text as it was to his own emendation. A collation with better MSS. would produce, probably, many alterations, (though few, I conceive, that would materially affect the sense,) and these alterations it would be well to have made public. No doubt, also, there are many other Parliamentary Proceedings of the early Reigns which ought to be regarded as part of the Rolls; but might not all these (as you indeed propose) be published as an Appendix or Supplement to the work which we already have, and the expense be avoided of a republication of the six closely-printed volumes, of which so many copies exist?

An Index to the Rolls is greatly wanted; and I think I have heard that the country has been paying since about the year 1770 or 1780 an annual salary to a series of persons who have professedly been engaged in preparing an Index.

I ought, perhaps, to apologise for giving you the trouble of these remarks; but, as the subject is one on which you are earnestly intent, you will perhaps regard no remark or suggestion unworthy a moment's attention which comes from one who is earnestly bent on promoting the interest of Historical Literature. It will indeed be a grievous thing, if the publications of the Commission are to cease, or to be suspended for many years. On the particular merit of Sir Francis Palgrave's work I am not prepared to speak in a manner beyond a general approbation; but it appears to me not only to be the result of considerable labour in collecting the materials, but to exhibit marks of accurate attention and of mental labour;—nor can it, I think, be doubted that it is a very valuable addition to our historical publications."

II.

The extending of the Hours of Attendance at the Record Office in the Tower.—The Secretary has received a letter from Mr. Petrie, stating, that it appears to him that the Order lately made on this subject is one of great importance as connected with his Office of Keeper of the Records, and requesting that he might be allowed to attend at the next Board that should be held. The Secretary has thought it right to apprise Mr. Petrie of the present meeting of the Commissioners.

III.

The Transcription and Publication of the early Great Rolls of the Pipe.—There is every reason to believe that the hopes, which it was sometimes since stated to the Board* were entertained of an arrangement being made for transcribing and printing these Records, will not be disappointed. Mr. Charles Panton has undertaken the task of Copying, and a Transcript of the Roll of 2d Henry II. is in the hands of the printer. The Collation of the Printed Sheets with the Original Record will be made by Sir Thomas Phillipps, who has offered his gratuitous services for this work; but it is intended, that, to insure, as far as possible, accuracy in the Names of Places and Persons, the sheets should not be worked off until they have been submitted for examination and correction to a Committee, which it is proposed should be composed of gentlemen the most versed in early County and Local History.

Question as to the Type to be adopted in printing the series of Pipe Rolls.

IV.

The Appointment of a Committee to audit the Secretary's Accounts during the two years, 12th March, 1831—12th March, 1833.

V.

The Arranging and Cleaning of the Miscellaneous Records in the King's Remembrancer's Office, King's Mews, Charing Cross.

“The different stages in the process of the Arrangement of the Records in this Repository are as follows:—1st. The Records are sorted into Reigns, and placed in separate bags. This operation is performed by Mr. Trickey. 2d. They are then

* See Minute Book, 11 Feb. 1832. Until very recently, circumstances had rather tended to weaken than to strengthen the hopes then entertained. See *ante*, p. 61, Notes of Business for Board of 22d January last.

delivered to the Cleansers, who wash and press them. 3d. This being done, the Records are brought to Mr. Cole, who first separates them into classes, chiefly with reference to their size and convenience for stowage; *i. e.* he places the Rolls by themselves, and the smaller Documents—Writs, Inquisitions, Petitions, &c.—by themselves, separating, also, the Fragments by themselves. Such Records as need immediate repair (and not a few need it) are given to persons to undergo this operation. Upon their being returned, Mr. Cole proceeds to ascertain the nature of the Document—make an entry specifying the date, as far as is ascertainable under present circumstances, together with the precise import, and this entry he binds round or attaches to the Record itself. 4th. These Entries are copied by a clerk in such a way as to admit of arrangement into a Chronological Catalogue. The Records, thus ticketed and catalogued, are deposited into boxes, each reign being kept apart. Of course, until the probable number and bulk of the Records are known, it is not possible, or rather would be excessively inconvenient, to adopt any final arrangement either as to the specific year or subject.

The Catalogue is so marked as to distinguish each week's work.

For the present, Mr. Cole gives his whole attention to those Records which are in the form of Rolls; indeed little arrangement, with respect to Charters, Writs, Inquisitions, &c. could be made until a large mass was prepared and collected, but the Roll is a Document generally complete *per se*.

It is hardly necessary to observe that the week's work, *i. e.* the number of Rolls endorsed and catalogued, must depend in a great measure upon the time which the ascertaining the nature and date of the Records require.

At the beginning of each week a list of the number of Rolls, which have been catalogued in the week previous, is sent to Mr. Cooper. The following is the account for the two last weeks :

For the week ending May 23—

Edward I.	178 Entries.
Edward II.	62 Entries.
Edward III.	16 Entries.

For the week ending June 1—

Henry III.	24 Entries.
Edward I.	141 Entries.
Edward II.	79 Entries.
Edward III.	16 Entries."

VI.

The Cleansing, Mending, and Arranging of the Records.—Letter and Statement upon this subject from Mr. Protheroe.

10 June, 1833.

" DEAR SIR,

The following Account of what has lately been done in Cleansing, Mending, and Arranging the Records of certain Offices, has been written by me from time to time, as a memorial to which I might appeal in the event of any misrepresentation being made of my interference, or of my suggestions being misconstrued. There are many conflicting interests among the various persons with whom I have come into communication in my endeavours to make myself acquainted with the affairs and duties of the Commission, and my apprehension, which was not, however, grounded on any unhandsome suspicions, has been proved correct.

(CLEANSING, MENDING, AND ARRANGING OF RECORDS.)

But for this fact, I should still retain the opinion which I expressed to you, and think the following statement not worth the expense of printing in the Agenda. Your particular request that I would let you have it, and an apparent misapprehension of the nature of my interference in a quarter where I least expected it to arise, have changed my opinion, and I shall now be glad if this, and another statement, which I will add, shall appear in the next collection of Agenda, if you think them useful.

I am very desirous that the Commissioners, and yourself especially, should understand, that, without previous consultation with you, no orders have been given by me except in the most trifling matters, and where my opinion was required by Mr. Cole or the workmen. The Board, on my representing that the state of Mr. Caley's health did not permit him to attend to business, was pleased to associate you with him in the duties of superintending the cleansing, &c. of Records. The order was framed with a delicate consideration of Mr. Caley's feelings, and I can bear testimony to the reluctance with which you waived your opposition to an arrangement which you thought might possibly be painful to your predecessor.

The whole conduct of this business has now fallen into your hands, where, as in those of the Secretary, I have always thought it should be placed. It is a department of the duties of the Commission which requires constant superintendence and vigilance, and merits the close observation of the Commissioners. After I had communicated to you my opinion on the changes which should be made in the direction of the workmen's labour, which you fully approved, you requested me to give them my occasional superintendence, and intimated that you must look to me for seeing that the work was diligently executed. To this my interference has been limited. If any one, therefore, has quoted my name or opinions as in opposition to the Board, you may be rather rest assured that such a representation is erroneous or false, as my expressed opinions have been always adapted to give effect to the directions of the Board, and to that discretionary power which is advantageously given to the Secretary.

The occasional visits of one or more of the Commissioners to the offices where this work is carried on may be beneficial; but a regularly-appointed Supervisor is necessary, and I have regarded Mr. Henry Cole as the person whom you have selected to fill that situation. It is but justice to say that I think your selection very judicious, as, in addition to an extensive acquaintance with Records, which enables him to endorse them with accuracy and readiness, he possesses the activity and quickness requisite in a superintendent of this sort of work.

You mentioned to me, at the Committee on Saturday last, that Mr. Cole paid the workmen, as if this was an arrangement of my making. I was aware of the fact, because he had stated it to me, and I saw his accounts, and had expressed some approbation of the manner in which they were kept; but I viewed this as an arrangement of your's. It seems to me quite immaterial to whom you delegate this authority, provided you are assured that the men get their money. On this, however, as connected with the most delicate and responsible part of your duties, I should, under no circumstances, express any opinion but to yourself privately, or to the Board.

Having now fully explained the nature and extent of my share in the business of the Commission, I send you the following as the result of my observation.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your's, faithfully,

E. PROTHEROE, JUN."

C. P. COOPER, ESQ.

&c. &c.

(CLEANSING, MENDING, AND ARRANGING OF RECORDS.)

Statement as to the Cleansing, Mending, and Arranging of the Records referred to by the foregoing Letter.

THE NATURE OF THE WORK AND ITS PROCESS.

In this there has been no change: the system is the same as pursued by Mr. Caley.

Records written on parchment, which are dirty and rumped, are washed with pure water and a sponge, or slightly damped when it is only necessary to remove creases. They are afterwards placed between sheets of absorbent paper and pasteboards, and subjected to pressure for some hours. The paper is subsequently changed, and the pressure renewed, until the parchment or paper is flattened.

The parchment Records are afterwards repaired with the same material. Such Documents as are destined to be bound up in Books, are further prepared for the binder by the same men.

The Binder who has been employed by the Commission is the same as engaged by the Trustees of the British Museum.

The Records of the Rolls are bound in the Office. Those belonging to the Chapter House and the Augmentation Office have been removed to the British Museum for that purpose.

ROLLS.

One man only was at work in this office—Henry Gay. He was engaged on the Inquisitions post Mortem and the Parliamentary Writs. His working-place was the recess of a window in the large room next the roof, and over the Rolls Chapel. It is in this chamber, subject to all the variations of temperature felt in an old and ill-built house, that are deposited some of the most valuable Records of the kingdom. The space allotted to the workman seemed to me much too limited, and the spot in every respect so inconvenient and ill-adapted for his work, that it scarcely admitted of his performing his task;—this he certainly did with less facility and expedition than he could have performed it with more room. In winter I remember the coldness of the chamber was given me as a reason for his being absent from his work, and having gone to warm himself by a fire.

Mr. Palmer told me that no other accommodation could be given him, but that, when a projected communication was made with the Rolls House through the Chapel, the Records would be removed into some rooms on the ground floor, and in one of these one workman might pursue his labours.

But this alteration is subject to the pleasure of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who, with the Treasury, may object to the outlay of more public money on temporary depositaries of Records. In the mean time, they adhere strictly to the rules of their office, in not allowing any Records to be carried out of the office itself. I do not pretend to impugn the legal propriety of this scrupulousness; but I am convinced that there would be less risk of the loss of any of these Records in allowing two or three bundles of Inquisitions or Writs to be cleansed in the adjoining house, (the number in each bundle being ascertained beforehand,) than in permitting a workman to enter a room filled with Records. On these, it appears to me, he might lay his hand, and remove them without much chance of immediate detection.

My suggestions to you after this visit was, that this workman should be removed. You are aware, also, that I thought we should thus ascertain, by a comparison of this man's work with that of others, whether my suspicions of his slowness were correct.

Henry Gay said that he could clean and press one bundle of Inquisitions in two days and a half, but that he required three weeks, on an average, to mend and pre-

(CLEANSING, MENDING, AND ARRANGING OF RECORDS.)

pare such a portion of the Inquisitions for being bound. According to this calculation, it will take 495 weeks to complete the cleansing of these Documents; for Mr. Palmer reports that there remain of—

Bundles of Inquisitions of the reign of Elizabeth	26
James	47
Charles	58
Miscellaneous	34

165 bundles.

I think there can be no dispute about its being very desirable that all these Inquisitions and Writs should be bound like the preceding volumes. The Documents, though generally in good condition, are often not easily legible, being dirtied and rumpled at the sides and ends. In volumes they are consulted with great facility—are secured from all injury.

As soon as proper accommodation can be given to the workmen, I should hope the Board would set two men on this office, without prejudice to the operations elsewhere.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE.

Peter Paul was at work here, and he has now nearly completed the preparation of the Chancery Proceedings for the binder. A few days will enable him to complete the arrangement of the Documents relative to the reign of Elizabeth, when, according to your suggestions, he may be transferred very beneficially to the Augmentation Office or the King's Mews, where more important Records demand our care.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

Four men were at work in this office, and I directed that Henry Barber should also join them. This man had previously staid in Exmouth Street, where, besides mending the Records, which after being cleansed had been brought to Mr. Caley's house to be examined and ticketed by Mr. Caley, he had acted as a clerk to Mr. Caley. Charles Gay is the superior among these men, and he may be considered as a humble deputy keeper of the office. From his long acquaintance with it, his habitually searching for the Records which Mr. Caley has to consult, and his occupation in repairing Records, he has become better acquainted with their contents than would be expected from a person who has had no good education.

The other men as old workmen of the Commission, and apparently honest persons, merit the indulgent regard of the Board; but they should be left open to all the effects of competition, and be dismissed if they do not prove efficient.

The pay of two has been raised with perfect justice, and that of all does not equal the average rate of the wages which Bookbinders give their forwarders and finishers.

This office escaped the notice of Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Hallam, or is omitted in their Report. The Records occupy five rooms on the third story of the buildings opposite St. Margaret's Church. They are immediately above the New Rolls Court, and under the private apartment of Mr. Russell, the Keeper of the same Court. They are surrounded with fires; (on one side are the kitchen fires of Bellamy's;) and although sufficiently airy and spacious, they must be reported as unadapted for Records, and insecure. To the doors there are only common locks, and no one dwells on the premises who has the care, or any interest in the preservation, of the Records; thus in case of fire it appears to me that these would be the very last things which any one would think of securing.

(CLEANSING, MENDING, AND ARRANGING OF RECORDS.)

These rooms had been long in a very filthy state. It is possible that when the operation of cleansing the Records commenced, the rooms may have been so encumbered as to render order and neatness scarcely attainable. But it has long been unnecessary to leave the Records on the floor, or to permit the workmen to tread them under foot when engaged in picking out those which might merit repair. And it was slovenly to leave heaps of dirt in the chimnies to be blown over the bound Books and cleansed Records every time the doors were opened. After nine days assiduous labour cleanliness was attained. The Records were all dusted, the loose parchments put in sacks, and the rooms washed. Fire-boards have been put up at the expense of the Commission, some stools provided for the workmen, and an old table mended. A trifling but a useful expenditure.

The Records collected from the floor filled twenty-four sacks. These have been subsequently examined, and all the single parchments have been taken out, cleansed, and pressed; the same course has been pursued with the rest of the Records in the cases. The Records thus cleansed have been sorted according to Reigns and Subject-matter, by Charles Gay, and put into flat paper bags or cases. These are deposited in large deal boxes provided by the Commission, and will remain out of the reach of dirt till such time as the Board shall appoint some person to examine them and continue the work which Mr. Caley has hitherto performed, but which ill health, it is to be regretted, renders him now incapable of completing.

The single documents being finished, the men will proceed in the same way to cleanse the rolls and paper documents. It would be difficult to form an estimate of the time which will be required to complete the cleansing of the Records of this office exclusive of mending and binding. But I should imagine the task could be accomplished by the end of this year.

I attempted an arrangement of the Bound Books according to their subjects, but I can only say that I think I left them better than I found them.

The Catalogue of this Collection and that in the Chapter House has been compiled and written by Charles Gay; and is not the production of Mr. Caley or Mr. Devon. As regards the Chapter House, the want of a Catalogue raisonné will be shortly supplied by the assiduity of Mr. Frederick Devon; but this useful guide to the knowledge of the contents of the volumes at the Augmentation Office must be provided for the public by the Commission. Five or ten pounds would repay any one amply for such a compilation.

Many complaints have been made against the Keeper of this Office for non-attendance in the Record Rooms, removal of the Records to his own house, &c. but I am more inclined to censure the legislature and those responsible bodies or persons from whom the public might justly have expected a provision of such accommodation as would be equally advantageous to the public and the Office Keeper.

The situation is in the gift of the Clerk of the Pipe, an office prospectively abolished. On the death of Lord William Bentinck this office and its subordinate office here will be subject to the arrangements which the Treasury may make.

EXCHEQUER RECORDS, KING'S MEWS, CHARING CROSS.

The condition of these Records, and the treatment they have received under the care of the officers of this Court, and the various removals to which they have been subjected at great expense to the public, and with greater detriment to the Records, have been fully detailed in former articles which have appeared in the Agenda. But the 700 huge sacks of unassorted Records should be seen. I need not report to you how the work is here conducted, as it was commenced under your especial management. So long as the weather was cold and that our workmen could not obtain

(CLEANSING, MENDING, AND ARRANGING OF RECORDS.)

admittance within this building, the plan of removing the Records to your house after they were sorted, was the best which could be followed. But in summer, and with the present facilities of admittance, the Records incur less risk of being lost or destroyed by fire if left at the Mews, than when transferred to a private dwelling-house.

In one room Mr. Trickey, the bag-bearer of the Court, is engaged in sorting the Records, separating what is valuable from the less interesting or what is almost useless:—And putting the older Documents, according to reigns, into different baskets. Henry and Job Barber then cleanse these parchments, and two young men engaged by you repair and mend them. Mr. Cole then examines them, tying around each a ticket containing an account of the Document and giving the date of the reign. This indorsement is copied by Mr. Richard Bond on separate sheets of paper, which are hereafter to be cut up and to form a more regular Catalogue.

By having the number of Documents which are examined in each day and week accurately reported, and the sheets of the Catalogue marked with a distinct letter for each week, a system is established which must effectually betray any want of diligence. It is evident that we must not judge of the assiduity of the person who examines the Record by the number alone of the Records calendared, but reference must also be had to the nature of the Documents.

Some idea was expressed of having a Report made on the work done in this office, but with every submission to the person from whom it originated, I doubt the utility, nay more, the possibility of making such a Report. The Catalogue will tell the title, and something of the nature of the Records, to the least acquainted with such reading; and Mr. Cole's time ought to be fully occupied in making a first examination of the Record and writing the tickets. And if any other person were to compile such a Report, if it were more than a Catalogue raisonné of a very small portion of the Records, it would become an Essay on various kinds of Records.

OTHER EXCHEQUER RECORDS.

In two cells on the ground floor in the Western Tower of Westminster Hall are a mass of Records, the nature of which is but partially known. They are only to be seen with the small portion of light let in by a lancet window, which is unglazed, and admits a larger portion of dirt. These Records are literally covered with filth. A large part of them are Port-Books, which although regarded by the officers of the Court as useless, must be curious as exhibiting the state of the Trade and Commerce of the various ports of the kingdom for the long period between Hen. VIII. and the late reign of George III. These Records it would be well to remove instantly to the Mews, where they might be sorted.

CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

Some ancient Placita have been lately repaired, but nothing is now in hand for this office.

Perhaps one or two men at the Augmentation Office might be well employed in the course of a month or two in cleansing a bundle of Cambridgeshire Fines, which would enable Mr. Devon to ascertain with more satisfaction to himself whether he had transcribed them all correctly.

For a Report of a much more accurate description than has formerly been given of the work done in this office, I beg to refer to that just completed by Mr. Charles and Mr. Frederick Devon.*

E. PROTHEROE, JUN."

June 10th, 1833.

* This Report will probably form part of the next Agenda.

VII.

Collation—Rate of Payment for transcribing, &c.—The Secretary has received from Mr. Protheroe a paper, entitled “A Synopsis of the Business of the present Commission.” It has been prepared with considerable trouble from the Minute Books, and other sources of information; and would have been inserted in this place at length did it not contain some errors, which, under the circumstances, it was not possible to avoid.

“I had entertained a hope that the House of Commons would have obliged us to have had a complete Statement compiled on this subject, because I have felt it impossible to form a conception of what was going on under our directions from the necessarily scattered notices on the Minute Book and in the Agenda. But as no Member of Parliament has yet required that which I obtained from the former Commission, I have drawn up for my own use a Synopsis, which perhaps may be acceptable to such members of the Board as have too many and too important avocations to allow of their searching for this information in a less collected form.”

Here follows a list of the persons in the employ of the Board, and a statement of the services they render, the rate of their remuneration, &c. These particulars are omitted for the reason mentioned above.

“A book is no more formed by the Editor alone than a house is built by the architect who plans it; both have their assistants and subordinate workmen, and in the compilation of the books published under the Commission, the division of labour is in some instances carried to a great extent. I entertain no doubt that the gentlemen now engaged in the works ordered by the Commission faithfully execute their duty in supervising and collating with the originals all the transcripts which are made for them; and that, although their plan of collation may vary, that they choose that method by which the end in view—accuracy—is, in their opinion, the best attained in each separate work.

But the experience of the very faulty performance of former editorial labor of a similar kind, which was undertaken by persons enjoying as high a reputation as any of the present Editors, does, I think, justify an interference and inquiry on the part of the Commissioners, which possibly may sometimes be not quite agreeable to some editors. I cannot view under any circumstances an investigation of the manner in which the books are framed as beyond the province of the Commissioners. The Editorship of these books is no private concern, and the Commissioners are entitled to know exactly, if they please, the manner and degree in which each Editor avails himself of the aid of other persons. If any reason beyond the responsibility of the Commissioners were wanting, the fact that the Commission makes a separate agreement in most cases about the payment of the transcribers, would be a sufficient ground for their inquiring into the performance of this work. These remarks are not elicited by any unwillingness I have met with on the part of any of the gentlemen engaged under the Board to afford me any information I required; except I might thus characterize Sir Francis Palgrave's apprehension that the dependance of his clerks on him would be weakened if any inquiry was made by the Commission into their occupation.

I shall, however, confine myself to a very few observations on this subject; since if much information is required upon it, that will be better afforded after the accounts are audited.

With respect to the payment of transcribers, the rate appears to vary. Mr. Baker, who transcribes for Sir Harris Nicolas, is paid 6*d.* a folio of 72 words. Mr. Cole was paid 4*d.* for the same, working for Mr. Hardy, on the Close Rolls, and the same in copying, *in extenso*, the Foreign Letters. Mr. Charles Devon's estimate is 8*d.* for the same in copying the Early Fines. He states this to be the charge made to strangers at their office, but says he is willing to accept less.

The commoner work of copying mere writing, or extracts of proper names, &c., made first by Mr. William Hardy, and then transcribed for the press by a solicitor's clerk in the Duchy Office, is three half-pence the folio sheet of 72 words, and 1*s.* an hour when occupied in ruling lines, and other sort of work which cannot be classed under the head of copying.

In collation, the system pursued by different persons varies much: on the attention paid to this business must depend nearly wholly the accuracy of the book, and in it lies in fact almost all the editorial labour where the editor does not transcribe his matter for himself. Sir Thomas Phillips considers all collation imperfect which is not done by the Editor comparing with his own eyes the original with the transcript, and where the Editor has one or the other only read to him. Sir Harris Nicolas goes farther, and says the eye-sight will get wearied and fail to detect all errors, and that no work will be accurate where the transcripts have not been collated in both ways.

This is some of the information which I have collected in order to make myself capable of forming a judgment of the affairs of the Commission. Much, if not all of it, is, I doubt not, possessed by every other member of the Board; if I present it to you for the Agenda, it is solely because I wish that the nature, extent, and object of the inquiries I have made may be understood, and the Board may have in a collected form a Synopsis of their Editors and the work assigned to them.

E. PROTHEROE, JUN."

10 June, 1833.

VIII.

The Library of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

IX.

The Reverend Joseph Hunter, author of the "History of South Yorkshire," the "Hallamshire Glossary," the "History of the Deanery of Doncaster," &c. &c. &c.—The appointment of Mr. Hunter as a Sub-Commissioner.—At the Board of the 27th of April, it was ordered, "the Secretary stating that the Rev. Joseph Hunter was about to come to London with the view of taking permanent employment under the Board, that the task of collating the printed volumes of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* with the original Record, and of forming a Table of Corrigenda, be entrusted to that gentleman."

X.

Miscellaneous Records in the King's Remembrancer's Office.—A Roll containing the Names of Ecclesiastics to whom King Edward the Second wrote to send their carriages for the use of his army during the Expedition to Scotland against Robert Bruce, and who excused themselves by Letter.

Remarks.

“ The excuses urged for not complying with the King's command are rather curious, and, if the representations made by the chiefs of the several houses are to be relied upon, many of them would seem to contradict the notion generally entertained of the vast wealth enjoyed by the monastic establishments of this country; it appears, however, that two of the ecclesiastics treated the King's Letter with contempt, one refusing to receive it, and the other to return any answer, relying probably on the Article in Magna Charta.

‘ Nullus vicecomes vel ballivus noster, vel aliquis alius capiat equos vel carectas alicujus pro cariagio faciendo, nisi reddat liberationem antiquitus statutam, scil. pro carecta ad duos equos decem denarios per diem; et pro carecta ad tres equos quatuordecim denarios per diem. Nulla carecta dominica alicujus ecclesiasticæ personæ, aut militis, aut alicujus domini, capiatur per ballivos prædictos.’ ”

The Roll.

“ Rotulus de Nominibus diversorum Religiosorum Angliæ quibus Dominus Rex scripsit pro Cariagio habendo in auxilium guerræ suæ Scotiæ anno quarto, et qui se per litteras suas excusarunt.

Abbas de Teukesburi excusat se quia alias fecit finem in denariis pro hujusmodi cariagio et solvit ad Scaccarium.

Abbas de la Bruere excusat se per impotentiam et paupertatem.

Prior de Sancto Oswaldo Gloucestr̃ excusat se eodem modo.

Abbas de Leycest̃r excusat se quod alias misit unam carectam in servitium Regis et nondum revenit illa carecta.

Canonici de Cokersand excusant se per absentiam Abbatis.

Abbas de Furneys excusat se quod alias misit duo plaustra cum xvi. bobus et nondum revenerunt.

Prior de Pontefracto excusat se per impotentiam.

Abbas de Roucest̃r in Dovedale excusat se per paupertatem.

Abbas de Crokesdeñ excusat se quia alias misit in obsequio Regis unam carectam cum iii^{bus} equis et nondum revenit.

Abbas de Wellebek excusat se quia alias misit de dono suo xx. marcas bladi unde habet litteram acquetantiæ et i. carectam cum iii^{or} equis.

Abbas de Dorkcest̃r excusat se per paupertatem.

Abbas de Abyndon excusat se per impotentiam.

Abbas de Hida excusat se per servitium suum factum in guerra Scotiæ et alias faciendum.

Abbas de Eynesham excusat se per perhendinationem dextrariorum comitis Cornubiæ.

Abbas de Nottele excusat se quia fecit auxilium cariagii comiti Gloucestr̃.

Custos manerii de Styventon excusat se quia alias liberavit vicecomiti Berċ ad opus Regis x. quarteria frumenti et x. quarteria fabarum.

Prior de Kirkeby excusat se quia alias fecit auxilium domino Regi de una carecta cum tribus equis et nondum revenit.

Abbas de Lesnes excusat se quia Willielmus de Hathewy habet unam carectam cum iii^{or} equis de eodem in servitio Regis.

Abbas de Faversham excusat se per impotentiam.

Abbas de Sancta Radegunde excusat se per morinam equorum et aliarum bestiarum.

Abbas de Valle-dei excusat se per paupertatem.

Prior de Estoċ excusat se quod comes Glouċ habet totum cariagium domus suæ et est de fundatione sua.

Abbas de Waledeñ excusat se eodem modo per comitem Hereford.

Prior de Torkeseye excusat se quia alias fecit auxilium de uno equo et nondum revenit.

Prior de Bromholm excusat se per dampna quæ sustinuerit et sustinet indies per mare et est de fundatione comitis Cornubiæ.

Prior de Walsyngham excusat se quia alias fecit auxilium domino Regi alio modo quam in cariagio.

Prior de Catteleye excusat se per diversa talliagia sibi imposita et per impotentiam.

Custos de Depyng excusat se per morinam averiorum suorum et nichil potest facere sine Abbate suo.

Prior de Castelacre excusat se quia fecit auxilium cariagiorum domino comiti Warennæ.

Prior de Haverholm excusat se per diversa talliagia et alias extorsiones sibi imposita.

Prior de Parco de Nottoñ excusat se per impotentiam et petit quod hoc inquiretur per patriam.

Prior de Ellesham excusat se per impotentiam et paupertatem.

Prior de Bynham excusat se per impotentiam et paupertatem.

Abbas de Leiston excusat se quod non habet cariagium quia habitat juxta mare.

Prior de Sexit excusat se per impotentiam et paupertatem.

Prior Trinitat de Gipwyco excusat se per impotentiam.

Prior de Ornesby excusat se per impotentiam et quia alias fecit domino Regi auxilium de cariagiis et victualibus.

Abbas de Sancta Ositha excusat se per impotentiam et paupertatem.

Abbas de Brome excusat se eodem modo.

Abbas de Sancto Benedicto de Ulmo excusat se pro combustione domorum suarum et quia alias fecit auxilium de diversis victualibus domino Regi.

Abbas de Westderham excusat se quia provisus non fuit ad cariagia juxta tenorem litterarum Regis invenienda.

Prior de Bolington excusat se per Dominum Willielmum de Kyme filium fundatoris domus suæ qui venit in servitio Regis.

Indorso.

Nomina contempnentium mandata Regis.

Prior de Sholdham recepit litteras Regis de cariagiis et ad eas noluit respondere contempnendo mandatum Regis.

Abbas de Langele noluit recipere litteram Regis in ipsius contemptu, sicut dicit Johannes de Tunstal nuncius ipsius Regis deferens easdem litteras."

XI.

Inquisitions *post Mortem*—*Calendarium Hæredum*. See Notes of Business for Board of 30th March, 1833, No. IX. pp. 239—243. The Commissioners were pleased to order, that “ Mr. Roberts be authorized to commence the compilation of a Genealogical Calendar of the Inquisitions *post Mortem* as is suggested, *such Calendar to be so framed that the Manuscript be in itself a perfect Calendar, although such part of it is only to be printed as will supply the defects in the published volumes*; and that Mr. Roberts do also form a General Calendar of the Inquisitions *post Mortem* recently discovered, *upon the plan recommended by Sir Francis Palgrave*, with such alterations and additions (if any) as may hereafter appear advisable.”

The portions of this Order printed in italics are incompatible with the scheme for a *Calendarium Genealogicum* recommended by Mr. Roberts, and would, it seems, require for their execution the labour of many years, and an expenditure which the Board never contemplated. The intention of the Commissioners, it is apprehended, was merely to supply that information, the omission of which has given rise to so much dissatisfaction.* It is proposed that the Order be varied, so as to give effect to that intention.

* See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i. p. 339. To the “ Proposals” there mentioned is subjoined a Specimen, which it is thought advisable to print in this place, as it clearly shows what is the additional information which it was meant to give in the Calendar that Mr. Roberts has been directed to compile.

“ HÆREDUM CALENDARIUM, ANNO 24 EDWARDI III.

16 BRAYE, JOHANNES DE, de Nether Orton—*Oxon.*

Ricardus Bray filius, æt. 30.

31 BOTELER, ROBERTUS LE—*Westmoreland.*

Cujus filiae et heredes sunt

Agnes uxor Willielmi Prodhom et habet filium Johannem.

Alicia uxor Thome Kirkbythore et habet filium Johannem, æt. 3.

Johanna, uxor Thome Hoton.

Margeria, uxor Radulphi Brantingham.

Beatrix, uxor Roberti Leiborne.

Elena, uxor Radulphi Bagley.

Matilda, uxor Thome Hanlaweby.

Omnes plenæ ætatis.

32 BOTILER, THOMAS, de Bastelden—*Berks.*

Johannes frater, æt. 25.

41 BISSHOPE, THOMAS, de Lyford—*Berks.*

Alicia filia, æt. 13.

Elizabetha filia, æt. 2.

- 44 BIKERNOLL, WILLIELMUS, Per legem Anglie de hereditate Alicie uxoris sue—*Ebor.*
Hugo filius, æt. 40.
- 49 BERNAK, JOHANNES—*Ebor.*
Willielmus filius, æt. 28.
- 53 BEYVILL, LORA, uxor Ricardi—*Warwick.*
Robertus de Beyvill filius Ricardi de Beyvill est consang: et heres, æt. 5.
- 70 BEAUCHAMP, RICARDUS DE, Miles, de concessione Johannis Beauchamp de Rym Militis patris—*Devon.*
Johannes Beauchamp de Rym.
Thomas Beauchamp, æt. 2.
- 78 BEREWYK, RADULPHUS DE—*Lancast.*
Johannes filius, æt. 10.
Thomas filius.
Margareta filia.
- 85 BUSTARD, ROBERTUS, filius Johannis et Matildis uxoris sue—*Ebor.*
Ricardus filius Johannis de Friston filii Johannæ sororis predicti Roberti, æt. 6.
- 86 BRETONN, ROBERTUS—*Derb.*
Isabella nupt. Johanni de Loddam, æt. 26.
- 87 BOHUN, EDMUNDUS DE—*Berks.*
Humfridus Comes Heref', æt. 30, est heres.
- 93 BROMELEYE HILLARIA uxor JOHANNIS DE—*Stafford.*
Hæres non constat.
- 94 BURGHERSHE, JOHANNES DE Miles—*Oxon.—Southampton.*
Johannes filius, æt. 8.
- 101 BURES, JOHANNES DE, Hawisia uxor defunct: predicta Hawisia prius nupta fuit
de Ferrariis et exitum habuit Robertum de Ferrariis cujus filius Johannes de Ferrariis fuit ætatis 19 ann: tempore hujus inquisitionis—*Berks—Somerset—Oxon—Gloucest.*
Katerina filia, nupt. Egidio de Bellocampo, æt. 26.
- 105 BONET, MARGARETA uxor NIGELLI filii et heredis Willielmi Bonet—*Sussex.*
Willielmus Bonet frater dict. Nigelli, æt. 14.
- 106 BERMINGEHAM, WALTERUS DE, Miles. Elizabetha uxor defuncta, nupta prius Roberto de Haverington Militi, de quibus Johannes Haverington de Aldingham qui obiit 37 Edw. III. et Robertus Haverington. Predicta Elizabetha erat una sororum et hered. Johannis Multon de Egremond qui ob. an: 8 Edw. III.—*Suffolc—Cumberland—Lincoln—Hibern.*
Walterus Bermyngeham filius dicti Walteri et Elizabethæ, æt. 13.

XII.

Testamentary Evidences—Suggestions for printing Calendars of Wills; with Specimens.

“ Of the extreme value of the *Testamentary Evidences* of the Kingdom there cannot exist a doubt. Their safe custody, and a facility of reference to documents so numerous and important in their nature, are points deserving the early consideration of the legislature. Whether considered in a legal or an historical view, their value and utility will appear equally manifest.

In considering the importance which attaches to Wills in a legal view, it is only necessary to bear in mind the fact, that the titles to a very great proportion of the landed estates of the country are derived from them, and that, independently of their supplying the source from which a title in the first instance flows, they afford in others, after a lapse of years, the most certain evidence of the succession to estates, as well as of the descent of the inheritors. From Wills is unquestionably to be procured the most important and certain evidence in questions of pedigree. The genealogical information they afford respecting the family and kindred of a testator, and more particularly in respect to the younger branches of noble families and collateral relations, can in many cases be obtained from no other source: to the statements of a testator considerable weight is always very properly attached, as containing the declarations of an individual when about to execute one of the most solemn acts of private life, requiring care and deliberation, and at a period generally when no motive for dishonesty can be reasonably supposed to exist.

The very forms prescribed by law for the due execution of Wills, in order to render them valid for the passing of real estates, and the rigid obedience enforced by the Courts to the directions of a testator, sufficiently attest the importance attached by the legislature to such instruments.

In an historical point of view the Wills, referring to the more early periods, are exceedingly valuable and instructive, not only as throwing light upon the characters, motives and feelings of individuals, but as exhibiting to a certain extent, and in a very interesting degree, the manners and customs of the times.

In a recent publication of Extracts from remarkable Wills (printed at Paris, 1829) the Editor has observed with truth that precious materials for History may be found in them; ‘ Car l’histoire ne se compose pas seulement de détails sur la constitution des ‘ empires, sur les relations des peuples entre eux, sur la succession des règnes, sur les ‘ guerres nationales, sur les actions publiques des grands hommes; souvent elle embrasse aussi des particularités qui, appartenant à la vie privée, deviennent des monumens historiques qui attestent les mœurs du temps, et reposent agréablement l’esprit fatigué du tableau des grandes secousses politiques. Or, nous pensons que ‘ parmi ces particularités, il en est peu qui puissent mieux tenir leur rang que les ‘ testamens.’*

If it be of no inconsiderable moment to the historical inquirer, or to the biographer, to have their doubts removed, and the identity of persons and their connexions satisfactorily ascertained, there are few sources from which a more abundant and curious collection of materials may be obtained. The specific bequests of habiliments, jewelry and articles of furniture, in early Wills, all tend in a greater or less degree to illustrate the habits of the times and the state of the arts.

It is the opinion of a distinguished Antiquarian and County Historian, competent to form a proper estimate of the value of such species of evidence, that the ‘ historical

* *Choix de Testamens Anciens et Modernes.* Par G. Peignot. 2 vols. 8vo.

(CALENDARS OF WILLS.)

‘ literature of the country would be very considerably enhanced, and that politics, manners, opinions, language, biography, the arts, and topography, would receive considerable illustration if a portion of the Wills during the reigns of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts, were selected with judgment, and printed.’*

Admitting, therefore, the value and importance of Testamentary Evidences, it will be conceded that one of the first steps towards rendering them practically useful and available to the public, is to see that they are properly arranged in their respective repositories, and that at all events well-digested Indexes or Calendars exist, and that a proper facility of access is afforded to those who have occasion to consult them. It is to this particular object that the present observations are directed, with a view to draw the attention of his Majesty’s Commissioners for Public Records to a matter which appears to be one strictly within the scope and power of Commissioners appointed, in pursuance of an address of Parliament, for the express purpose of considering how effectually to provide ‘ for the better arrangement, *preservation and more convenient use*’ of the Public Records of the Kingdom; and to whom is given power to employ persons ‘ to methodize, regulate and digest the Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books and Papers in any of the public offices and repositories; and to cause to be made true and authentic copies of such Records, Rolls or Instruments, and to cause such of the said Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books and Papers, as are decayed and in danger of being destroyed, to be bound and secured; and to make *exact Calendars and Indexes* of any of the said Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books and Papers, and to superintend the *printing of such Calendars and Indexes*, and original Records and Papers, as they (the Commissioners) shall cause to be printed.’

From Returns made to the House of Commons, and printed in 1828-1829-1830, it appears that there are in England and Wales somewhere about 380 Courts for the Probate of Wills, the greater part of which were generally unknown until their locality, and the nature and extent of their jurisdiction, were stated in those Returns for which the public are indebted to the zeal and perseverance of Edward Protheroe, Esq. the late Member for Bristol.

A very slight glance at the Returns will be sufficient to find many places wherein the Wills themselves appear to be deposited in places of insecurity and danger, as well as numerous instances of most lamentable defects in respect to *Calendars and Indexes*. The inconvenience and serious evils resulting from such a multiplicity of jurisdictions, must be apparent to every person whose professional pursuits lead them to consult testamentary documents. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Law of England respecting Real Property, in their Second Report (p. 7) remark—‘ These Registers, however, are of a very imperfect description; they lie in various places, and are established on no uniform system. The means of search, due facilities for which are essential to a Register, are to some of the above documents imperfect—or to most of them highly inconvenient and burdensome.’ And in their Fourth Report (p. 55), they observe—‘ The evils arising from the number and variety of Courts of Probate might be remedied by transferring to some one of them the jurisdiction of all the others, or by creating a new Court to exercise all such jurisdiction; but there would still remain other and considerable inconveniences.’ Amongst the Propositions subsequently submitted by the Commissioners, is one for the total abolition of the Spiritual and other Courts now entitled to grant Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration, and that a General Register Office for Wills should be established.

* See Cooper on the Public Records, vol. i. p. 439.

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Whether the adoption of all the propositions submitted by the Commissioners as the result of their consideration upon the subject of Wills, to which they have given a most patient and laborious investigation would be politic or practicable, is perhaps a matter of doubt, and particularly in reference to the abolition of the power of the Archiepiscopal Court of York and the uniting and concentrating in one General Registry the whole of the Wills now deposited in the various Diocesan Registries; but coming as those Propositions do from Men distinguished for their learning and profound knowledge of the law, they will undoubtedly receive when submitted to Parliament all that attention which is due to the eminent talents which have suggested them. That the total annihilation of all the petty and peculiar jurisdictions, and a transfer thereof to the Episcopal Court of the Diocese, would be of advantage to the Public, is not likely to be disputed. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice and jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, have, in their Report (p. 22), recommended the abolition of the whole jurisdiction of the Peculiar Courts, and that all the Original Wills in their possession should be sent to the Provincial Registries (p. 42).

When, however, the simple fact of the existence of such numerous Courts is considered, no stronger circumstance need be urged to show the necessity of correct and sufficient Calendars or Indexes being made to the Wills proved and Administrations granted by all Courts in the Registries whereof Calendars do not already exist. Few Records in the Kingdom are more frequently consulted, and the utility of well-arranged and explanatory Calendars is therefore obvious.

The powers of the Commissioners are not confined to the Metropolis, but extend to the better arrangement and more convenient *use of the Records of the Kingdom*. Considering the state of the Registries for Wills in different parts of the Kingdom, and the imperfect nature of the Returns to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1800, it is singular that no steps should have been taken to cause a better Arrangement or render them *more convenient for Public Use*, which a communication from the Record Commissioners to the Bishops, Chancellors, and Archdeacons of the different Dioceses might have effected. Indeed, it appears singular, that the attention of the Commissioners, as far as relates to England, should have been almost entirely confined to the Metropolitan Record Offices, notwithstanding the *state of the Records of the Kingdom* in general were submitted to their investigation.

The daily crowds which may be seen at the Office of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, are a proof of the constant recourse that is had to Wills, and from the circumstance that there exists only one series of Calendars, inquirers are detained a much longer time than would be necessary if a duplicate set were made and arranged in Alphabetical Order according to the second Letter of every Name, and which in a Registry so extensive as that of the Principal Court for the Probate of Wills in England ought to be the case. A still greater advantage and facility might still be afforded to the Public if the Calendars were *printed*, not merely with a simple List of Names, but with such other particulars as would render them really useful. Calendars of far less utility and value have been printed by authority of the Record Commission, whilst those to the Wills have been altogether overlooked. The Calendars of the Prerogative Court, from their extent and importance, may properly be the first to attract the attention of the Commission; since the character in which they are written is frequently perplexing to well informed persons, and by many of the lower orders they are not to be read without considerable difficulty, whilst to some they are altogether unintelligible. By printing the Calendars and supplying the description and local designation of the Testators, much valuable time now expended in useless research would be saved, and the object sought for more readily referred to. An objection has been urged against such a proposition from an apprehension that the Officers might be injured in the

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receipt of Fees, but it is very questionable whether such apprehensions are well-founded, as it is far more probable that the Searches would by such means be considerably increased—accurate References to the place of Deposit and time of Probate of a Will does not supply the inquirer with its contents—he must still apply for the inspection thereof, when the same fee would be paid as for the search. It has not been found that printing the Calendars to the “*Inquisitiones post Mortem*,” or to the “*Patent Rolls*,” has diminished the Number of Searches or the Amount of Fees received at the Tower; but such arguments alone, against a proposition of great public utility and advantage, will never be seriously urged or entertained, when a facility of access to Wills and the necessity of having General Indexes, as well as the propriety of *printing such Indexes*, is found enforced in the following passages of the last Report of the Commissioners on the Law of Real Property (p. 67).

‘ We may here be permitted to remark, that a Register of Wills would in many respects besides those which we have already mentioned, be of great advantage to the Public. It would prevent the trouble, expense, and uncertainty of Searches at various places. It would afford the means of obtaining without difficulty some of the most important evidence upon questions of Pedigree, and diminish to a considerable extent the Expense attending the Transfer of Real Property. In such an Establishment all Wills might be effectually preserved and secured, while, at the same time, the greatest facility might be afforded for inspecting the Originals and obtaining Copies.

‘ We think that great convenience would be afforded by connecting the Register of Wills with the General Register of Deeds and other Instruments, should such a Register be established. They might be kept in separate Departments of the same Office, and be placed under the management of the same presiding Officer.

‘ We think it advisable that all the *Wills, Documents, and Indexes*, which are now deposited in the Registries of the different Courts of Probate should be transmitted to the General Register Office. The Collection of these important Documents in one place would afford the means of supplying Defects in the present Titles of Estates, and materially diminish the Difficulty and Expense of Proving such Titles in future. These advantages would be considerably increased by the making of *General Indexes of such Documents*; and it is worthy of consideration, whether it would not be advantageous to print such Indexes.’

The Expense of Printing would not be considerable if done in a close and compact form, large margins being unnecessary; at all events the Experiment might be tried by a Volume. Some portion of the Expense would be paid by the Sale of the Copies, as an Index known to be accurate, and published by authority, would find numerous purchasers. The accompanying Specimens are submitted as a Plan upon which a useful Calendar might be prepared. No. 1 contains References to Wills, taken by permission of the Deputy Register of the Commissary Court of the Bishop of London, from the earliest Register existing in that Court.

No. 2 contains a number of References supplied from the printed Minutes of Evidence in Cases of Claims to Dignities, wherein the original Wills, from the Prerogative and other Courts, have been produced before the Lords’ Committee. These will be sufficient to show the Nature of the Information which a Calendar should afford.

In a printed Calendar the last column would be the place for the name of the book in which the Will is registered, the repetition of the year being unnecessary, as it might appear at the top of the page.”

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No. 1.

Testator's Name and Description.	Date of Will.	Date of Probate or Grant of Administration.	
Akude, ats Haukwode, Dñs Joñes, Miles	Adm.	18 Kal. Jan.	1397
Alderkar, Hugo	1374	18 Kal. Julii	1374
Atte Waye, Riçus, Brasier	25 April, 1374	4 Kal. Maii	1374
Bassynghborne, Riçus de, Miles	die Lune p̄x post f̄m S̄ci Cedde Epi. 1368	Id. Mar.	1373
Beamond, Reginaldus, Civis & Barbi- tonsor, London			
Bevley, Joñes, Civis London	Adm.	12 Kal. Feb.	1373
Botoñ, Thom. Skynn ^r	27 Dec. 1374	18 Kal. Feb.	1374
Brokelesly, Isabella	48 Edw. 3	7 Kal. Jan.	1373
Cornwaylys, Tho. Civis & Vinetari ^o , London	1373	8 Id. Mar.	1374
Correy, Roðtus	die Ven̄is p̄x post f̄m exaltaçois S̄ci Crucis, 1384	2 Non. Jan.	1384
Cryngden, Henr de			
Dey, Riçus, de Shordyche	Adm.	4 Kal. Apr.	1374
Donne, Joñes	6 May, 1374	4 Id. Maii	1374
Edithe, qñdā Ancilla Anne Regine	15 Apr. 1373	15 Kal. Maii	1374
Elena, ux. Ad., le Barbou ^r de West- brayneford	No date	7 Id. Maii	1374
Elizabeth, soror Dñe Regine Philippe	penultimo die Sep. 1399	7 Kal. Feb.	1400
Fermer, Lambertus, Armiger			
Ferreres, Dña Johanne de	die Martis p̄x ante f̄m S̄ci Barnebe, 1374	2 Kal. Julii	1374
F ^a unceys, Riçus, de Tathewell			
Gayton, Roðtus de, Civis London	die doical p̄x post f̄m S̄ci Mathei apli, 1375	7 Kal. Oct.	1375
Godyng, Wiffus, filius & hæres Wiffi Godyng de Hakeney			
Grace, Johanne	20 May, 1401	3 Non. Dec.	1401
Grey, Riçus, Miles, de Rotherfold	No date	4 Id. Aug.	1375
Haukwode, see Akude.	No date	Nov.	1373
Herford, Dñs Wiffus, Capellanus	16 Julii, 13 Ed. 3	3 Kal. Mar.	1373
Horwood, Joñes de, sen ^r	1374	Non. Maii	1374
Ilderton, Dña Margie, de Com. North- umb.			
	Adm.	Id. June	1374
	6 Nov. 1399.	17 Kal. Dec.	1400
	die Lune in festo S̄ci Bertini Abbatis, 1390	7 Id. Sep.	1390
	23 Feb. 1373	Id. June	1374
	die Ven̄is p̄x post f̄m Corporis Xti. 1388	3 Kal. Julii	1388

Testator's Name and Description.	Date of Will.	Date of Probate or Grant of Administration.	
Kendale, Dñs Thom. Rector ecclie Sancti Augustini juxta portam Sçi Pauli }	2 Oct. 1387	2 Id. Jun.	1390
Lestraunge, Alyne, Dame, de Knokyne in le Manor de Colſim }	14 Nov. 1384	7 Kal. Feb.	1385
Lestraunge, Richard, en la Cité de Londres }	27 Jan. 1385	4 Non. Julii	1387
Mably, Gilbtus, de Esthame	No date	April	1374
Marmyon, Henr, Rector ecclie de Chikewell }	19 July, 1375	7 Kal. Oct.	1375
Miles, Joñes	No date	15 Kal. Maii	1374
Nevill, Joñes de, Dñs de Raby . . .	ult. die Aug. 1386	6 Kal. Mar.	1388
Nicñus, Vicarius de Esthame . . .	No date	13 Kal. Sep.	1375
Obrant, Joñes, de Flandria	18 July, 1380	7 Id. Aug.	1380
Pallas, Arnaldus, Armiger	20 Oct. 1401	4 Non. Dec.	1401
Peccherous, Thoma, Mercator de Dy- nante }	In festo Corporis Xñi, 1374	16 Kal. Julii	1374
Peryn, Laurentius, Serjeaunt, Sancti Pauli, London }	die Lune, 2 Aug. 1375	2 Non. Aug.	1375
Potman, Joñes, Piscenari ⁹ et Civis Lon- don }	fñ Sçi Mathei, 1373	Non. Mar.	1373
Preston, Wiñus, de Hull, M ² cator . .	Lond. 3 May, 1374	3 Non. Maii	1374
Ričus, Northampton Heraud . . .	13 June, 1387	4 Non. Julii	1389
Shardelowe, Ričus	Adm.	16 Kal. Apr.	1373
Standish, Joñes	Adm.	6 Id. Oct.	1374
Stanfiard, Stepñus, Heymonger, Civis Lond. }	die Lune pñ post fñ Sçe Trinitat, 1374	6 Kal. Julii	1374
Swetman, Johanne	In festo Pasč, 1374	3 Non. Maii	1374
Tamworthe, Joñes de }	die Martis pñ post fñ Sçi Mathie, 1373	17 Kal. Apr.	1374
Thame, Roñtus de, Civis Lond. . .	9 Kal. May, 1373	Id. Junii	1374
Tounsende, Wiñus, at	No date	2 Kal. Jan.	1374
Van de Wynkel, see <i>Wynkel</i> .			
Ware, Wiñus, de Tottenham . . .	Adm.	5 Kal. Maii	1374
Waynflet, Dñs Reginaldus de, Rector eccl Sçi Andř huberd in Estchepe . }	die festi exaltat. Sçe Crucis, 1375	11 Kal. Dec.	1375
Wynkel, Arnoldus Van. de Flandrensis }	die Sabbati pñ post fñ Beati Joñis Bap. 1390.	2 Id. Sep.	1390
Zouche, Ričus le, Miles in pochia Sancti Andrei, Cornhill }	17 Apr. 1397	7 Kal. Maii	1397

(CALENDARS OF WILLS.)

No. 2.

Testator's Name and Description.	Date of Will.	Date of Probate, or Grant of Administration.	
Astley, Sir John, of Maidstone, Co. Kent, Knt. Master of His Majesty's Office of the Revels, and Gent. of the Privy Chamber	3 Jan. 1639	10 Feb.	1639
Astley, Catherine, nuñ. de Maidstone, in Comitatu Kancii	Adm.	18 Jan.	1648
Braine, Thomas, of Littledean, Co. Glouc. Esq.	10 Apr. 1604.		
Bridges, John, of St. Nicholas at Wade, in the Isle of Thanet, Co. Kent, yeoman	6 Feb. 1665	{ 28 March, 9 April,	1667 1668
Bridges, John, of the City of Canterbury, grocer	3 May, 1699	22 Dec.	1699
Bridges, John, the younger, of the Par. of St. Andrew the Apostle, in the City of Canterbury, grocer	27 Apr. 1681	21 June,	1681
Connard, Will. nup. de Feckenham Lodge, in Com. Wigorn., Arm.	Adm.	4 June,	1629
Hedges, Charles, late of Windsor, Co. Berks, Esq., widower	Adm.	{ 1st . . 21 Jan. 2d . . 13 Apr.	1783 1802
Hedges, John, Esq., late Lieut. Col. in the Army, now of Kinsale, Co. Cork, and Kingdom of Ireland	31 Mar. 1795.		
Jackson, Anne, als Bridges, of London, widow	12 Oct. 1641	6 Nov.	1641
Leighton, Thomas, Esq. nuñ. Pañ. de Hanburie, Co. Wigorn.	Adm.	12 Feb.	1617
Leycester, Rob. Erll of, Her Majesty's Lyveteñt Generall of all her Forces in the Low Countrys, and Goñnor and Capt. Generall of all the United Pro- vinces	1 Aug. 1587.		
Long, Samuel, of Tredudwell, Co. Cornw. in Gt. Britain, and of the Par. of Cla- rendon in Jamaica, in the West Indies, Esq.	6 Dec. 1745.		
Long, Robert, of the Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, Esq. but now re- siding in the Parish of Twickenham, Co. Middx. in Great Britain	4 July, 1764.		
Long, Mary, now residing in the Par. of St. Luke, Great Chelsea	19 Nov. 1761	18 Feb.	1772
Romney, Henry, Earl of	12 April, 1699	18 May,	1704

(CALENDARS OF WILLS.)

Testator's Name and Description.	Date of Will.	Date of Probate, or Grant of Administration.	
Sherard, Dame Mary Sidney, widow and relict of Sir Brownlow Sherard, late of Lophthorp, Co. Linc., Bart. dec ^d . and one of the two neices and co-heirs of the Rt. Hon. Jocelyn, Earl of Leicester, dec ^d	3 June, 1757	13 April,	1758
Souche, see <i>Zouche</i> .			
Stafford, Henry, Earl of	2 Feb. 1699	2 July,	1719
Stapilton, Sir Miles, of Carleton, Co. York, Bart.	27 Jan. 1693	26 Nov.	1707
Stapleton, Nicholas, alias Errington, of Carlton, Co. York, Esq.	29 June, 1742	{ 2 August, 3 March,	1750 1769
Stapylton, Nicholas (formerly Errington), of Carleton, Co York, Esq. nephew and heir of Sir Miles Stapylton, late of Carleton aforem ^d , Bart. deceased . . .	9 July, 1715.		
Stapylton, John, alias Errington, the eldest surviving son of Nicholas Stapylton, Esq., alias Errington, of Carleton, Co. York, Esq. dec. by Mary, his 2d wife, also dec ^d	29 Sept. 1749.		
Tate, Sir William, of Delapré, Co Northampton, Knt.	26 Aug. 1617	3 Dec.	1617
Tate, Zouch, of Dellapré, Co. Northampton, Esq.	23 Dec. 1650	15 Feb.	1659
Tate, Mary, of Ridge, Co. Hertford, widow	27 Dec. 1698	28 July,	1699
Tate, Katherine, of the Par. of St. Paul, Covent Garden, Co. Middx.	27 Aug. 1700	2 Oct.	1700
Warwike, Ambrose, Earl of, Baron Lisle, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Garter, Master of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Chief Butler of England, and one of Her Highness. most Honourable Privy Council	No date	30 June,	1590
Zouche, Edward, Lord Souch, St. Maur, and Cantelupe, Lord Warden, Chancellor and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, Constable of the Castle of Dover, and of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council	14 June, 1617.		

XIII.

Extracts from Memoranda Roll of the 3d Henry III.—King's Remembrancer's Office—continued from page 297.

COMMUNIA.

- Eboř. Memorand qđ Huġ de Baiglol reddidit dño Archio Cant .s. vi. kař Maii anno ĩcio reġ R̃ H. ĩcii coram Baronibz Sc^acrii ĩram que fuit Roř del Meinif racone fiř 7 ĩedis ipi^o Roř qui fuit in custodia dñi Archi.
- Suffolch. Mandař ȝ vič qđ ponat p salvos pleġ baillivos de Dunewiz qđ sint ad Sc^acriu Dñic^a añ Ascensionē responsuri Priori de Eya qđ nō solvint ei xxiiij. li. que ei areto sūt ut dič de xii. li. q^as pcipe debñt annuatī p manū illoz.
- Devoñ. Hoies de Sabare recedūt quieti de Sc^acrio 7 vič debz respōdere de viii. li. q^as Wiffs de Torintoñ recep de hōibz de Sabare postq^a ĩra illa saisita fuit in manu dñi R̃ 7 idem Wiffs de Torintoñ debz responde de xviii. li. q^as recep de hōibz de Sebe que libate fuerūt ad dēm manū instaurand 7 mandař est vič qđ distngat Wifm eundē de Thorntōñ ad redd ad Sc^acm viii. li. sup areraġ sua 7 Roř de Bulkewrtñ habeat pacē de demanda pđcaz viii. li.
- Susseř. Mandař ȝ vič qđ sūmoñ Huġ Esturmy ut sit ad Sc^acriu Dñic^a p^a añ Ascensionē ad aquietandū Roġ de Nevif erg^a dñm R̃ de x. marc de q^bz idē Roġ fuit pleġ ipius Huġ.
- Iř Susseř. Mandař ȝ vič qđ ponat p vad 7 salvos pleġ Huġ Esturmy qđ aquietet Roġ de Nevif Dñic^a p^a añ Ascencionem de ii. palef erg^a dñm R̃ q^as ipe Roġ plegiař.
- Wigorñ. Wiffs Marescař đ ř de vi. scutaġ de feod i. miliř de feodo Mortoñ in Coñ Wigorñ.
- Sumřet. Dorřet. Jořis Marescař recognoř qđ đ ř de scutaġ Roř de Bello Campo 7 mandař ȝ vič qđ nō distngat diēm Roř p illo scuř.
- Oxoñ. Glořñ. Eboř. Wiffs de Widendoñ baillivus dñi Archiepi Eboř cep in mañ qđ solvet ad Nař Sđi Jořis Bapř xv. li. ad fesř Sđi Michis seqns xv. li. q^as debuit dñs suus Archiepč de pstito R̃ Jořis 7 mandař ȝ vič Oxoñ qđ nō distng diēm Archi pđ diēm debiř.
- Kenř. Jořis Marescař recognoř qđ đ ř de quingntis m. de feodo ĩedis Huġ de Aubviř.
- Wilteř. Vič đ ř de xl. soř. quos reč de Reġ Waifer p Jořa uxore sua. Idem đ ř de x. m. q^as reč de Martino de Heitham clico p iii. virgatis ĩre q^as nō hāuit ut dič.
- Norř. Oliřus de Vallibus đ ř in ocř Sđi Jořis Bapř de l. m. de debito suo.
- Westmorland. Vič ĩt diem ad respondend de añciamentis hořum fčis p comitař suū in Itiñe Justič errantiū a Pasč in xv. dies.
- Lancastř. Vič ĩt eund diē ad idem faciend.
- Cumblaund. Vič ĩt eund diē ad idem faciend.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Wiltēš. Walť fit Dracoñ debet xl. soł. p remanēti debiti pat's sui. scilič ad Nať Sčĩ Joħis xx. soł. 7 ad fest Sčĩ Mich xx. soł. 7 mandat ȝ vič qđ capiat ab eo securitatē.
- Wiltēš. Loquend de Comit Sarebuř qui tenet Bailliam de Lie que reddere debet x. soł. p annū.
- Sumsetē. Henric^o Hosat^o fr 7 ħes Wiłfi Hose de Tadewic d r de ix. ħi. iiij. soł. viij. đ. p debito pat's sui.
- Oxoñ. Vič debȝ r de scutağ Milisent de Stafford Dñic^a px^a añ Ascensionē.
- Esseř. Rič de Berdestaple monstabit viğ Sčoȝ Philip̃ 7 Jacobi q^a račone namina- vit Warneriū de Waxtonesham.
- Warewicš. Mandat ȝ vič qđ distingat milites de honore Hervei Bagot qđ solvant scuť in c^astino Sčē Tⁱnitatis ad Sc^acriū de ħminis subscⁱptis sič ġtinet in memoř de ħo Sčĩ Michis 7 ħmino Nať Dñi sup ġpoť de Stafford 7 Saloř.
- Oxoñ. Idem mandat ȝ vič Oxoñ.
- Linč. Idem mandat ȝ vič Linč.
- Norř. Plegğ Wiłfi fit Roscelini de reddēdis c. 7 x. m. ad hos ħminos .s. xxx. m. ad fest Sčĩ Michis anno ħcio reğ R. H. iii. 7 ad Pasč px^o sequēs xxx. m. 7 ad fest Sčĩ Joħis Bapp px^o sequēs xxv. m. 7 ad fest Sčĩ Michis px^o sequens xxv. m. 7 ħii sūt plegğ sui Huğ Ruffus Fulko Bagnard Wiłfs de Spham Huš de Brūford.
- Dorsete. Sumsete. Bailivi P. de Malolacu ħnt diē ad ġp redd in crastino Ascensionis. Thoñ de Tyrnetoñ Alan^o Ruffus Roğ fit Alardi Nicholaus fit Nicholai burgenses de Bristollo affidařnt fa. pa. ad Sc^acm in octaš Nať Sčĩ Joħis de c. 7 lxxviii. ħi. xv. š. 7 vi. đ. de tałt ville sue.
- Lond. Salom 7 Huğ de Basing reddidunt ġpoť suū de diñ anno xvii. ħnt sup plus sup Tempł c. ħi. sup burgenses c.xii. ħi. ii. soł. ii. đ.
- Villata Glořñ. Thoñ de Tirintoñ Alan^o Ruff^o Roğ fit Alardi Nichoť fit Nichoť ħnt bř ad dist'ngndū hoies p c. 7 xii. ħi. ii. soł. ii. đ. que deřnt.
- Villa Bristoť. Burgñses affidařnt qđ facient pacē ad Sc^acriū in ocť Nať Sčĩ Joħis Bapp de c. 7 lxxviii. ħi. xv. soł. vi. đ. de taillağ ville sue.
- Surř. Uř Wiłfi de Sčo Michaele debȝ viii. ħi. de firm^a de Cuditoñ solvet iiij. ħi. ad Sc^acriū Sčĩ Michis iiij. ħi. ad Sc^acriū Pasč.
- Linč. Sumerš. Dña Nicholaa ħt resp^tū usq ad ocť Sčĩ Mich de quingentis m. que exigūt ab ea de fiñ suo.
- Wigořñ. Walť de Furneus đ de mañio de Brēmesg^ave xxv. ħi. 7 xvii. soł. 7 vii. đ. . .
- Suff. Canteš. Rič de Crawedoñ señ hoñ Pech affidař in manu Marescałt fa. pa. de debito dñi sui .s. de xiiij. ħi. viii. soł. 7 x. đ. de scutağ a festo Sčē Tⁱnitatis in xv. dies.
- Lond. Wiłfs Blundus qui dř Whit ħt diem ad ħndm warent suū de ħra de Bamborc in Norř Sabbo p^o Ascensionē 7 vocat ad warētū Coñ Esseř.
- Esseř. Vič ħt diem de ġp redd Dñic^a px^a añ Ascensionem.
- R. de Ver. Idem dies dat^o ȝ Roš de Ver coñ ad satisfaciend de debitis suis.
- Wiltēš. Albreda de Botereus ħt diē ad scutağ redd in ocť Ascensioñ.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Devoñ. Reginald^o de Valletorta hit diē in octab Naĩ Sĉi Joħis Bapť ad debita sua adquietanda. Mandat ȝ viĉ qđ hāt pacē usq₃ ad illū diē.
- Linĉ. Mandat ȝ viĉ qđ dimittat Roĥ Lupū pacem hře de demanda d. ģi. q^as pmissit q₃ nō habuit hoc p q^o pmissit.
- Eboř. Roĥ Lupus đ ř de xl. m. q^as recep de Ranulpho ģit Hervei ģit Henř de fine. .
- Ibid. Pet^{us} ģit Herĥ hit diē ad ģp redd a Naĩ Sĉi Joħis in xv. dies.
- Norhūbeř. Burgñses de Novo Cast^o sup Tinā ģnt diē in c^astino Sĉe Tⁱnitat
. sua redd sup ģp Philipĥ de Hulekote.
- Canť. Hunted. Dies dat^o ȝ Fulcoñ atornato Prioris de Sĉo Neoto
Idem dies dat^o ȝ
- Esseĥ. Roĥ Maūcel libatus est maresĉĥt xiii. die Maii responsur^o de reraġ ģpoť Matĥi řřis sui de diĥ anno anť gwerā tēpe quo fuit viĉ Esseĥ.
- Esseĥ. P^ocept est viĉ ut distⁱngat Roĥ Maūcel quod sit ad Sc^acrium die Dñni^a p^x^a ante Ascensionē ad reddendū ģpoť suū de firma ģmitat de Esseĥ 7 Herford de dimidio anno ante gerwam 7 de pluribȝ defaltis et distⁱngat Galfm de Roĩges quod sit ad Sc^aĉm sup ģpoť pđiĉi Roĥi.
- Hereford. Mandatū est viĉ ut distⁱngat Riĉm p^poim de Essendeñ 7 Roĥm de Areveĥ ut sint ad Sc^aĉm die Doĩca p^x^a añ Ascēsiōē sup ģpō tuū ad testificandū visū suū opis castⁱ de Hereford.
- Norf. Joħis de Willavintoñ señ Joħis ģit Roĥ aff in mañ Marescaĥt qđ dñs eġ^o veniet ad ģp suū redd ad diē sibi statutū .s. a festo Sĉe Tⁱnitat in xv. dies. Idem dies dat^o ȝ J. ģit Roĥ 7 Peō de Vallibȝ ad respođnd retro de exitibȝ ģre sue tēpe Roĥ ģit Roġ qui tūc fuit viĉ in Norhumĥ.
- Eboř. Pet^{us} de Maulay hit resp^tū sñ die de ģmuni mĩa de Coĩ Eboř que exigebant^r ab eo.
- Ibid. Roĥ Lupus p Briano de Insula debȝ responde de lxxv. ģi. de firma. Reddet in octab Sĉi Michis.
- Ibid. Wiffs Basset señ Briañ de Insula reddet in ocť Sĉi Michis p dño suo xxv. ģi. de ģminis p^titis 7 de ģmino Sĉi Mich p^x^o vent^o 7 hoc aff idē Wiffs 7 Roĥ Lup^o.
- Kenť. Mandat est viĉ qđ ponat in respectū demandam q^am faĉ hōibȝ dñi Arch de aĩciamentis don^c aliud habuer pcept 7 hoc fĉm est p Justiĉ.
- Esseĥ. Memorand qđ loquend est Walť de Bocking de xliij. m. que exigūt^r ab Abbe de St^aford p hnda benivoĩncia dñi R.
- Eboř. Mandat ȝ viĉ qđ ponat in resp^tū usq₃ ad fest Sĉi Mich demandam q^a faĉ Gileĥ Hansard de c. ģi.
- Ibid. Mandat est viĉ qđ ponat in resp^tū usq₃ ad fest Sĉi Michis demandā q^a faĉ Abbi de Mose de aĩciamēto unius marc de Itiñe Justiĉ.
Loquend cū ģsilio R de Wapeltaka de Avestie q^am Burgñses Eboř tenent.
- Richeĩ. Iť loquendū de Richemūdeš qđ Coĩ Cest^e tenet.
- Eboř. Roĥ de Pci aff in manu Mař fa. pa. de xxiii. ģi. iij. ř. iij. đ. 7 oĥ bģ de remanēti fir^e comitat^o Eboř de anno xvi. a Naĩ Sĉi Joħis Bapť in xv. dies sup ģpoť Petⁱ ģit Herĥ.

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- Ebož. Rič de Pci hit diem ad satisfaciendū de debitis suis in oct̃ Sçe T'nitatis. Joħis de Avenes hoc affidavit.
- Gloverñ. Pağ de Chauorches hit diē ad satisfaciendū de scuť 7 debitis suis in oct̃ Sçi Mich̃.
- Roš de Berkelay hit resp̃tū ad petiĉonem Com̃ Sareš de d. 7 cccc. ĩi. de ĩiñ suo de m.m. ĩi. usq; ad fest̃ Sçi Mich̃is.
- Ebož. Vič hit resp̃tū ad ĉpoť suū redd̃ in oct̃ Sçi Joħis.
- Deveñ. Roš de Curtenay vič hit diem in c^astino Sçe T'nitatis ad ĉpoť suū reddendū.
- Ebož. Dies dat^o est Roš de Pci a Nať Sçi Joħi in xv. dies ad debita sua redd̃.
- Deveñ. Dies dat^o Wilfo de Aubemle p Henr̃ le Riche atornať suū in c^astino Sçe T'nitatis ad respond̃ de debito suo.
- Gloverñ. Engelard^o de Cygony recognoṽ p liťas suas se recepisse iii. ĩñ. de Aluredo
Loqndū 7 de Baretario de Gloverñ que ab eo Eng̃ exigunt^r q^as ei ut dič p̃misit. 7 ipe
hoc bñ. Aluredus dič qđ ipe p̃misit illoš deñ dño R. 7 hoc recognoṽ corā
Baronibz de Sc^acrio.
- Loquend. Gloverñ. Loqndū de Godemanefeld que capta fuit in manu dñi R p xliii. ĩi. Galf
Blund^o civis Lond̃ p̃miš dño R p hñda benevolēciā suā ĩram q^a ĉstabu-
larius de Bristollo tenet. 7 n^l respondit ĉstabuť de exitibz illi^o ĩre de
x. annis. 7 ideo hit bñ majori 7 vič ut hāt resp̃tū de demanda q̃ fit ei in
civiť Lond̃ usq; in c^astino Sçe T'niť.
- Heref in Wallia. Vič hit diem ad ĉpoť suū redd̃ in crastino Sçi Joħis 7 dicť 7 p̃posito civitatis
de Heref ut cives sint eođ die ad sc^acriū respōsuri de debito qđ exigitt^r
ab eis.
- Berkeš. Vič hit diem ad ĉp suū red^m in crastino Sçe Triniť. postea hāt diē in c^astino
octab̃ Sçe T'nitatis.
- Norhamťš. Mandať 7 vič qđ nō dist'ngat Sim̃ de Hale de v. ĩñ. q^as ipe reddet p manū
suam ad Sc^ačm a Nať Sçi Joħis in xv. dies.
- Cumblaūd. Mandať 7 vič qđ suñ Roš 7 Alanū bailivos Roš de Ros ut sint ad Sc^ačm
a Nať Sçi Joħis in xv. dies responsuri Thoñ de Muletoñ 7 Ade uť sue
de ^{xx}iiij. 7 iii. ĩi. q^as recepūt de ĩñ suo quē fecūt cū dño R J.
- Lancastř. Mandať 7 vič qđ suñ Adam de Jelunde qđ sit ad Sc^ačm eođ die responsur^o
p̃dcis T. 7 A. de xxxix. ĩi. xiiij. š. v. đ. eodē m^o receptis.
- Eboř. Mandať 7 vič qđ suñ Roš 7 Alanū bailivos Roš de Ros ut sīt eodem die
ut p̃dictū 7 ad Sc^ačm responsuri de ^{xx}iiij. 7 iii. ĩi.
- Cumblaūde. Thoñ de Muleť inveñ pleğ Rađ de Wileby Jordanū de Corneburc 7 mağm
Nichot de Nevift sup laicū feođ suū qđ p̃seqt^r loqlam suā vsus Roš de
Ros 7 bailivos suos de ^{xx}iiij. 7 iii. ĩi. 7 vsus Adam de Jelaunde de xxxix ĩi.
xiiij. š. v. đ.
- Linč. Vič hit diē ad ĉp suū red̃ in oct̃ Sçi Joħis. Postea dat^o 7 ei dies in crastino
oct̃ Sçe T'nitať.
- Berkeš. Dies dat^o 7 Wilfo de Leie de ix. ĩi. x. soť. sup ĉp vič .s. in c^astino Sçe
T'nitatis.

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- Linč. Mandat̃ ÷ vič qđ dist'ngat hēd Johis de Lec ut satisfaciāt de debito pat's eoꝝ in c^astino S^ce Tⁿitatis.
- Gloverñ. Johis de Monemue debz re^{re} de t^{ra} Rađ Avenel de duobz annis.
- Heref in Wallia. Walť de Lasci đ x. m. p pleĝ Johis de Faipo qui fuit capt^o in cast^o de Cracferg^o.
- Baldwin^o de Ripariis i. equū p hūdo Matĥio de Besaūce qui fuit in p'sona dñi R.
- Cives Lond hnt diē die Mart̃ añ Ascenšonem.
- Wiffs de Dunstanvill poñ loco suo Thoñ de W ad satisfaciendū
 in c^astinō S^ce Tⁿiñ^{xx} de vi. ti. Andegavensiū.
- poñ loco suo Wiffm de Eboz
- Bukingeñ. Milo de Bello Campo debz xiiij. m 7 diñ de debito Judeoꝝ. Reddet ad Pasch̃ medietatē 7 ad fest̃ S^ci Michis medietatē.
- Norhūbland. Rič Bert^m dat dño R unū palefrid̃ ut Mabilia mať sua sūmoniat^r qđ veniat
 I. R. ad Sc^ačm responsura q^are exiĝ ab eo c. ti. de relevio. Rič affidať q
 veniet ad Sc^ačm a die Pasch̃ in xv. dies.
- Devoñ. Wilteš. Memorand̃ q Walť de Dunstanville recōnovit ad Sc^ačm qđ teñ feoda vi. miliť de dño R in capite de quibz nō solvit nisi vii. m de hoc ultimo scutaĝ. 7 i. feod̃ in Cornubia in Thehedi. 7 đ iiij. m de ii. feod̃ 7 xvii. š. viii. đ. de i. pvo f reddet in crastino clauš Pasch̃.
- Wilteš. Dñs Ep̃c Sarresb̃ Rič paccavit p pcept̃ dñi R Rađ Paen xv. ti. q^as ipe Rađ ut dič recōnovit se recepisse 7 petit dñs Ep̃c illas xv. ti. sibi allocari in suo scutaĝ.
- Leicestreš. Rog Crast debz vii. ti. de Judaismo. solvet hoc anno xv. m. 7 s^c singltis annis ad ii. Sc^acria.
- Gloverñ. Wiffs Fukeram fit 7 hes Aliz de Gundevilt debz xx. sol de relevio. reddet ad Sc^ačm Pasch̃.
- Breve. H. R iii. Baronibz Sc^acrii. Sciatis qđ ccessim^o Wiffo le Puleter unū deñ q^alibz die de elemosina n^{ra} qm Wiffs Pedefer recipe solet p diem p manū vič de Bēford 7 ideo voš mandam^o qđ eidem W. le Puleter deñ illū hře faciatis sič idem W. Pedefer illū recipe solebat. T. coñ W. Mať Rectore n^{ro} 7 regni n^{ri} ap̃ Westm̃ xviii. die Febr̃ p eundem 7 dñm P. Winť 7 Justič. 7 mandat̃ ÷ vič ut hāt.
- Glucest̃. Mandat̃ ÷ Ep̃o Wigorñ qđ ponat in resp^tū demandam q^am fač in curia Xⁱianitatis de vicesima pte de Cirencest^e usq³ ad eciliū de Rouecest^e.
- Kent. Ham̃ de Gatton đ cccc. m. p fine t^{re} sue dist'ngat^r p vič quia veñ 7 noluit finē fače vť reddat xl. m p annū hoc anno ad Sc^ačm Pasch̃ x. m. ad fest̃ S^ci Johis x. m. ad fest̃ S^ci Michis x. m. ad fest̃ S^ci Hillař x. m.
- Devoñ. Iť loqndū de xxxv. m. xii. š. v. đ. de alia medietate honoꝝ de Toteñ q̃ fuit W. de Breuse q̃ fuit in manu R.
- Wiffs de Totintoñ debz lviii. m. de novo scutaĝ.
- Iť Vič Devoñ đ ř de xii. ti. de scutaĝ Abbis de Tavestoke.

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- Linč. Cives de Grimesbi dant iii. palef p libtate carte sue hñde.
Mağr Walz karpntari^o habit ii. d. p diē cū vakare 9tigīt.
- Oxoñ. Roß de Ver Coñ Oxon reddet L. li. ad mediam Q^adrağ 7 veniet ad Sc^acm
Pasch 7 videbit debita que debz dño R 7 finē faciet ad Sc^acm.
- Ibid. Philipp Munekan reddet hoc anno x. m. 7 anno seqñte x. m. 7 s^c qⁱet^o erit.
ñt bñ.
Dies dat^o 7 baillivis Archiepi Cant ap Roffam die Dñic^a pⁱma añ mediā
Q^adrağ.
- Ibid. Fr Thom de Sca Radeguñ reddet m^o x. m. ad Pasch v. m. de xv. m. q^as
debut de arerağ 7 de celo obšvabit tminos.
- Ibid. Femina que fuit Terri de Cant d xvii li. xii. s. reddet toñ in ii. annis hoc
anno ad Nañ Sçi Johis 7 ad fest Sçi Michis 7 anno seqñte ad Pasch 7 ad
fest Sçi Michis.
- Esseñ. Baldewin^o de la Beuerere d xx. m. reddet ad Pasch v. m. ad Nañ Sçi Johis
v. m. ad fest Sçi Michis v. m. ad Nañ v. m. ñt bñ.
- Warewicš. Hugh de Hoddesigeseles d D. m. p henda heditate Basile uñ sue. Reddet
hoc anno xx. li. ad fest Sçi Michis x. li. 7 ad Pasch seqñ x. li. ñt bñ.
- Bedeford. Mandañ 7 viç ut dist'gat illos qui retinēt arreragia sua de scuñ Devoñ ut
Buking. habeant ad Sc^acm ad mediā xl^am. xiiij. m. de vii. feod.
- Norf. Johis fit Huğ cep in manu solve ad mediā q^adrağ xvi. li. de firm^a de
Ormesbi.
- Wilteš. Idem Johis ñt resp^tu p bñ R de xiii. li. que exigūt^r ab eo de Walz fit
Godefridi usq³ in ocñ clausi Pasch.
- Linč. Wifls Longespe coñ Sañ oibz ad q^os pñentes liñre pvenint salñ. Noñit
uniñsitas vñ nos phibuisse Wiffo fit Wariñ viç nño Linč qđ nich solvet
ad Sc^acm dñi R de exitibz comit Linč añq^am 9siliu dñi R noñ satisfecit
de tris 7 pmissis noñ a dño R 7 9silio suo fñis. Sz Ego pñdicos exit^o de
pñdco viç suscepi 7 eum vsus dñm Reğ ad Sc^acm inde aquietabo. In
huj^o rei testimoniū has liñas mās patñtes ei feci. valñ.
- Wilteš. Walz de Pakeham baiñ de Merleš d responde de iii. m. argen p i. tonello
vini de fine Alexandr Mignot p quodam Pone ap Westm.
- Ibidem. P^ocept 7 viç qđ dist'ngat Galf le Sauvağ p hñdo maritagio Joñe filie sue que
fuit uñ Thom de Valognes 7 p hñda dote ipi^o Joñe ad op^o ipi^o Joñe ut
ipe G. solvat inde xxi. li. i. m. ii. palef.
- Ibid. Marescañ d r de firm^a de Bedewinde.
- Kent. Dies dat^o 7 Mañio fit Wifli señ Wifli de Averenges ap Roffam responñ de
lx. m. oblatis p inqⁱsicōne feod Cant qñ sunt de minoribz qñ de majoribz
feod.
Pleğ Thom de Erding de v. m. li.
R. coñ Cest^e de D. c. m.
H. de Burc de ccc. m.
Huğ de Baiñ de c. m.
Henñ de T^asci de c. m.
Brian^o de Insula de xxx. m.

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Fulko fil Warini de c. m.
 Wiſſs de Huntingf de c. m.
 Roß de Ropelle de c. m.
 Philipp de Kime de c. m.
 Galf de Luci de c. m.
 Joñs fil Huğ de c. m.
 Nicñs de V'don de xxx. m.
 Walſ de Dunestaviſt de cc. m.
 Riç de Mütſichet de c. m.
 Walſ de Cliford de c. m.
 Wiſſs de Mandeviſt de c. m.
 Joñs de Monemue de c. m.
 Huğ de Mortuomañ de lx. m.
 Roğ de la Zuche de lx. m.
 Henř de Ver de xx. m.
 Wiſſs Ruffus de xxx. m.
 Walſ de Lasci de cc. m.
 Roß Marmiũ junior de c. m.

Kent. Abbas Sçi Auguſt Canť đ c. 7 x. ſoť de ſcuť Picť de quibz Stephñs Arĩgod debz i. miliť 7 q̄rtā ptē miliť 7 hťt reſp̄tũ a Paſchĩ in xv. dies q'a fuit cũ dño R in Picť 7 Roß de T'mefeld ſeñ Abbis affidať qđ ſolvēt lx. ſoť. ad mediam xl^m.

Hunť. Dies dat^o 7 p'ori Sçi Neoti et^a Telariorios Hunť ſup liťtate carte ſue a Paſchĩ in xv. dies.

Item, Comũnia de tmino Sçi Hillañ anno tcio reğ R H. tci.

Warewiç. Linç. Mandať 7 vicecomitibz cuj^olibz comĩt in quo H^oveus Bagod hťt ttram ut Oxoñ. Wigorñ. diſt'ngāt milites de feodo ejusđ H. de vi. ſcutağ de tempe R J. ſolvendis in c^aſtino clauſi Paſche, ſcťt de q^odam feodo miñ xx. ſoť. de p'mo ſcuť de xx. ſ. de ſcđo de xx. ſoť. de tcio de ii. m. de v^{to} de xx. ſ. de vi^{to} de ii. m.

Suhamteſ. Roğ de Merlay ať in manu mañ qđ ſolvēt h^c x. m. p parko claudndo ad iii. tlos ſ. ad Paſchĩ. ad Nať Sçi Joñis. ad feſť Sçi Michis.

Esseñ. ut diſt'ngat
 Mandať 7 viç ~~ut hāt ad Sc^acriũ ad clauſ Paſche corp^o~~ Roß Mauncel ad reddend^o epōť ſuũ de firm^a comitat^o Esseñ 7 Hertef de diũ anno añ werrā ad clauſ Paſchĩ.

Idem dies dat^o 7 Joñi de Cornerđ ad r epōť de firm^a dictoz comitať de q^arta pte anni px^a p^o guerrā.

Wigorñ. Mandať 7 viç q hāt ad Sc^acriũ ad Paſchĩ x. m. de ſcutağ Walſ de Bello-campo qđ ſcutağ viç cep in manu.

Eboř. Mandať 7 viç qđ nō diſt'ngat Burgenses de Scardeburc quia ſatisfecunt ad Sc^acm de arerağ ſuis.

Suseñ. Mandať 7 baillivis dñe Reğ ať Cicestre qđ pmittant hōes dñi Epi Lond easdem ĩre liťtates q^as habuerũt tēpe R J. p cartas regũ 7 ſi q'd ab eis pcepũt reſtituāt alioq'n ſint ad Sc^acriũ a die Paſchĩ in iii. ſept ostensuri q^are nō fecĩnt.

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- Berkeš. Dies dat^o ; vič a die Purif' in xv. dies ad epōt suū reddend p se vt p clicum suū si ipe intesse nō possit.
- Dorsete 7 Sumset. Mandat ; vič qđ capiat securitatē de Roğ de Pentoñ qđ faciat pacē de lx. soł. de arerağ firme de Bere 7 de xl. soł. de arerağ firme de Pourestoka ad Sc^acriū a die Pasch in unū mensem 7 data securitate nō distingit^r.
- Kent. Dies dat^o ; Priori S^ce Radegundis die Lun^a p^a p^o festi S^ci Valntini ad exhibndū taiſt suas de xiii. m. q^as dič se solvisse Thoñ de Nevit de debito Judeoz 7 intīm hāt p^oor pacē 7 a^oia sua ei delibent^r.
- Notingeñ. Wiffs Bardolf fuit distict^o de scutağ dū tra sua fuit in manu H. de Burc. Petr^o Marc sūmoniat^r ut respondeat de illo scuť 7 hāt Wiffs Bardulf pacē. dies dat^o ; Pet^o Marc ad clauš Pasch.
- Devonia. Thoñ H^oeward 7 Joñs de Dundeland aff p comitatu qđ solvent dičm debiť ad mediā xl^a. 7 pcept ; Wiffo Luvet vič ut inde capiat securitatē. debiť ; xliij. li. 7 i. m. p hndo resp^otu de placitis 7 qrelis foreste.
- Leicestersir. Roğ Craft d lii. li. de Judaismo.
- Glucesp. Wireč. Roš fit Wiffi de Berkelai d cc. m. p hnda saisiñ tre p^ois sui 7 offert x. li. p annū.
- Devoñ. Mandat ; vič qđ Wiffs Painel finē feč cū dño R 7 qđ solvet debiť illud p manū suā 7 nō distngat^r don^c aliud mandat sup hoc habueris 7 aff qđ svabit tminos suos.
- Suff. 7 Norf. Wiffs de Huntigefeld d c.xvi. li. 7 i. m. p Ysoud Biset. offert xx. li. p annū. solvet hoc anno xl. m. ad duos łos.
- Kent. Galf Flandrnsis solvet inf^a med xl^am v. m. 7 ad Pasch v. m. a Nať S^ci Joñis v. m. ad festi S^ci Michis v. m. 7 s^c ; q^oet^o.
- Wilteš. Sumš. H^oedes de Novo m^ocato debnt c.ix. li. Joñs Russel qui hāt unā hēdū hāt resp^otū de sua medietate dicti debiti usq ad volūtātē 7 etatē dñi R. Joñs de Bołeus qui hāt altam hēdū hāt resp^otū de sua medietate usq ad festū S^ci Michi 7 fiet inq^oisičō p vič de illa medietate q^am J. Botereus tenet 7 de etate puelle mandat ; vič.
- Norh. Roğ de Nevit ponit loco suo Pağ vt Roğ de Bure in loğla q ; int ipm 7 Huğ Esturmi de Plegğ.
- Oxoñ. Henř de S^co Walerio d m. marc p delibačone H. frīs sui 7 m. marc p trīs suis hndis unde fuit deseisit^o. Idem d ccc. m. de pstitis 7 xlii. li. 7 xvi. soł. de exitibz trař pdči H. frīs sui dū fuit in p^osona de quibz remañ in debito d.cccc. li. xlvii. li. xvi. soł.
- Esseš. Roğ de Lillestoñ clicus atornat^o R. de Ver com ad respondend p eo ad Sc^acriū.
- Plegii Roš de Insula 7 Roesie uł ej^o.
 Walť de Valeines de x m.
 Vitať Engagne de xx. m.
 Osť Giffard de x. liš.
 Rič de Arğntein de x. li.
 Thoñ fit Stepñi de x. li.
 Thoñ de Albo monestio de x. li.

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- Wiffts Blund de x. li.
 Huğ le Bigod de xv. li.
 Joñs Mañ de xv. li.
 Sum c. li.
- Plegii Oliſi de Aencurt.
 Rađ Musard de xx. m̃.
 Adam de Bella aq^a de xx. m̃.
 Wiffts de Beuveire de xx. m̃.
 Wiffts de la Launde de xx. m̃.
 Grardus de Fennecurt x. m̃.
 Rađ de Einecurt x. m̃.
 Henř Epč de xx. m̃.
 Joñs Marescaſt de xxx. m̃.
 Sum c. li.
- Comunia.
- Wileš. Wiffts Paniel đ c.lxvii. li. xii. š. xi. đ. p hndis tris pat's sui.
 Idem đ ii. m̃. de auro Regine. Idem đ vi. li. xvii. š. iiij. đ. de ultimo scuť.
- Deveñ. Henric^o de Pomeriaie debz d.^{xx}iiij. li. ii. soť. viii. đ. Wiffts de Stete señ aff
Ibidē. qđ G. fr ej^o veniat ad Roffā factur^o ibi pacē de pđicto debito die dñic^a
 px^a añ Q^adrag.
- Ibid. Homines de comitatu Devoñ xliij. li. i. m̃. p hndo resp^tu de placitis 7
 querelis foreste.
- Leicest^rsiř. Ysoud Pandos đ c. m̃. p se maritanda ubi voluerit. señ ej^o offert x. m̃. p
 annū. reddet hoc anno x. m̃.
- Bukingh. Huğ de Hottot finē feč de cc. li. de quibz c. 7 viii. li. iii. š. viii. đ. sūt de
 catallo. 7 ^{xx}iiij. 7 xi. li. xvi. š. iiij. đ. sūt de luc^o. Reddet toť inf^a x. annos .s.
 xx. li. p annū in Th xvi. li. de catallo 7 đ ^{xx}iiij. li. 7 xii. li. iii. š. viii. đ.
 de catallo.
- Norhamteš. Dies dat^o 7 Joñi de Ulekote 7 Henř de Dive a die Pasch in iii. sept in
 adventu Joñis Marescaſt forest Angť de pambulačoe foreste de hoc qđ
 debz deafforestari.
- Bukingh. Idem dies dat^o 7 Roš de Chetwode 7 Wiffo de Arches de eodem.
- Eboř. Idem dies dat^o 7 Nichoťo Basset 7 Roš fiť Alani de eodem.
- Rotelaūd. Idem dies dat^o 7 Roš Scriptori 7 Huğ fiť Sim de eodē.
- Esseř. Rič de Ripiis đ cccc.xliij. li. diťm. m̃. p uř ej^o hnda 7 nō švavit tminos suos.
 pŕea đ xxxix. li. xi. š. x. đ. de instauro invento in castello de Aung^e.
- Deveñ. Henř fiť Coťm đ d.^{xx}iiij. li. xvi. š. 7 i. m̃. p Henř de T^asci. cuj^o trā ipe H.
 fiť Coťm hť. Nichoť Arūdel señ H. fiť Coťm aff in comitatu fa. pa. sž nō veñ.
 Wiffts de Limet señ Hawiř de Curtenay aff fa. pa. de xxv. li. 7 x. š. de scuť
 Hiberñ 7 de scuť Waſt c. soť. Wiffts aff qđ reddet medietatē dictoz
 debitoz ad međ xl^m 7 međ ad Pasch.
 Iť Roš de Curtenai vič 7 W. de Limet debz p eo de firm^a coťm xvii. li.
 xiiij. š. bťč Wiffts de Aubemarle đ lxii. li. 7 ii. soť. p hnda uř. Reddet
 xxx. li. p annū.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Oxoñ. Henř de Oili đ c. 7 xxxix. li. 7 xi. soł. iii. đ. Nicł de Kaineshā aff fa. pa. nō veñ. dist'ngat^r p vič.
Falkesi^o de Breute đ ř de c. 7 lxii. li. vii. š. 7 iii. đ. p Galf de Luci. Galf dist'ngat^r ad ģndū warētū.
- Notingł. Jołs de Lec fłt Wiłłi de Lec đ xxxv. m. de debito pat'is sui. offert v. m. p annū 7 reddet x. m. p annū. Reddet hoc anno xx. li. 7 collocabūt^r ei viii. m. q^s vič recep^t 7 ita solvet ad Pascł x. m. 7 ad fest^u Sči Micł xii. m. aff qđ servabit ģminos.
- Norł. Loqđndū de Walł de Prest.
- Notingł. Per^o Picot đ lxiii. m. p ģnda ģra pat'is sui. offert v. m. p annū. paup^z Reddet x. li. p annū.
- Bedef. Bukiņ. Roğ de Bellocampo đ ^{xx}iiij. li. v. š. de płribz debitis pł Judaism. Reddet xx. li. p annū ad Sc^m p manū suā 7 aff qđ tenebit ģos suos. Walł de T^aili đ lviii. li. ex una pte dist'ngat^r.
- Wiltē. Matłs fłt Herł đ ccc. m. de fine p ģra sua ģnda q^m T ric^o habuit in custodia videat^r q^o tempe fečit finē. distringat^r.
Loqđndū de xxxv. m. xii. š. v. đ. de medietate honoř de Toteñ que fuit W. de Breuse qđ fuit in manu R. Wiłłs de Torintoñ đ lviii. m. de novo scutağ.
- Notingł. Godefrid^o Aungewici đ vii. li. iiij. š. xi. đ. de pannağ. offert ii. m. Reddet xx. š. p annū.
Fil 7 ģies Petⁱ de Sandiacre đ viii. li. xvii. š. p quodam austurc mortuo.
- Oxoñ. Cives Oxoñ deñt cc.xl. m. de veři tallağ ut in sua liłtate manutenerēt^r.
- Oxoñ. Henř Foliot debz lxxv. m. p Jołie Marescał. offert x. li. p annū 7 ita finis fčs^z Reddet p manū suā ad Sc^m has x. li. p annū.
- Devoñ. Vič Devoñ debz ř đ xii. li. de scuł Abbis de Tavestoke.
- Kent. Hañ de Gattoñ đ cccc. m. p fine ģre sue 7 iiij. palef.
- Devonia. Roł de Curtenay đ c.liij. m. de scuł p ^{xx}iiij. 7 ix. feođ in com Devonie.
Henř de T^asci đ xlviii. m. 7 diñ de Bertestaple 7 xvi. m. de feođ qđ fuit Oliver de T^asci.
Com de Insula đ clxviii. m. de scuł p ^{xx}iiij. 7 ix. feođ in com Devonie.
Reginalđ de Wautort đ lv. m. xii. soł. v. đ. de scuł. ģt resp^tū a Pascł in i. mensem
- Esseł. Wiłłs de Windlesoğ đ c.lvii. li. xix. soł. ix. đ. de płribz debitis Judeoğ 7 x. m. p ģndo scuł aff fa. pa. in manu marescał pł hoc đ de Relevio medietatis Baroñ l. li. sūmoniāt^r hoies qui fečūt finē de debito suo qui deł . . solvisse p eo c. m. p annū.
- Wigorñ. Rič le Gui đ xlix. li. de ii. tallağ aff hic fače pacē.
- Bedeford et Bukiņ. Roğ de Beiuchaūp debz ^{xx}iiij. li. v. soł. de płribz debitis pł Judaism. ģt resp^tū in oč Purif.
Wiłłs de Wodeford señ Walł de T^aili aff fa. pa. de lvij. li. ex una pte 7 de aliis debitis dñi sui. ipe veniet in oč Purificōis.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Rob̃ fīl Alani señ Witti fīl Ham̃ aff de vii. ti. xii. soł. x. đ. p̃ dño suo de scutağ̃ 7 h̃t diem a Purif in iii. sept̃ 7 h̃t b̃r̃ ad distringndū miliñ dñi sui ut reddant scutağ̃.

Rič de Belideñ señ Elye de Bello campo aff qđ solvet in oc̃t Purif ad Sc̃criū x. m̃. de scutağ̃ dñi sui.

Petr^o Blundus aff qđ solvet ad Sc̃criū xx. m̃. in Anūcione Dñic^a v. m̃. 7 c. soł. in Nativitate b̃i Joh̃is 7 c. soł. ad f̃ S̃ti Mich̃.

px^o seq̃ns.

Roğ Burnard ponit loco suo Gileb̃ de Edeswrid̃ ad audiendū judiciū.

Witts de Bello camp̃ h̃t resp̃tū usq̃ ad Pasch̃ de auro Reğne 7 de xiii. ti. xvi. đ. de scuñ qđ nō reñoscit.

Note to Pages 364—367.

“As the preceding statement was intended as a faithful account of the actual state of the work done under the Commission, it is necessary that I should append a short note, as some changes in the disposition of the men's labour has been made within the last few days.

Henry Gay has returned to the Rolls. The objection I should have felt to this movement is in some degree obviated by the promise Mr. Palmer has given, that he will, by taking down certain racks and presses, endeavour to give fit accommodation not only for one but for two workmen. If this is effected, so long as the weather is not cold, the place will not be so objectionable as it was: and Peter Paul may be associated with Gay when the work is done at the Lancaster Office.

Charles Gay, James Barber, and Robert Hanney, are at the Augmentation Office, and the two other Barbers at the Mews.

Charles Gay pays the workmen not at the Mews. In these arrangements I can see nothing to condemn, provided you secure an efficient superintendence of the work done at the Rolls and Augmentation Office.

E. P.”

June 15th, 1833.

C. P. COOPER,

Secy.

LINCOLN'S INN,

June 18th, 1833.

the House of the House of Representatives
the House of the House of Representatives
the House of the House of Representatives
the House of the House of Representatives

Record Commission.

XX.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
June 22d, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the
HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, June 22d, 1833.

I.

Miscellaneous Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office.—Transcripts of Four Inquisitions taken at Swansea 2 Edw. III. before the Commissioners appointed to inquire what became of the Plate, Horses, Armour, and other goods sent by King Edward the Second from Neath to Swansea, probably just before his Surrender in November, 1326.

Inquiſ Wallenſ d Subbosco.

Present est p inquiſ capſ apud Sweyneſ die Lune p̄x post fm Exaltaōis S̄ce Crucis anno s̄do Regis E. t̄cii a conquestu corā Ričo de Peshale 7 David de la Bere assign̄ ad inq̄rend de bonis R̄ E. p̄ris in t̄ra de Gower in Wallia capta 7 asportata p hoies t̄re illius 7 pciū adjacentiū ut de vasis argenſ armaſ 7 aliis rebz.

Walt.

P̄ma Inquiſ.

Qđ dñs Rex E. fit R̄ E. misit de casto de Net̄i ad villam de Sweyneſ in t̄ra Gouſiaie cc. platers argenſ p̄cc cc. li. C. sauſ argenſ p̄cc l. m̄r. xiiii. picheſ argenſ p̄cc xi. pelves argenſ p̄cc ix. lavatuſ argenſ p̄cc Iſm v. coupes argenſ p̄cc Iſm xxiiii. cip̄li argenſ p̄cc Iſm iiiii. cip̄li de macero p̄cc Iſm viii. haſgoūs p corpore Reġ vii. haketoūs 7 ii. haketoūs acusaſ infra floryns ii. pia de plates deaurat. Iſm iiiii. lecti p dño Rege garderoſ 7 capeſt dñi Reġ que quid bona 7 cataſt dimissa fuerunt in custodia Joñis de Langtoñ tunc custodis d̄ci caſtri de Sweyneſ 7 totius t̄re de Gouſia.

Iſm quedā bona d̄coz bonoz asportata fuerunt p Roġm de Bosenho constabulaſ de Kedewelli Waltm Box Cadougan ap Gre Jevan Gallaved 7 ceſos hoies de t̄ra de Kedewelli 7 Carnwalth^m ex assensu d̄ci Joñis de Langetoñ ad valenč. 7 qđ residuū d̄coz bonoz fuit in d̄co caſtro in custodia p̄d̄ci Joñis de Langetoñ.

(INQUISITIONS OF EFFECTS OF EDWARD II.)

Inquiš Angl patrie Gowerie.

- Sēda Inquiš cap^t ibidē corā eisdē Ričo 7 David die Lune p^o fm Sēi Mich dco a^o sēdo p q^a p^{sen}-tatū est qđ
- Wifls de Helpetoñ P^{hs} Lauř 7 Wifls le Toukař de Hentles ħuerunt de bonis dñi Reġ unā sūmā denař. cc. ħi.
- Iřm Skyrewyř ħi le T^anenter de Kerey ħuit unā sūmā denař. x. ħi.
- Iřm P^{hs} Res ħuit unā sūmā denař. x. ħi.
- Iřm Res Duy ħuit tam ex liřacōne Joħis de Langetoñ quā ex capcōe sua pp^a bona videlt armat^{as} vasa argentea vestes jocalia 7 młta diřsa bona videlt denař 7 aurū ad valenč cccc. ħi.
- Iřm Wifls le Hunte ħuit i. robam i. gladiū i. arcū 7 xii. sagiř 7 alia diřsa bona pč xx. ħi.
- Iřm Joħes de Langetoñ ħuit tam in vasis argenř vestibz nobilibz lect^{is} armat^{is} napia denař 7 aliis diřsis bonis ad valenč ccc. ħi.
- Iřm Rořtus Maunxel ħuit diřsa bona ad valenč xxx. ř.
- Iřm Hamundus Turbirviř ħuit bona ad valenč xx. ħi.
- Iřm Joħes ap Walř Vagh^an ħuit iiii. equos i. male 7 alia bona ad valenč xx. ħi.
- Iřm David ap Walř Vagh^an [ħuit] diřsa bona ad valenč xx. ħi.
- Iřm Wyllim ap Walř Vagh^an ħuit diřsa bona ad valenč xx. ħi.
- Iřm Ričus le Wolf ħuit i. dextrariū i. jaceraūt Reġ i. capeř de vinbrer armat^{as} 7 ař bo^a ad valenč c. ħi.
- Iřm Rořtus de la Mař ħuit armat^{as} 7 alia bona ad valenč x. ħi.
- Iřm Joħes Testard senior ħuit ii. hařgons 7 i. bacinet cū aventaiř i. capeř de vinbr i. par caligař i. capiciū ii. culteř i. sellam ad valenciam c.iii. ř. iii. đ.
- Iřm Ričus de Welles ħuit armatuř vestes denař vař argenř equos 7 alia bona ad valenč ccc. ħi.
- Iřm Rořtus de Penebrigg ħuit armatuř vestes 7 alia diřsa bona ad valenč xxv. ħi.
- Iřm Joħes Pheliř ħuit bona ad valenč v. ř.
- P^{hs} Res ħuit ex liřacōe Resi Duy p polet^a emend^t x. ħi.
- Iřm P^{hs} ħuit ex liřacōe Petri de la Bere p polet^a emenda xx. ř.
- Iřm Joħes de Hortoñ ħuit ex liřacōe Joħis Duphous 7 Riči de Boterwyk 7 Henř de Dittoñ ii. haketons ii. hařgons ii. basinettes i. par cirotecař de plař i. cooptoriū i. picheř argenř pč v. ř. 7 unū cornu pč *x. ħi. pč nō est in inquiš. Iřm iřm Joħes de Hortoñ emit de P^{ho} Rectore de Penmayn i. eqū pč xxiiii. ř. qui fuit Simonis de Redingġ. Iřm Rořtus Careman ħuit i. cornu pč xx. ř.
- Iřm Wifls le Porter Adam le Corour 7 Henř Durant ħuerunt bona ad valenč xl. ħi. Iřm Joħes de Penres ħuit equos armatuř 7 alia bona ad

*x. ħi.

(INQUISITIONS OF EFFECTS OF EDWARD II.)

valenč xx li. Iťm Ričus de Penres ĥuit i. eqũ pč xx. š. Iťm Ričus Scorlaġ ĥuit bona ad valenč xl. š. Iťm Ričus Manxel ĥuit bona ad valenč xl. š.

Iťm Houellus ap Thoťm ĥuit bona ad valenč xx li. Iťm Jevan ap Eyvon 7 Joťies fťt ejus ĥuerťt bona ad valenč c. š. Iťm Eyvon Vaghⁿ 7 Howel Vaab ĥuerťt bona ad valenč c. š. Iťm Morgan ap Meuric ĥuit xl. li. Iťm Thoťm Blew ĥuit bona ad valenč c. li. Iťm Walťus le Box Roġus de Bosingho Joťies Dun Bernardus Dun Roťtus Dun Ričus Wadekyn Wiťts Legat Roġus le Chaundeler Cadougan ap Gruffit 7 Willym 7 Gruffit fres ejus Willym ap Cadougan Jevan ap Goulhaved 7 quinq3 filii ejus 7 alii qui venerunt de řra de Kedewelli 7 Carnwalthan ĥuerunt de bonis Regis ut in equis armat'is vasis argenť 7 aliis diťsis bonis ad valenč m^l. li. Iťm Walťus le Wyse ĥuit bona ad valenč v. m^ř. Iťm Walťs le Wise vendidit Wiťto i. eqũ pč iii. š. Iťm Adam Corour vendidit Pťho Yrsh i. eqũ pč viii. š. Iťm Wython vendidit Thoťm Jakyn i. eqũ pč viii. š. Iťm Cutwyn ap Pť ĥuit i. eqũ pč xii. š. iii. đ.

Sťm^a istius sčde inqũš capť in Waťt videťit de bonis Regis pť tres p^{xx}imas pticulas m^lm^l.cccc.iii.xii. li. ix. š. xi. đ.

Međ. Qđ tres prime pticule ultime Inqũš 7 quedā alia pticula x. li. ut dicit' elong3 p Joťiem de Hortoť 7 alios sťmate sťt p cuť.

Postea Gilťtus Talbot 7 Griffinus de Cauntyngton Archid' de Kernűdyn assign' ad inqũř distinctius sup đčis quatuor pticulis sicut conť in međ anni xiii^{mi}. R' E. řcii a conġsť inť cōmiss' de řmő T'niť.

Inqũš Burgi de Sweyneš.

Tercia Inqũš.

Inquisičo capta apud Sweyneš corā Ričo de Peshale 7 David de la Bere die Sabati pť post festũ exaltačois Sče Crucis anno regni Regis Edwardi řcii post conquestũ sčdo p quā řsentatũ est qđ Roġus de Bosenho constabulař de Kedewelli cum cet'is hoĩb3 ad arma 7 peditib3 tam de Gouťia q^m de Kedewelli 7 Karnwahⁿ đčm castrũ de Sweyneš int'averunt 7 Joťiem Smale 7 alios de familia spoliaverunt 7 de bonis đňi R' ceperunt 7 asportaverunt videť Roġs de Bosenho ĥuit ii. equos armat'as p ii. armiġis vasa argenť 7 alia bona 7 catať ad valenč c li.

Iťm idē Roġus 7 đňs Walťs le Box ĥuerťt ptem de capeť đňi Reġ armat'as 7 vasa argenť ad valenč xx. li.

Iťm Cadougan ap Griffut 7 Wiťts frať ejus ĥuerťt armat'as vaš argenť 7 alia diťsa bona ad valenč c. m^ř.

Iťm Jevan ap Gellawee David Petrus Walťus Bougan filii ejus ĥuerťt armat'as cipť vaš argenť 7 alia bon^a ad valenč xx. li.

Iťm Patricius ap Meur^e ĥuit i. haketon i. haťgon 7 alia bona ad valenč x. li.

Iťm Thoťm Blew ĥuit vasa argenť vestes 7 alia bona ad valenč xx. li.

Iťm Howel ap Elydir ĥuit armat'as mapp 7 alia diťsa bona ad valenč x. li.

Iťm Pťus Hervy ĥuit i. eqũ i. helť de visura 7 alia bona ad valenč xl. š.

Iťm Joťies Donn Bernardus Donn Roťtus Donn Ričus Wadekyn 7 Bernardus Wadekyn ĥuerťt gladios armatuř vasa argenť denař 7 i. par de plates đňi Reġ deauř 7 alia bona ad valenč c. li.

(INQUISITIONS OF EFFECTS OF EDWARD II.)

Iſm Joſies de Langetoñ ħuit garderobam dñi Reġ appciať in xl. ħi. nappiam ad valenč xl. ſ. Iſm de vaſ dñi Reġ xxi. discos argent ħii. cipħi argent ħiii. picħi argent ħii. pelves largas i. aquatoriū argēť i. pelvē rotonď argent p caħia i. salariū arg pč c. m^ar. Iſm vaſ enea p coquina pč i. m^ar. Iſm hacetons 7 ħneſiū armigeroz 7 alia bona que rescussa fuerūt p hoies de Gouħia 7 dimissa in dco castro in custodia pďci Joſis de Langetoñ ad valenč lx. ħi. Sm^a c.lxix. ħi. đi m^ar.

Iſm Ričus le Wolf ħuit in dco castro ex dimisčoe Joſis le Smale i. gesce-round ii. haġg i. corset iii. capeġ de visura cum ptinenciis iii. par cirotecaz de plates appreč in toto ad xl. ħi.

Iſm ħuit i. runsinū nigrū dñi Reġ 7 i. hakeney.

Me^d.

Iſm Ričus de Willes ħuit i. haketoñ i. haġg i. galeam i. ventait i. pisan i. robā i. suptunicam i. lectū cū ptiñ xii. cocleař arg ħii. anuť auř i. seġ de i. Rounsiñ i. par cirotecaz de plates i. zonam de serico i. crucē cū ii. imagineř de Iver de bonis dñi Wiħi de Langeleye 7 ii. mappis cū ii. manuġgiis appč xx. ħi.

Iſm idem Ričus ħuit vii. equos armatuř 7 harnes de bonis que rescussa fũunt in casto pďco iii. sūmas pč xl. ħi.

Iſm Ričus Wrencħ ħuit unū cornu 7 alia bona ad valenciam xl. ſ.

Iſm Roġtus Carman ħuit unū par culteġ pč xl. đ. Iſm Joſies Quart ħuit unū cornu pč ix. đ.

Iſm Joſies Testard ħuit i. sellam i. hauġgoun i. par gauntġs 7 alia bona ad valenč xl. ſ.

Iſm Roġtus Carman ħuit ii. equos ex tradičoe Henř de Dittoñ pč xvi. ſ.

Iſm Pħus Rector de Penmayn ħuit ii. equos quoz unu ^{ret^adidit} dedĩt 7 aliū vendidit Joħi de Hortoñ p xxiiii. ſ.

Iſm Joſies ap Walř Vaghan ħuit iii. equos 7 alia bona ad valenč xl. ſ.

Iſm Wiħs ap Walř Vaghan ħuit ii. equos 7 alia bona ad valenč xx. ſ.

Iſm Joſies de la Mare de Sweyneſ ħuit unū eqū pč v. ſ.

Iſm Waltus le Wyse ħuit ii. eq^os i. robā i. haketoñ i. bacynet 7 alia bona ad valenč xl. ſ.

Iſm Joſies de la Mare de Sweyneſ ħuit i. haketoun i. corset de fro i. bacynet cū adventaġ ħiii. ulñ de canevas ex t^adičoe Joſis de Langetoñ.

Iſm Henř Doraunt ħuit i. eqū i. aketoñ i. jupel 7 alia bona ad valenciā xl. ſ.

Iſm Thomas Skynner ħuit unū eqūm pč x. ſ.

Iſm Thomas Eliot ħuit unū pannū de serico fururať de Grys longitud 7 latitud i. ulñ 7 i. capuč đ br^p ñ app. vi. ſ.

Iſm Howel ap Thomas ħuit unū eqū vaſ arg armatuř 7 alia bona ad valenč c. ſ.

Iſm Joſies Seys ħuit vaſ arg armatuř 7 alia bona ad valenč x. ħi.

(INQUISITIONS OF EFFECTS OF EDWARD II.)

Iſm Roſs Wrench ſuut unū cheſlet rubeū unde fecit duas tunicas 7 vaſ xl. d.

Iſm Thomas de la Veere ſuut i. pyſan capſ de quodā hoīe Wallenſ p̄c iii. ſ.

Iſm Joſes le Sepe i. albloſt de t^adiçoe Joſis de Langetoñ. Iſm Wiſſs le Lech i. par de platys ex t^adiç ejusdē Joſis. Iſm Joſes Ph ſuut i. treach arĝ i. tunicā 7 alia bona ad valenç x. ſ.

Iſm Gruffut ap Ph ap Gwillym ſuut i. eqū cū ſell p̄c i. m^ar.

Iſm Joſes de Hortoñ ſuut ii. haketons ii. haubjons ii. bacynetz i. par caligaç i. cooptoř de arĝ 7 i. par ciroteç de platis p̄c c. ſ.

Iſm Joſes de Penres ſuut i. eqū quē Phus Knayt cepit in caſtro de Sweyneſ p̄c iii. m^ar.

Sm^a iſtius inquiſ p̄t res non appciaſ dc.lvi. li. vii. ſ. vii. d.

Inquiſ Wallenſ de Sup^a bosco.

Quarta Inquiſ. Presentatū est p quendam Inquiſ captā apud Sweyneſ die Martis p̄x post festū Sçī Michis dco anno sçdo corā p̄dcis Riçō 7 David qđ dçus Rex E. paſ misit de Caſtro de Netſ ad Villam de Sweyneſ in Gouſia diſſa bona 7 catalla videſt equos armatuř vasa arĝ 7 alia bona diſſa ſciſt cc. discos arĝ p̄c Iſm C. ſauç arĝ p̄c xiiii. picſ arĝ p buteſt p̄c xi. pelves arĝ p̄c ix. lavatoř p̄c v. coupes arĝ unde ii. deauř p̄c xxiiii. cipſ arĝ p̄c Iſm iii. cipſ de mazer p̄c Iſm viii. haſgōs p corpore Reĝ vii. haketons iii. aketons conſuſ infra de floreins ii. pia de plates deauraſ p̄c Iſm iii. lecti p Rege garderoba 7 capeſt dñi Reĝ de quoz p̄c ignorat. que quid bona dimiſſa fuerūt in caſtro de Sweyneſ ſub coſtodia p̄fati Joſis de Langetoñ tunc cuſtodis ibidē. dicit tamē qđ quedam bonoz 7 catalloz p̄dcoz aſportata fuerunt p Roĝm de Bosenho conſtabulař de Kedweſt Walſm le Box Cadougan ap Gruffit Jevan ap Gollaved 7 ceſos hoies de ſra de Kedweſt 7 Karnwalth^am p aſſenſū dçi Joſis de Langetoñ.

II.

Port Books and Port Bonds in the Office of the King's Remembrancer.

EXCHEQUER OFFICE TEMPLE,
18 June, 1833.

“ DEAR SIR,

Agreeable to your directions I beg to lay before you, for the Commissioners of Public Records, such information as I am able to give relative to the Port Books and Port Bonds in the Office of His Majesty's Remembrancer of the Exchequer. Although by Order under Privy Seal, made in the 7th year of Henry VI., certain Regulations were laid down respecting the collection of Customs, yet it was under the Ordinances made in the 7th year of Queen Elizabeth that the system was formed which has been continued until nearly the present time, and I humbly conceive that I cannot better fulfil your wishes, to define the nature of the Port Books and Port Bonds, than by giving a short Abstract of the above Order, inrolled amongst the Memoranda of the Exchequer, in Hilary Term, 7 Eliz., Roll 319. ‘Memorandum, that William Marquis of Winchester presents in court in his own person, on the

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3d day of Feb. this term, a Book under Sign Manual of the Queen, sealed with the Great Seal, containing certain Articles, Rules, Ordinances, and Orders made by the Queen, with the advice of her Council, touching the levying Customs and Subsidies, and for the regulation of the Officers,—directed to the Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barons of the Exchequer, and to the several Collectors, Comptrollers, &c. of the Customs. The Court to send a duplicate of this Book to every Port in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1st. The Court of Exchequer to send every Hilary and Trinity Terms into the Port of London, to the Customer, Comptroller, &c. &c. there, 2 blank Books a-piece in parchment, under Exchequer Seal, inclosed in a tin box, with the leaves numbered of record, for the several entries of the Merchandize Stranger and Merchandize English outward, and one like Book to said Customer for all Store and Provision outward.

And to the Collector of Subsidy, his Comptroller and Surveyor, 2 like Books; and 1 like Book to the said Collector for certificate outward.

And to the Collector of Subsidies, &c. &c. inwarde, 2 like Books a-piece for the entry of Merchant Stranger and English; and 1 like Book for Store of Provision inwarde.

And to the Customer, &c. &c. inwards, 1 like Book a-piece for the entries of all Merchants Strangers.

And to the Customers of the Great Customs, their Comptroller and Surveyor, 1 like Book a-piece for the entry of all Woolfells and Leather to be transported; and another Book to them for certificates.

And to the Common Packer of London 1 like Book; and to the Waiters of London 1 like Book.

All which to be called the Queen's Majesty's Original Books; and no erasures to be made, that the truth of all Entries may appear, agreeable to a like Order, under Privy Seal, in the 7th year of Henry VI.'

Then follows the Regulations at the Custom House, and that, from 1565, there shall be entered in said Queen's Original Books every particular relative to export and import of Merchandize.

' That every Person sending by water goods from London to any other Port within the realme, shall bring a Particular under his hand, and to what Port freighted, which shall be entered in the said Original Books for certificate outwards; whereupon the Collectors shall take Bonds, with sufficient Sureties, for delivery of said Goods at said Port—excepting driven by tempest—and for his producing a Certificate of such delivery.

Bond, with Certificate, to be returned half-yearly to Exchequer.

Bonds expired, and having no certificate, to be returned into Exchequer half-yearly by Collector outwards, that execution thereupon may be had. London inwards, every Merchant to give in an Account of the name of Ship and Master, from what place freighted, and the number of his Bulk and Fardells, what manner of Wares, and all Mariners, Portage, Store, and Provision; the Collector inwards to cast up value, with full particulars; the whole to be forthwith entered in the Queen's Original Books by Comptroller and Surveyor.

Orders to be taken by Court of Exchequer for all other Ports, and the Court to send every Hilary and Trinity Terms to every Customer, Collector,

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Comptroller, and Searcher in every Port in the realme, and to the Waiters at Bristowe, 1 Book in parchment, under Exchequer Seal, in a tin box, with leaves numbered of record.

And so many like Books to every of their Deputies that have taken any Entries of Merchants, inwards and outwards, within ten years before the first year of the said Queen's reign.

The said Queen's Original Books to be returned annually into the Exchequer.'

Pursuant to the above Order, a regular issue of Port Books seems to have taken place until 1799, as far as can be collected.

An Act passed, 17 July, 1713, for the better Preservation and Arrangement of the Port Books.

It may hence be concluded, that, besides the controul over the Customs, at that period they were considered of value as a Record; the Books being deposited upon oath with the Clerk of the Port Bonds, an officer appointed by the King's Remembrancer, still in existence, with a salary. The evidence produced before the Commissioners in 1786 went to prove that the Port Books were of no value, though they caused an expenditure of £537 : 3s. 2d. annually.—(Vide Journal of Commons, vol. xli. p. 143.) And the Finance Committee by their Fourth Report, made in 1797, recommended the immediate stay of any further issue of Port Books by the Remembrancer, which was accordingly ordered by the Lords of the Treasury, by Order dated 14th March, 1799.

The value of these books at present depending on the statistical information contained in them, I humbly submit that in that point of view they are of little value; for although a regular issue took place from the Remembrancer's Office of 395 books annually, yet on the evidence of Edward Taylor, Esquire, Clerk of the Port Bonds, in whose custody they were officially, both in 1785 and 1797, he states that only 273 books were returned in the ten years prior to 1785, and 796 books in the twelve years prior to 1797. And he further stated, that he had never been called on for their inspection. And the evidence of Stephenson, Esquire, in 1786, stated, that every account contained in those books might be obtained in the Offices of Collector, Comptroller, Surveyor General, and Examiner of Customs.

On the 8th November, 1751, a full Report was made by Charles Taylor, Esquire, then Deputy Remembrancer to the Treasury, directing an Inquiry respecting Port Books, but I can no where find any trace of it.

Under these circumstances it will be for the Commissioners to decide whether it be worth the labour and expense of a temporary removal of this large mass from the Vault beneath the Stone Tower at Westminster, where it has laid already ten years, to the already crowded Mews; as, whatever their value, they must necessarily form a very incomplete series. Amongst this mass there are undoubtedly some documents of a more valuable nature, which might very easily be, at a trifling expense, separated from them during the months of August and September, when Westminster Hall is empty, and the Port Books returned to the vault until a final destination should be found for them, if they were then thought worth it.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist with respect to the value of the Port Books, I conceive the Port Bonds must be considered as mere rubbish and of no value whatever. Besides the Order of the 7th of Elizabeth above stated, there is an Inrollment, in Hilary Term 32 & 33 Car. II., of an Order of the Treasury, dated 24th January, same year, directing the Rules and Orders to be observed in the Court of Exchequer, and in the several Ports of England and Wales, and Berwick-upon-

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Tweed, concerning the returning Port Books and Port Bonds, and for regulating the Coast Trade, as follows:—

‘ 1st. No Bonds given and entered into for delivery of Coals and other subsidy goods laden from Port to Port, shall be taken by any Customer without approbation of Comptroller, nor any Certificate in discharge without his approbation.

2d. That all certified and uncertified Coast Bonds (except uncertified Bonds for Lead, Tin, and Coals, for which provision after made,) shall be returned on Oath by numbers into the Exchequer, with the Port Books, at the end of every year, on or before the 1st of November, with notice to Commissioners. And that the Coast Books in all out Ports be such and kept in the same method as those in the Port of London and Newcastle; viz. that the Patent Officers in all out Ports do, according to Order of 15th August, 1677, and confirmed by Order of Treasury, dated 19th April, 1679, express the Name of Ship, Master, the Goods, the Port of Landing, and Date of Certificate. And that the entries of all goods going out of Port by Cocquet be entered together in one part of Book, as well as goods coming into Port by Certificate in the other part.

All forfeited and uncertified Bonds for Lead, Tin, and Coals to be returned on Oath, by list examined and signed by Collectors and Patent Officers, at the end of every quarter, to the King's Remembrancer, or the Clerk thereunto appointed, a Schedule signed and sent at same time to the Commissioners of Customs, of the date of Bond, and name, title, and abode of Obligor, and name of Ship on which Bond given.’

There are sundry other Regulations relative to the Bonds in this Order, but of no importance as to this Inquiry. Except, that the Clerk of the Port Bonds was to examine the Certificates annexed to Bonds, whether they agree with the Books of the unlading Port, and whether they comprise the full quantity entered in the Lading Port, and that no process do issue on the Bond until the answer of the Commissioners of Customs received.

By this means the Clerk of the Bonds was intended to be an effective check to prevent goods intended for home consumption being sent to a foreign Port without payment of duty, and forging a Certificate of the goods being landed in England. The uncertified Bonds were put in force in the Exchequer, unless the parties came forward and pleaded the loss of the goods at Sea, which was then entered on the Memoranda Roll, and so cancelled the Bond. A few Bonds are now occasionally (I presume by mistake) returned here, as I believe under the late Acts for Regulating Customs an entire new system was adopted. And the old Bonds are never resorted to for any purpose whatever; they form a very large heap in the King's Mews, and an order for their destruction would I conceive considerably facilitate the arrangement of the more valuable Records.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

ROBERT THOMPSON.”

C. P. COOPER, ESQ.

Sec. Rec. Com.

24

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in a single column and appears to be a letter or a short treatise. The ink is dark, and the handwriting is fluid and elegant. The text is written on a piece of aged, yellowed paper with some foxing and staining.

*Explicit Solemnitas Coronacionis Regis Ricardi
Secundi post conquestum.*

Modus Tenendi Parliamentum?

Id deservitur mosus quomodo parliamentum Regis Angli-
et Anglorum suorum tenebatur tempore Regis Edwardi filii Regis
Philippus qui quidem modus tractatus fuit per discretiores
Regum etiam Henrici Duces Normannie et conquestore et Rege Anglie. ipso
conquestore hoc precipiente et proprium approbatus et suis temporibus ac
etiam temporibus successorum suorum Regum Anglie observatus.

Parliamentum parliamentum potest **Summi parliamentum**
debet fortius dicitur parliamentum per quadraginta dies

III.

“Ecole des Chartes.”—See *Cooper on the Public Records*, Preface, x.—The accompanying Specimen of a Manuscript of the old treatise entitled *“Modus tenendi Parliamentum,”* has been lithographed from a fac-simile made by a very young pupil of the *“Ecole des Chartes.”*

IV.

Materials for English History in the Libraries and Archives of the Continent—New Edition of Rymer’s *Fœdera*.—It having been thought inexpedient to re-commence the printing of the new Edition of the *Fœdera* until research should have been made in the Public Repositories abroad after fresh Materials for that Work, an extensive Correspondence was some time since begun with different foreign Archivists and Librarians, the result of which will shortly be communicated to the Board. The *“Memoir”* from which the following Extracts have been made, is closely connected with this subject of inquiry, and was sent to the Secretary in the month of November, 1832, by a Gentleman who has visited the principal Collections of Manuscripts in France, Germany, Italy, &c., in answer to a Letter requesting him to furnish the Board with all the information he had obtained.

Memoir upon the Materials for British History in Foreign Libraries and Archives.

“Before I proceed to details, indulge me in some general Remarks:—

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“Your Letter restricts your proposed inquiries ‘to MSS. in the Principal Libraries of the Continent connected with the early History of this country.’ Must I then consider them as limited to Libraries or extended to Archives? If to Libraries only, in many instances you will have your labour for your pains. In France, it is true, the Documents connected with our History in their Libraries exceed what are to be found in their Archives, but in other Countries it is not so. Neither do I understand why your inquiries should be limited to ‘early History,’ excepting from the hopelessness of procuring Modern. Allow me then to consider them as unrestricted, because they ought to be so.

* * * * *

The success of your inquiries will depend upon many circumstances. The characters of those employed will be of the first importance.

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I presume your Circulars will be transmitted through the Ministers to the respective Archivists and Librarians. From the Ministers themselves you will rarely get any hearty aid.

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Let me therefore suggest that you should correspond directly with the Archivists and Librarians themselves wherever you can. They are usually men of learning, and among the former are a few of great minds and views far in advance of this age.

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Again, you will more readily obtain copies from Libraries than from Archives, the former being usually public, the latter always under the control of Governments, towards whom great caution and deference must be used, lest their jealousies be excited. For some Governments are in the habit of preserving with equal care the proofs of their crimes as of their ordinary transactions, and their suspicions never sleep.

* * * * *

Another difficulty is this—however able and learned Foreigners may be, you will find them very ignorant of English History. Their estimates of Documents and MSS. will be but an ill guide to enable you to judge of their value to us. I need not add, that although the value of a MS. or Record may, as a whole, be very little, yet it may become precious by some particular clause or passage, which throws a new light upon some dark part of our Constitution or Laws. Of this there are numberless instances, and of which no man ever made such excellent use as Sir Matthew Hale.

Your greatest obstacle, however, will be the inability of the Archivists and Librarians to return definite Answers, from the want of Arrangement and Catalogues. Very few Archivists can say what they have; and of the Libraries of Europe I hardly know any whose Catalogues can be relied on, excepting those of the Meglabeccian, the Dresden, the Berlin, and Gottingen Libraries, and none of these are rich in MSS. While some Libraries have no Catalogues at all, and some only of parts of their stores, the Catalogues of others are so carelessly, ignorantly, and falsely made, as to be worse than none; and of one vast collection of MSS., the Ambrosian, no Catalogue is permitted to be made: this is in obedience to the founder's will.

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Ere I close these remarks, permit me to impress upon you one caution. That whatever you may receive from abroad, you suffer nothing to be drawn, under any pretence, out of your own hands. In the British Museum such documents ought to be deposited, as Historical MSS. obtained at the national expense. There alone they will be safe—there alone become a public benefit.

Thus much in general. Let us now proceed to particulars. The Countries of Europe that I have not seen are Holland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Poland, and Turkey.

I. OF FRANCE.

I shall not speak of the Archives of France; they are in that condition, both General and Local, to enable their Keepers to return precise Answers to your queries. If I mistake not, some searches have already been made in the Archives of Paris for Documents regarding England.

Paris.

Paris.—It is the Bibliothèque du Roi, Rue Richelieu, that possesses the richest store of Records and MSS. connected with our history, and which excel, I believe, in numbers and value, all that will be found in Europe besides. Its MSS. form a distinct department, and have their own Catalogues, made at different times,

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some in print, some in writing, but none with sufficient care; their omissions and false descriptions I found endless, and of this the Librarians seem in some degree sensible.

Besides, a great many MSS. of value remain still uncatalogued. But M. Panis, Assistant Keeper, has been for some time employed upon them, and his Indexes, so far as they go, are made with accuracy and learning. But this is a work of years.

I shall enter farther into details of MSS. in the Bibliothèque du Roi connected with our History, than I shall of those of other Libraries, both as more important and as better known to me.

Upon examining my Notes, made for my private use, of MSS. there connected with British History, I find that I have noticed 595 works and collections. These works consist sometimes of a single volume, sometimes of many; frequently there are bound up together many distinct treatises of different authors and subjects. The collections which consist of Records and Documents, frequently comprise hundreds, and occasionally thousands, of Original Papers. But I beg to be understood as not having examined all these: this would have been foreign to my object, required long time, and wearied the Librarians beyond endurance. But the most interesting to me I did examine, and in this progress discovered many Documents, till then unknown to the Librarians.

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Again, part of these works are in print. Of many we have copies, but numberless others are unknown to us, and they would be positive additions to our Historical Collections.

But these 595 Works are by no means all that the Library contains; for many I passed by as unworthy, as Miracles, Prophecies, Sermons, Controversial Divinity, Rhymes, and the like; many remain still uncatalogued and unknown, and these, from the quarters from which they come, in all likelihood contain many things of value; and some MSS. probably escaped me in so vast a collection.

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The MSS. of which I have an account, considered with relation to their subjects, may be classed as follows:—

1. Instructions to Ministers, Dispatches, Negotiations, Treaties, Memoirs-Official, &c. 201 Collections.
2. Histories of Particular Periods . . . 118 Works.
3. Chronicles and General Histories . . . 86
4. Collections of Letters, chiefly of Princes and Statesmen . . . 63
5. Laws of England, Scotland, and Normandy . 58 Works and collections.
6. Lives . . . 32
7. Miscellaneous . . . 21
8. Collections of Charters . . . 12
9. Geography . . . 3
10. Anglo-Saxon Dictionary . . . 1

In the Class of Instructions, &c. I have reckoned those of French Ministers in England as well as of ours in France, because their Dispatches, and especially their Memoirs, throw great light on their times, and are written with a spirit and freedom not to be found in the writings of subjects.

Among the Collections of Laws is a Copy of those of William the Norman. The Preface states that they were made in a general Parliament summoned by the

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King, composed of the Nobles, and of Persons elected from each Comitatus of the whole Realm, who returned what the Laws, Rights, and Customs, (*Leges, Jura et Consuetudines*) of England were. So that the Laws of the Normans are little, if any thing, beyond a solemn Parliamentary Declaration of the Saxon Laws. This is precisely what Sir Matthew Hale has so frequently maintained, especially in his *History of the Prerogative*.—MS. British Museum.

Another of these Law MSS. is a copy of Lord Stair's *Institutes of the Law of Scotland*.

One of the Geographical MSS. is Sir William Petty's *Survey of Ireland*, entitled in the Catalogues "*Cartes des Baronies d'Irlande*." This vast work is in two volumes, great folio. It consists of Maps, divided into Provinces, Counties, and Baronies. The Cities, Towns, Villages, Parish Churches, Seats, and Farm-houses, are there set down. Also the Rivers, Streams, Hills, Morasses, Woods, Roads, and Boundaries of Counties, Baronies, and Estates, and even the smallest patches of Land. The numbers of Acres are enumerated in some of the Surveys, in others not, but each has a scale. I do not know whether any other copy be extant. It is an invaluable Record for Statistics, and is so frequently appealed to by the Irish gentlemen, and is of so unwieldy a bulk, that it is a constant annoyance to the librarians. If I rightly understood a hint dropped by them, the original would willingly be exchanged for something in our possession more valuable to them. Mr. Champollion told me that this vast Atlas had been found on board a packet captured by a French cruiser.

Of the Historical Works by far the most remarkable is the '*Histoire Generale de la Grande Bretagne*,' by Sir Jehan de Waurin, '*Chevalier, Seigneur de Foreslet, fils batard de Robert de Waurin, Chevalier, Seigneur de Waurin, Lilliers, et Malanoy, continuée jusqu'à la Bataille d'Azincour, où se trouvait aussi le dit Jehan de Waurin*.' '*Il entreprit de composer le Recueil de Chroniques et Anciennes Histories de la Grand-Bretagne en l'an 1455. Il etoit alors vieux et incapable de porter les armes davantage*.' Of this vast work there are several copies, but only one complete. This consists of twelve volumes, gr. folio in double columns, in a cotemporary hand, large and clear, with few abbreviations. So that, let the early part be what it may, the latter is cotemporary History.

Sir Jehan divides his Work into Six Parts, each of which contains Six Books.

La 1re Partie :—

'Le 1me livre ne remonte pas moins haut que Theseus et Hercules, et nous conduit jusqu'à Dame Albine, qui donna à la Grande Bretagne le nom d'Albion. Le 2d. poursuit jusqu'à Hengist. Le 3me. Jusqu'à la Conquete des Saxons. Le 4me. Jusqu'à la Conquete des Normans. Le 5me. Jusqu'à la mort d'Eduart 3. Le 6me. Jusqu'à Phillipe le Bel et Eduart 4.

La 2de Partie :—

Le 1me livre traite des premieres causes de Guerre entre l'Engleterre et la France jusqu'à la mort du Seigneur de Clisson. Le 2d. va jusqu'à la Bataille de Crecy. Le 3me. Jusqu'à la Sortie de Prison du Roi de Navarre. Le 4me. Jusqu'à la Paix faite avec le Compte de Montfort. Le 5me. Jusqu'à la Deconfiture de Compte de Pembroke. Le 6me. Jusqu'à la mort d'Eduart et son fils le Prince Noire.

La 3me Partie :—

Le 1me livre va jusqu'à la mort de Charles 5, Roi de France. Le 2d. Jusqu'à la revolte de Gantois. Le 3me. Jusqu'à la Pacification de Gand. Le 4me Jusqu'à l'entrée des Anglois en Castile. Le 5me traite de la Suite des Guerres

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d'Espagne. Le 6me va jusqu'à l'Embassade du Roi de France vers le Duc de Bretagne.

La 4me Partie :—

Le 1me Livre s'arrete aux courses de Brigandages d'Amerigo. Le 2d va Jusqu'à la Maladie de Charles 6. Le 3me. Jusqu'à la mort du Duc de Gloster et du Compte d'Arundel. Le 4me. Jusqu'à la Resignation du Royaume d'Angleterre à Henry de Lancaster par Richard de Bourdeaux. Le 5me. Jusqu'à la mort de Roi Richard. Le 6me. Jusqu'à la mort de Roi Henry 4.

La 5me Partie :—

Le 1me livre s'arrete au Marriage de Mad. Catherine de France avec le Roi d'Angleterre. Le 2d va jusqu'à la mort de Charles 6. Le 3me Jusqu'au retour en France du Duc de Bedford. Le 4me. Jusqu'à la mort de Jeane d'Arc. Le 5me. Jusqu'à la deliverance de Prison de Compte d'Eu. Le 6me. Jusqu'au secours porté aux habitants de Dieppe par Louis Dauphin de France.

La 6me Partie :—

Le 1me livre s'arrete au depart de Constantinople de Sir Willeran de Waurin. Le 2d aux Exploits de Seigneur de Croy contre les Allemands de la Duché de Luxembourg. Le 3me va jusqu'au Couronnement du Compte de la Marche, Eduart 4. Le 4me. Jusqu'au Mariage d'Eduart Roi d'Angleterre. Le 5me. Jusqu'à la Defaite des Gallois par d'Northumberland. Le 6me Jusqu'à l'Expedition du Roi Eduart contre le Batard de Fauquemberg, Anno 1471.'

I have given you this Analysis because I have never chanced to meet any one who had ever examined this History with care, and indeed with very few who had ever heard of it. I cannot learn that this vast work has ever been printed, either in whole or in part. It has not in France. Whether any copy is to be found in England, I do not know. Its style is clear and brief, but the most important details are nevertheless given. Those of the battle of Azincourt are of the highest interest and authority, the author himself having been in the engagement. Of the credit due to this work as a whole, I cannot pretend to judge from the little I have read of it; but the modern part is very copious, and seems likely to fill up whole chasms in the public affairs of those times. The work is full of beautiful illuminations, not less admirable for their colours than valuable for the instruction they give in the arts and habits of those times. Upon the whole, this is one of the most magnificent works of the Middle Ages, and I believe that I have seen the most remarkable in Europe.

Thus much of MSS. connected with British History in the Bibliothèque du Roi. But there is in Paris another Library, that of St. Germain (de Prés), which once contained a great Collection of MSS. regarding our History, and where, I am informed, several still remain. But I have not seen them.

Poitiers.

In the provinces of France I do not know any considerable collection of MSS.—In the Public Library of Poitiers, which is rich in the Antiquities and History of Provence, so long united to England, I saw some Letters from Elizabeth, James I., and his minister Salisbury, and Answers by Sully and others. But they did not contain any thing important.

Rochelle.

In the Library of Rochelle, there remain still some MSS. relative to its history. Mr. Roy, the Librarian, told me the greater number had been carried off by Cardinal Richelieu.

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Nantes. At Nantes there is a considerable Collection of Records relative to the Duchy of Bretagne. One of them, though foreign to your purpose, I cannot help mentioning. It is the entire process of the Duke de Retz of the old race, better known in our story-books as Blue Beard. He was tried and executed at Nantes, about 1450, for the murder of several wives.

Angers. The Library of Angers possesses about 500 MSS., but I have preserved no Notes of their subjects. The Librarian informed me that his own private collection was more numerous and valuable, having been made during and since the Revolution, from Abbeys and Family Papers, and that many of them treated of the Antiquities and History of the Province. He was disinclined to let me see them, but told me he would willingly sell the whole. This was in 1824. If, as I suspect, they were ill got, they may be cheaply bought.

Le Mans. At Le Mans there is a noble Public Library of 55,000 volumes, with 700 MSS., but the Librarian, a polite, humorous old gentleman, bowed me out with the best breeding, fearful perhaps of the trouble I might give him.

Rouen. I could not find at Rouen any collection of MSS. relative to the History and Laws of Normandy. What there may be at Caen I know not, but the richness of the Bibliothèque du Roi in this department induces a belief in the poverty of the Libraries and Archives of both these towns.

It is in the western provinces of France that we may hope to find the Materials for the History of their connection with England, so fatal to those beautiful provinces, and indeed to both countries. Of their People, Institutions, Laws, Commerce, and Social Condition, our Historians are silent, evidently from ignorance. Yet they embraced the most fertile and industrious provinces of France, and extended from Calais to Spain.

II. ITALY.

Turin. Turin possesses many objects connected with English History, but no MSS. that I saw. Several of Charles I.'s pictures are in the King's Palace; among others, a noble painting of Secretary Cromwell and his Wife; and another of Sir Thomas More's Daughter on seeing her Father's head. The Archives of Piedmont I could not visit from the state of my health and extreme severity of the weather, the ground being deeply covered with snow. There, however, are probably some Documents of value to our History, the Sardinian Family being the Heirs of Line of the Stewarts. I hope, therefore, your inquiries will extend to them, and also to the Libraries which I was prevented from visiting from the same cause.

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Genoa.

The Archives of Genoa, when I saw them in 1824, were lodged in Vaults below the Ducal Palace, much too small to admit of arrangement, and they were consequently ill-known. But a larger and more convenient place had been allotted for them, where they may now be. This Collection does not begin before the middle of the fourteenth century, and it was before that time that Genoa carried on her greatest commerce with England.

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Probably these Records may now be in order, and questionless they contain many Documents interesting to our History, especially to its most important though most neglected part, Commerce and Manufactures. All the older Records of Public Transactions of the Government, Councils, &c., were packed up by the French in 165 boxes and sent to Paris. The King of Sardinia had often demanded restitution, but the answer had always been, they cannot be found, which I do not believe, but, if true, it is a severe loss to the History of the Middle Ages. The Archivist I found to be a learned and polite old man. He told me he had been thirty-four years in office, and had lived under twenty-four different Governments.

In the University Library, founded by Bonaparte, there are very few MSS., and none that I could find that concern us. But let not this hinder inquiry. By far the most valuable MS. is a Collection of Laws and Decrees of Genoa from 1413 until 1795, in twenty-five volumes, folio, of which a very small part has yet been published. These are precious for the History of Commerce and Maritime Law.

Milan.

The Archives of Milan contain the Records of Lombardy. This vast Collection is divided into two Departments, placed in separate Buildings. The one consists of Registered Deeds, Acts, Instruments, Decisions, &c., amounting in all to some millions of Documents; yet so admirably arranged that each Document can be produced when required. I put this to the test. But these do not concern your inquiries. The other consists of the Public Records of the State, amounting to between 70,000 and 80,000 Documents, none very ancient, few even in the Fourteenth Century, but admirably arranged by Signior Perroni, then (1824) Director-General, who found them a confused heap. The Details of his Plan are in my possession in his own hand. He had been fifty years in office, and his plan has been tried by the experience of half a century. If he be still alive and in office, you will receive every facility from him. But I could not learn that the Archives contain any thing of value to our history.

The Ambrosian Library contains about 90,000 printed Books, and 15,000 Volumes of MSS.; but separate Works being bound up together, the whole Collection is conjectured to amount to 30,000 or 40,000 MSS. This Library was founded by Cardinal Frederic Borromeo, and by the Deed of Foundation it is positively forbidden to print any Catalogue of the Books (of which there is one, however, in writing,) or to make any Catalogue whatsoever even in writing of the MSS. But as the Library is accessible to all who come recommended, some notions have been formed of them: some Notes are also in the hands of the Prefect. What this immense Collection may possess it is impossible to conjecture. The Deputy Librarian assured me that here was discovered that part of the Republic of Cicero published by Mons. Angelo Maio. It was written in Palincest. The wash was applied there, when the Original came forth in fair characters of antique blue.

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Palincestes, which are to be found in most Collections of Ancient MSS., prove the falsehood and impudence of the monks and clergy in their pretence of having been the preservers of learning. I was shown many MSS., but none connected with our History: I fear the Librarian will answer there are none; but I pray that this may not prevent your doing your utmost to have this vast storehouse of learning investigated with care.

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I have gone into these details to point out the obstacles in your way.

Pavia. At Pavia I expected much from the antiquity of its University, but found nothing. There is a modern Library of Books, but no MSS. I mention this to save trouble.

Padua, &c. The Records of Padua form part of the Venetian. Of its libraries I know nothing, nor of those of Ravenna, Tarento, and the other sea-coast towns on the southern Adriatic; none of which I saw.

Venice. The Archives of Venice are of vast extent. The suppressed Convent of the * * * some time ago was set apart for their reception. They are divided into two Departments: the first, of Individual Rights, comprising Acts, Instruments, Deeds, Registers, Decisions, &c.; the second, of the Records of State. The numbers of these last are astonishing,—gallery after gallery, hall after hall, chamber after chamber, story upon story are full. Practised as my eye had been to such sights, I was lost in amazement at this; judge, then, of my delight and surprize to find a method so simple, yet effectual, that the smallest Paper could upon the instant be found. The whole are placed under the care of a Director-General and 18 Assistants. The Director-General was, in 1826, Signior Chiodo, a man of seventy-five years of age, simple in manners, of marked energy of mind, and, like all men of genius that I have chanced to know, eager for information, and ready to communicate his rich stores of learning and experience. He told me that all I had seen was his own work; he had found the Records of Venice a heap of confusion, and now they were the admiration of Italy. The earliest Document in them is of the year 840; then follows a broken and very imperfect series through the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries. But in the year 1232 begins that connected series of Records of all Departments of the State, which is continued downwards, without an interval, until the present time. The numbers, variety, and value of the Documents connected with English History need not be told. I was shown very many. Allow me to suggest the Classes to which your inquiries should be directed.

1st. To the Political Relations of England and Venice contained in the Correspondence of our Kings and Ministers with the Venetian State, and their Answers.

2d. To the Commercial Relations—as the Factories of the Venetians in England, the reciprocal Exports and Imports, Exchanges, Loans, &c. of the two Countries. To what extent the Archives of State may be able to furnish the Commercial Transactions, I cannot tell; some of its departments, as that of Quarantine, are complete. And this I may add, that if ever England amends her Quarantine Laws, for which there seems room, she would do well to inquire into the Regulations of Venice, for they are the result of many ages of experience.

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3d. To the Memorials of the Venetian Ambassadors. Were you to obtain these, and nothing but these, from abroad, they would reward all your pains. A word of explanation. By a practice of Venetian diplomacy, their ministers, upon their return, delivered in Memorials of the Condition of those Countries they had resided in. These commonly describe its Geographical Extent, its Naval Stations, Sea and Land Forces, Natural Productions, Soil, Agriculture, Mines, Population, Commerce, Wealth, Form of Government, Institutions, state of Parties, Court, Ministers, and relations to other Countries; whatever, in short, was deemed important or interesting for their government to know. How many of these Memorials are preserved in the Archives I do not know; nor whether Copies would be granted; but I have no doubt they would, because several are in private hands. Neither can I inform you when this regulation began, nor how long it was observed, nor whether it was always required or only at intervals; but I have seen Memorials of various ages. If I mistake not, some are in print; but I cannot learn that any considerable part has been published in any country. I am assured that none has in this, but I am no Bibliographer. Several of these Memorials lie scattered in MS. among the Libraries of the Continent; some, I think, are in our own. They vary necessarily in merit, but all have this in common, that they are short cotemporary Histories, written by eye-witnesses, having ample facilities of information, aiming at exactness, free from national prejudices, and arrived at a stage of civilization beyond the nation they describe. Among the MSS. in the Bibliothèque du Roi arranged with those connected with our History, is a Copy of one of these Memorials (St. Germ. 1178,) and thus entitled: 'Relatione del Sig. Giovanni Migeli alla Rep. Venetiana nel ritorno della sua Legatione d'Inghilterra.' This is a precious morsel; its precise date does not appear, but it was written while Bromley was Lord Chancellor. This wise custom of the Venetian state explains its preponderating influence in negociation, which plainly was due to knowledge united to wealth.

The person ablest to aid and direct your inquiries in Venice is Signior Bragadin. In 1826 he held the office of _____, which, if I mistake not, corresponds, or nearly so, to our Secretary of State. He is a man of ancient and very noble descent, in the prime of life, of learning, and of strong and comprehensive mind. He is perfectly acquainted with the Archives, both in their arrangement and details; and, should the Austrian Government not oppose, will afford you every facility. He spoke and wrote French, when I knew him, but no English. His address is 'Pietro Bragadin, Patrizio Veneto, Venetia.'

Allow me to add, that all communications to Austrian Italy, should pass through our Minister at Vienna, and with the fullest knowledge and concurrence of that Government. Otherwise you will probably fail in your objects, and may become the unintentional means of drawing individuals into suspicion.

Ferrara. In the Library of Ferrara there are many precious MSS. but none that I could hear of connected with our History.

Bologna. I may say as much of Bologna, where the chief literary curiosity is the University Librarian Mezzofante, the man with twenty-four tongues.

Florence. Florence.—The Archives of State are divided into three Departments:—1st. Those of the Republic. 2dly. Those of the Medici Dynasty. And 3dly. Those of subsequent times. The first only were accessible to me.

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1st. The Records of the Republic are not very numerous. I was shown some few Rolls of the eighth century. There are various Documents regarding England, amongst others, the instruments touching the Loans to Edw. III. to carry on his French Wars; it was his refusal or inability to repay these loans that occasioned the Bankruptcy of the two first Banking Houses in Florence, the Contractors, and the consequent ruin of many families. Documents such as these are precious to the History of Commerce, a part of History yet uncultivated.

2d. Of the Medicean Records I cannot speak from personal knowledge. But certain it is, they contain many things most important to us. For many Intrigues acted here, were planned there; as for example, that to seduce young Prince Henry, Son of James I., from the Protestant faith, &c. The proofs of this and many similar facts are there to be found, as appears from that honest and excellent Historian Gallutzi, who published as much as the Priests would permit. There is good reasons for believing that the Massacre of St. Bartholomew was schemed here, and I have a strong suspicion that here too may be tracked the train of our Gunpowder Plot. But as these Archives are known to contain the proofs of infinite crimes, many personal but most political, against agents of the Court of Rome, the utmost caution must be used lest you rouse the jealousy of the Italian Priests; for then adieu to further discoveries.

3d. The third Department will, if I mistake not, be readily opened.

The Public Libraries of Florence are the Meglabeccian and Laurentian. The first possesses but few MSS., and none that I could find connected with our History. But let not this hinder inquiry. The Laurentian is devoted exclusively to MSS. A catalogue has been published, but how correct I cannot say; for the winter I spent in Florence was of extreme severity. The sepulchral damp and chill of the Laurentian Library I found insupportable. But the collection is numerous and valuable, though chiefly in Greek and Latin classics, and I hope it will fall within your inquiries.

Rome.

When at Rome, I was assured by Signior Marino Marini, Keeper of the Secret Archives of the Vatican, that all the Public and Private Libraries and Chancellaries in Rome, and amongst others that of the Barbarini, which possessed the most, had been searched for documents regarding British History, and that all that had been found had been inserted in his collection now in this country. We know what reliance to place on this assertion.

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But let us be thankful for what we have got, I wish heartily I could say secure, which they will not be till placed and catalogued in the British Museum, where they ought to be immediately transferred, for they are not only already chronologically arranged, but in a fit state for publication, Marini having supposed they were intended for the press. But Marini's collection, when I saw it, did not extend to, nor was it meant to extend to Histories, Chronicles, and the like, of which there may be many in the Vatican and other Libraries. I anxiously inquired after them, but met with so many delays and evasions as convinced me at length that any inquiries of mine would be in vain. Better luck may however attend yours, backed as they are by authority, and I should be happy to see them tried. It is possible that the similar collections regarding France, by Mons. La Porte du Theil, and the later,

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and far more to be relied upon, by the learned Duniau, (I do not know whether I write this name rightly,) may give us good hints as to what classes of Documents have been suppressed by Marini. The French laughed heartily at the notion of a faithful collection by an Italian Priest.

Naples and Sicily. The Archives of the Kingdom of Naples lie far asunder. Those of Sicily are at Palermo, but that island I have not seen.

Monte-Casino. The oldest of the Neapolitan Records, being those of the Lombards and the Normans, are preserved in the Benedictine Monastery of Monte-Casino. On my road there, about 60 miles from Naples, I was suddenly seized by a violent illness that compelled my instant return. These are among the earliest Records in Europe, and considering the many relations by blood, marriage, and policy, subsisting between the Normans of England and Apulia, there is a high probability that something of interest may be there discovered. I understand them to be readily accessible, as is indeed every thing in Naples, justice excepted.

La-Cava. At La-Cava, another Benedictine Monastery, there is preserved a collection of Lombardine Laws.

Naples. The later Records are at Naples. This vast collection is divided into Public and Private, both deposited in long suites of chambers in the Vicaria or Palace of Justice at Naples, but far too small for just arrangement. The Public begin with the Records of the Emperor Frederic II. The oldest is the celebrated code entitled "Constitutioni del Regno," collected by Pietro della Vigne, by authority of Frederic II. The original consists of a small quarto book, *on paper*, of date 123*; written in a close clear hand of that age, said to be the Chancellor's own. This is the oldest paper I have seen, but it is plain that its manufacture had arrived at excellence, a proof that it had long been practised. The "Constitutioni" have been published in Greek, Latin, and Italian. The Greek for some parts of Apulia, where that language used to be spoken. Next follow the Acts of the House of Anjou, all on vellum and bound in leather like Russia, fresh as the day they were written. No Records in Europe that I have seen are so well preserved, owing to the thickness and polish of the vellum and solidity of the binding. This should prove a hint. To these succeed the Records of the subsequent Governments. The early collections contain little regarding England, but the later, after Naples became an Independent State, contain much. All these Records are designed for publication, but one volume only had been printed in 1825. Many indeed are unfit.

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The Public Library of Naples has a very noble collection of books, but very few MSS., and I did not hear of any thing important to you. But let not this prevent inquiry. My ill health while at Naples, kept me from that patient investigation that can alone hope to arrive at exact knowledge.

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I have dwelt much longer upon the condition of the Italian Archives than your inquiries demanded. But you must clearly see with me that they are but of secondary importance. My first and chief object being to convince you fully of the neglected, degraded, and useless condition of the Archives of our own country,

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to inspire you by example, to attempt their reformation, and to point out the means for its accomplishment.

III. GERMANY.

Here I can offer little beyond a succession of disappointments. In no country did I expect so much to illustrate the History of my own, and in none have I found less.

Firstly. Of the Archives of Germany.

The different Archives of Germany are placed in the Capitals of their respective States. In none that I have seen were their arrangements or condition worthy of notice, much less of imitation. Some lay in disgraceful disorder.

Munich.

Those to which your inquiries ought to be particularly directed are the Archives of Munich, which are ancient and extensive, and there you will find every facility, and probably, for reasons presently given, some things that will reward your pains.

Vienna.

At Vienna you will meet affected compliances, but real obstacles. But none I apprehend as to ancient Documents, of which there must necessarily be very many connected with our History. In inquiries after modern, there will be more difficulties, and therefore I believe the better way with a Government so suspicious would be to limit your Queries to defined subjects. What those subjects should be, I regret to say I am unable to point out, having been unable to procure admission to the Archives of Austria.

Dresden.

The Records of the Kingdom of Saxony at Dresden deserve to be well examined, and they will be readily opened.

Hanover.

The Archives of Hanover I found shut against all entrance to natives as to strangers. Upon reference to a gentleman for particular information, I found he had been instructed to answer "I do not know" to every question. He assured me indeed that they contain nothing to illustrate the Ancient History and Constitution of England, nor any thing regarding the Ancient States of Lower Saxony. But what reliance can be placed on this, I know not. There was evidently here what I had never seen but at Rome, not only a studious concealment, but accompanied with evident marks of fear and falsehood. Those who are conversant with Archives know well the motives.

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East Friesland.

The Records of East Friesland remain in that Province. I was told they were not ancient. It is probable they would furnish many valuable illustrations of our Laws.

2dly. Of the Libraries of Germany.

Munich.

The first I saw was that of Munich. Its public Library is by far the greatest in Germany: it is said to contain about half a million of volumes. This Collection consists of two Parts; the Ancient Ducal Library, of which there has long been a

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Catalogue; and of the Royal Library, chiefly collected from suppressed convents. When I was there in 1826 a new and more correct Catalogue had nearly been completed of both Parts by Mr. Scottinger, Deputy Librarian, whose life had been spent on similar arrangements, and who has written an ingenious Book upon the Classification of Libraries. But this Catalogue had not then arrived at the MSS., which amount to about 15,000 volumes, or probably to 40,000 or thereabouts distinct Works. Among the Ducal MSS. I was shown many curious and precious things, as the Original Designs of Albert Durer, most of which are still unpublished, although wonderful efforts of Science united to Art; Missals that had belonged to Charlemagne, bound in Plates of solid Gold, studded with Rubies. A single volume would purchase a modern Library. There are also many Greek and Latin MSS. unknown both for Subjects, Authors and Age. This vast Library is richest in the branches of Natural and Civil History, and in the latter it is supposed to be the richest in Europe. I could not, however, learn that any MSS. of value to British History had then been found, but that such do exist I feel a confident expectation, for a great proportion were Collections made during the last reign from the suppressed Convents, some of which were founded by natives of England and Scotland. For example, the Scottish College of St. James at Ratisbon. During the usurpation of Macbeth, some Scotch Benedictines, flying from oppression, settled at Ratisbon, where a church was afterwards built for them called Weik St. Peters, and Marian made Principal about the year 1075; to this Church the Emperor Henry granted his Bull of Protection in 1089. This Marian was not the same with Marianus Scotus. In the beginning of the 12th century another Convent was built to accommodate the increased numbers of the monks, called St. James; to this St. Peter's became a Priory, and continued so until demolished by the Swedes, when its revenues and members were united to St. James. In 1820 the last Abbot Benedict Arbuthnot died. In 1825 an order of Government prohibited the admission of any members for the future. When I was at Ratisbon the old Prior was bedrid, and I could not see the Records, but a short Memoir of the History of this Institution under the hand of Mr. Lamont was very kindly presented to me. The Rules of the Library at Munich are very liberal, and you will find there every facility.

Vienna.

The Public Library of Vienna contains, it is said, about 300,000 volumes of Books and some thousands of MSS., but whether any regarding the British History I cannot tell. For while here I gave up all Historical Researches, seeing the unpleasant position some of my acquaintance had drawn themselves into by harmless inquiries, they being treated as spies. But such obstacles do not lie in your way.

[Hungary.]

If much caution was necessary in Vienna, still more became requisite in Hungary, where I hope your inquiries will extend. For you may remember that some of our Saxon Kings were allied in this country: besides it has possessed many great Collectors and Preservers of Learning. What is more for you however is, that Hungary is one of the few Countries that has preserved her ancient Constitution, and the many and singular resemblances of her Parliaments to our own, tend strongly to the belief, that they sprung from some common origin, but far too remote both in place and time for conjecture. But on this subject the utmost caution is needed, for the Liberties of Hungary are to the Austrian as gall and wormwood, and she has already suppressed some Historical Works on the Hungarian Constitution.

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Prague. The great Libraries of Prague are rich in Bohemian History and Literature, but possess no MSS., that I could hear of, connected with our History. But as the National Museum is daily receiving some new donation, it is impossible to say what they may possess now. The Archives I did not see, but I was well informed that, among the Records there preserved, are those of their Parliaments, from the twelfth century. Of these assemblies nothing remains but the shadow preserved to darken the land.

Berlin. The public library of Berlin, under the direction of Dr. Spiker, contains a numerous and valuable Collection of Books, but few MSS., and none, I was informed, relating to British History. Indeed the oldest and most considerable collection of MSS. in Prussia is at Königsberg, and there your inquiries should extend.

Dresden. The Royal Library of Dresden is truly a noble institution. It is formed by purchases; the King of Saxony having constantly resisted the proposals to tax Literature by exacting Copies, which, in truth, would be to tax not his own subjects only, but all Germany, the greater number of Works being published at Leipzig. The yearly revenue of this Library, disposable on Books, does not exceed £500., a sum inadequate for extensive purchases, but sufficient to add annually the best Works. The number of Books in 1827 amounted to 285,000 volumes of well-chosen useful Works, and 16,000 volumes of MSS. All so well arranged according to their subjects, that any one may be found in a few minutes. Civil History alone makes 80,000 volumes; still many excellent Works are wanting. Here you will find every facility, and precise answers may be given to your queries. I spent a winter at Dresden, and was in frequent intercourse with Mr. Falconstein, the Acting Librarian, but could not learn that any MSS. were known directly connected with our History. By no means let this hinder inquiry. In Saxony begins a new field of investigation. Your inquiries ought no longer to be confined to MSS. connected with British History, but to embrace the MSS. or Books of Authority upon the Ancient Constitutions and Laws of Saxony itself. For let us but consider, that whenever we want Documents to prove directly the early state of the Constitution, Laws, and Customs of our own Country, we are driven by necessity to Analogies, either near or remote, and the nearest are questionless those of the Germanic and Scandinavian nations, our common ancestors. Our Historians and Statesmen of most depth have felt the want of such Analogies; but a want they could not supply, where the materials themselves were unknown. Mr. Palgrave, in his late "History of the Commonwealth," has pursued them further than any former writer upon the Constitution, and for this we are much indebted to him. But unseen obstacles opposed him, and chiefly these three:—

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Gottingen.

The Library of Gottingen is the best known in England, but inferior much to those of Munich, Vienna, and Dresden. I was assured that it contains 300,000 volumes; but my eye is too well practised to be much deceived. The Historic part is very rich. The MSS. few and of little value. Its Catalogues are truly admirable, some of their rules I am endeavouring to get introduced into the British Museum.

Hamburg.

I found the Archives of Hamburg, the noblest by far of the Commercial Cities of the Continent, under the direction of my old friend, Mr. Lappenburg, Secretary to the Council of State. The Records are not numerous, and few regard its ancient History. Among other curious Documents, I was shown Bonaparte's Diploma to this City, tricked out in all the Formulæ of the barbarous times, granting that thenceforth the City should bear three Bees in chief.

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There was an ancient and intimate connection between the Hanse-Towns and those of England and Scotland; which forms an essential and the most interesting part of the History of our Commerce. To this League Europe is indebted for much of the civilization she now enjoys.

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But the Records of the Hanse-Towns interest us more nearly still in another relation. No part of the English Constitution has been so utterly neglected as the Constitutions and Governments of our Ancient Towns. It is important that this subject should have all the lights possible from the Constitutions and Governments of the Free Cities of Germany, and particularly of the remaining Hanse-Towns.

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Few, as yet, see this subject in all its vast extent; none that I have conversed with feel its full importance. England herself does, indeed, offer admirable models for Municipal Constitutions, in those Cities, which, like London, have happily preserved their ancient rights. But it will be well to strengthen these examples by those of Foreign Cities, whose long experience and prosperity demonstrate how well those Forms are fitted for their Security, Arts, and Commerce.

There is no man fitter to correspond with upon this subject than Mr. Lappenburg; for, joined to his official character and learning, he enjoys high personal consideration, is allied to the most considerable families of his city, and is a kind and zealous friend. Of all the Archivists of Germany, he is the best read in our History, and speaks and writes English with the ease of a native.

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IV. DENMARK.

The Archives of Denmark I did not see, nor can I inform you of their condition. But I am much mistaken if the Government will offer any obstacle to your inquiries.

Copenhagen.

Copenhagen possesses two Public Libraries, the University and the Royal.

The University Library contains about 100,000 volumes in Print: and also a Collection of MSS. rich in the Languages of Asia, presented by the Danish Missionaries, but poor in other Departments: there is no MS. that I could find connected with British History. Belonging to the University is a Museum of Danish Antiquities, including Icelandic and Norwegian, only begun in 1820, yet in 1827, when I saw it, already of great value. It is divided into two classes, those of the period before the introduction of Christianity, and those subsequent. The former are of great historic worth to themselves, and also to us. The various objects, considered in their materials, consist of jewels, gold, silver, copper, iron, glass, stone, wood, &c. in their uses, of instruments of war, and of carpentry, and of various domestic arts, of dress, ornaments, funeral rites, &c.

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The whole leads to this conclusion, that Arts and Commerce were of far higher Antiquity, and further advanced among the Scandinavian Nations, than Antiquarians suppose. The funds of this Museum are very narrow, but private gifts make up the want. It is already rich because it strictly adheres to its object, that of National Antiquities. In truth, it gathers more in one, than our Society of Antiquaries in twenty years. Do not attribute this to any difference in the spirit of the people, nor to the poverty of England in Antiquities. The collection by Mr. Mantell, of Lewes, of Fossil Remains, may convince us that the Antiquities of England, natural and artificial, are inexhaustible. Mr. Mantell affords us the example of a man busied in his profession, the medical, and chiefly dependent upon it, not yet passed mid-life, limited to the narrow bounds of an English County, yet able from it alone to form a Museum, as a private collection, unrivalled in Europe. The Directors of the Museum of Denmark had not engraven their collections when I saw them: this when done will make them of service to us.

The Royal Library is placed in the Palace of Fredericksburg. It is supposed to contain about 400,000 volumes in print. The collection of MSS. appeared to be very great. I say appeared, for there were no catalogues that gave any just notion of their numbers, subjects, or worth. Never had I seen so vast a Magazine of Learning raked together for so little purpose. MSS. were heaped like packs of wool, piles stood on piles, the floors were strewed, all were lying in dust and neglect.

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The difficulties you will meet with in this Library are but too evident. But I do not reckon among them the opposition of the present Danish Government. It is very poor, in form a despotism, but in conduct mild, and to literature even generous. Historical researches, in Denmark, cannot be limited within the space of a month or a year, but must, from their extent and nature, be persevered in through a long course of time. What, therefore, is most needed, is a good plan of procedure, the ground of which ought to be, the mutual benefit of both countries, by offering to Denmark copies of whatever documents our libraries possess of interest to them, in return for similar. Next to the Bibliothèque du Roi, the Royal Library of Den-

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mark ought to be examined with the greatest care. The special objects of inquiry I shall not pretend to suggest; but, as in Saxony, they ought certainly to embrace the Ancient Constitution, Laws and Customs of Denmark. But here great caution must be used. * * * *

* * * * There is, however, one individual subject of inquiry that I beg leave to suggest. You may remember that the Treatise entitled "De Situ Britanniae," by Richard of Cirencester, a Monk of Westminster, who died in 1401 or 1402, a man of great learning, was said to have been discovered here by Professor Bertram. He informs us in his preface to an edition of this Treatise published at Copenhagen in 1757, that 'this work of Richard of Cirencester, which 'came into my possession in an extraordinary manner, with many other curiosities, 'is not entirely complete, yet its author is not to be classed with the most inconsiderable historians of the middle ages. It contains many fragments of a better 'time, which would now in vain be sought for elsewhere; and all are useful to the 'antiquary.' Charles Julius Bertram was Professor of the English Language in the Royal Academy of Copenhagen; upon this discovery he transmitted a copy of the MS. in Letters to Dr. Stukeley, the Antiquary, who published an abridgment of it. Upon its appearance, this work was alleged by some to be a bold and happy invention of Doctor Stukeley himself; by others, it was given to Professor Bertram. Against both suppositions rose the characters of those learned men, and accordingly our later and deeper Antiquaries have held it to be a genuine work, and quoted it as such. The Treatise itself professes to have been composed from materials left in Britain by the Romans, some of which are no longer extant. It would be important to History could the original manuscript be found. For, beyond all question, this is the most precious work (if genuine it be) upon the Geography, Inhabitants, and Condition of Britain at the period of the Roman Conquest, that we possess. * * * *

The only person in Copenhagen I know able to second your views, is Doctor Erasmus Rask, Professor of Literary History and Librarian to the University. And my personal acquaintance with him is very slight; but his literary character is well known. He is a profound Philologist, (his knowledge of languages acquired by seventeen years' travelling through various Countries of Asia and Europe,) deeply read in Northern History and Literature, Editor of the Gazette of Iceland, and has lately published an excellent Grammar of our Anglo-Saxon Language, translated by B. Thorpe, published at Copenhagen in 1830. He speaks and writes English with ease.

I cannot leave this Country, Denmark, without expressing my regret that a People allied to us by so many ties of Kindred, Language, Religion, Customs, and Commerce, where every object reminds us of England, whose early History is entwined with our own, should not make common cause with us in Historical research. We have lately made an interchange of Knowledge with France. The present offers a fair occasion to begin a similar with Denmark, which, limited to its proper objects, Antiquities, History and Laws, would cost us little, advantage us much, and be kindly taken by them.

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V. SWEDEN.

Stockholm. Its Archives are at Stockholm. The Records are neither ancient nor numerous. They are in arrangement for immediate use. The Archivist is M. Liljegeen.

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M. Liljegeen is likewise Keeper of the Museum of National Antiquities, and intimately conversant with them, both by reading and observation, having travelled through the different Provinces, collecting and designing whatever was most curious. Like those of Denmark, these Antiquities of Sweden have been chiefly found in the Tombs, and are similar in materials and use. The most numerous and valuable Class for History are the Medals and Coins. Of these, some bear characters unknown both for nation and age, but certainly Asiatic. Some are of the Caliphs of Bagdad of the eighth and ninth Centuries, and some are of the Greek Empire, from the fifth to the ninth. After the ninth Century, the Oriental Coins cease, and a New Series begins, chiefly of Anglo-Saxon. Besides these Coins, there is Ring-money in Gold and Silver, which passed by measure and weight, and Silver Ingots, a Cut from which bore the name of Penning. The weight of Gold and Silver in Coins, Ornaments, &c. amounted in all, when I saw them, to 600lbs. weight of Gold, and 1000 s. weight of Silver; and yet not perhaps one thousandth part of the Tombs of Sweden have been examined. A singular discovery was made some years ago upon the Southern shores of Sweden. Certain figures had been observed, cut in the Cliffs that overhang the Ocean, resembling Hieroglyphics, generally about forty feet above tide mark. Farther researches have discovered that all along the southern coast, from Gottenburg towards Norway, similar figures are found. Fifteen Tables have been collected of these Figures. Being found only on the Sea Cliffs, they have been conjectured to be Phœnician Hieroglyphics. They had been communicated to Champollion, who did not doubt of their being Hieroglyphics, but of a simple and apparently more ancient character than any he had seen. It ought not to be forgotten that this part of Norway and Sweden is doubtless the "Magna Thule" of the Ancient Geographers, as distinguished from their "Parva Thule" or "Thale," which appears to have been the Orkney Isles. This Province of Norway has been in all times and is still called "Thule" in Norwegian. I have gone into these details, because I am fully convinced that until the Antiquities of the Scandinavian nations are studied in common with our own, we are but groping in the dark.

The Royal Library consists of about 40,000 volumes. The collection of manuscripts is not great. One is a magnificent copy of the Evangelists, written on alternate leaves of white and purple vellum. It bears a note in an ancient hand, that it had been written in England for an Anglo-Saxon. It wants that passage of St. John "Sunt tres," &c. so frequently quoted to prove the Trinity. The Librarian is a gentleman of worth and learning, and will give you every aid in his power. He writes and speaks English. Besides the publication of their Ancient Annals, of which one volume had in 1827 been published, the Swedes had lately made a collection of their Ancient Laws in manuscript, amounting to some hundred volumes, for publication.

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These (the Laws) are the class of MSS. which interest us the most. It is not possible but that they should throw strong and clear lights upon the History of the Laws of Eng-

FOREIGN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES.)

land and Scotland. I could not hear of any MSS. directly connected with British History, except a short memoir by Earl Bothwell, Queen Mary's husband, who died in Sweden a banished man. I had a copy sent to the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

There is a collection of MSS. in the Count Brahe's country seat, but whether there be any thing interesting to us I had no opportunity to examine.

Captain Lovén, a learned and able man, has long been occupied in collecting materials for a military history of his country. This subject is interwoven with their constitutional history, and I doubt not will be a great help to the better understanding of our ancient military system, which it behoves us to know, war having been so long the chief occupation of man. Captain Lovén writes and speaks English well, and may be of great use in your Historical Researches, for he is kind, active, and intelligent.

* * * * *

Lastly,—RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg. In the Public Library at St. Petersburg are two volumes of Letters, said to have been purchased in Paris, but probably stolen from the Scotch College or Library of St. Germain. I examined them with care; they consist of Letters from Queen Mary of Scotland, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. & II. and their Ministers, and others, but I did not observe any thing important not otherwise known, except a Letter from Charles II. in exile, to Count, afterwards Marshal, Schoenberg, making him a naturalized Scotchman, which, I may observe, was not a prerogative of the Crown of Scotland—but probably this was one of his many shifts to get money.

I was very careful how I sought to see the Archives of Russia, nor do I know any thing of their condition. Indeed Russia is a country where a traveller should use his eyes and ears constantly, (for he may see and hear strange things,) but his tongue seldom, and his pen never. For Notes to the ignorant of this Land look like a spell, and to the knowing like a book, both boding ill. And to this caution I solely attribute the unusual and uniform civilities and facilities I received from the Government Officers in travelling, and visiting every object, public and private, worthy my notice. At St. Petersburg, being attacked by a severe illness, I was constrained to return to England by sea. Of Russia I hope you will make inquiries of such as know it better than I. There are among its nobles who have been great and judicious collectors of learning, and it is impossible to say where MSS. of value to our History may not be found.

Here I close a memoir, I hoped to have kept within a few pages, but soon found those not enough. For a confused perception of something in general, without clear notions of the different conditions of different Libraries, would be more likely to mislead than guide your Researches. You may find suspicions cast on quarters unsuspected before, but I impart them to one who knows well that maxim of the wise, "To hold suspicions as false, yet act upon them as true."

C. P. COOPER,

Secy.

LINCOLN'S INN,
June 20th, 1833.

Record Commission.

XXI.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board
to be held at the HOUSE of the RIGHT
HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, June 22d, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the House of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
August 3d, 1833.

I.

Materials for the History of Britain.—Proceedings of the Committee appointed to inquire into the progress made in this Work, the manner of its execution, the expenses incurred, and the arrangements made for prosecution thereof for the time to come.

1.

Questions proposed by the Committee to Mr. Petrie.

“ The Committee appointed on the 1st of June to report to the Record Commission on the Collection of ‘ Materials for the History of Britain,’ are directed ‘ to inquire into the progress made in the Work, the manner of its execution, the expenses incurred, and the arrangements made for its prosecution for the time to come.’ Such being the instructions of the Committee, they request from Mr. Petrie, principal Sub-Commissioner for the general superintendence and execution of that work, information which they may lay before the Commission on these several heads.

I. PROGRESS.

With regard to the progress made in the work, they desire to know, in addition to the Reports already received from Mr. Petrie,

Whether they are to understand that all the Materials to be included in the First Volume are collected, transcribed and prepared for printing, and in particular, whether the preface and introductions, general as well as particular, are ready for the press, and what progress, if any, has been made in the Indexes?

And with regard to the Fifth Volume, they have to inquire, whether the late Mr. Price has collected, translated and prepared for the press the whole of the Anglo-Saxon Laws, both civil and ecclesiastical, with the Notes and Elucidation to be annexed to them?

Whether the Laws ascribed to the Confessor and Conqueror, and the Collection called the Laws of Henry I. (exclusive of his charters), are to be inserted in this Volume, and if intended to form part of it, whether they have been collated and prepared for publication?

Whether the Latin Versions of the Anglo-Saxon Laws, made in the 12th century, have been collected, collated and prepared for the press?

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Whether a Glossary has been made of obscure terms and of words that have no equivalent in modern English?

Whether the proceedings of the County Courts, and of older Anglo-Saxon Courts of Law, have been collected and prepared for publication: and to what period does that collection extend?

Whether any Collection has been made of Anglo-Saxon Wills and Manumissions, and whether they are to be printed with the Laws or with the Charters?

Whether the Acts of the Anglo-Saxon Synods and Councils are to be printed with the Laws?

Whether the Capitula of Theodore and Penitential of Egbert are to be included in this Collection, and if the latter is to form part of it, whether it is to be accompanied by a Latin or an English translation?

Whether the Welsh Laws are to be printed in the same Volume with the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and whether they are prepared for the press, with such notes as are intended for their elucidation?

Whether a Collection has been made of any judicial proceedings connected with Wales, or the administration of Welsh Laws?

Mr. Petrie is also requested to state,

What Materials have been collected or prepared by him, as well for the other periods of the work, as for the remaining Volumes of the first period, and where or in what custody the same are deposited.

And to state, generally, what is the nature of the Materials intended for the second, third, and fourth volumes respectively.

Mr. Petrie is further requested to state,

With regard to the Welsh part of the work, whose system he has adopted in the letters, and to explain the value of the various letters and accents, &c.

II. MANNER OF EXECUTION.

On this head further inquiry seems superfluous. The plan followed is the one proposed by Mr. Petrie, in 1823, adopted by the Record Commission in the same year, and approved of in 1831. The execution, as far as can be judged of from the printed specimens, is worthy of the reputation of the Editor and creditable to his coadjutors.

III. EXPENSE

must be divided into two heads, Editorship and Printing.

1. Editorship.

Mr. Petrie and Mr. Sharp have received no remuneration for their labour, and the expense incurred for transcripts and other miscellaneous services, independent of the sums paid to Mr. Price and Mr. Owen, amounts to £959 : 4s. 10d.

Mr. Price had received on the 2d of March, 1833	3915	13	10
In addition to which there is due to him one quarter's salary	125	0	0

Making a total of	£4040	13	10
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It is desirable to know what is the amount of services which Mr. Price has rendered in return.

Is it to be understood he has collated, arranged the text, and translated the whole of the Saxon Chronicle?

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Is it to be understood that he has translated the whole of the Anglo-Saxon Laws that exist in that language, and completed the Notes and Elucidations which are to be appended to them?

It is desirable to know what Charters, Wills, Law Proceedings or other Instruments he has collected and translated for this work.

Mr. Owen had received on the 2d March, 1833	£1815	5	10
To which one year's salary must be added	200	0	0
	<u>£2015</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

It is equally desirable to know what are the services done by Mr. Owen in return for these payments.

Is it to be understood that he has collated, arranged the text and translated the laws of Howel Dha, with such Notes and Elucidations as are required, so that nothing remains to be done but to pass them through the press?

Mr. Owen having been also engaged in collecting and translating Welsh Chronicles, a more detailed statement is required of his labours in that or any other department connected with this work.

2. The expense of printing the First Volume has been	£1127	3	0
Of which the alterations and corrections cost	427	9	0
	<u>£699</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>

The expense incurred in the Fifth Volume	£156	2	0
Of which the alterations and corrections cost	85	2	0
	<u>£71</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Might not the expense of alterations and corrections be greatly diminished if care were taken to send no MS. to the press till the plan and execution had been well considered and thoroughly digested, so that none or at most very inconsiderable alterations should be necessary afterwards?

IV. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TIME TO COME.

The sums paid to Mr. Price and to Mr. Owen, amounting to £6055 : 19s. 8d. (independent of £200 paid to Mr. Parrey) show the inexpediency of salaries to Editors unless they can be kept in constant employment.

1829, March 21, Mr. Price had completed his Translations of the Saxon Chronicles and Anglo-Saxon Laws. He has since that time received more than £2000 in salary, and during that period his labours, so far as hitherto stated, appear to have been limited to the preparation of notes for the laws and to the superintendence of the printing of the Saxon Chronicle to 1066, and of twenty-three or twenty-four sheets of the Anglo-Saxon Laws (*ante*, p. 208).

1829, March 21, Mr. Owen had finished his translation of the Welsh Laws, having in the preceding year completed his collation of the text. He has since that time received £800 as salary, besides £200 for the present year, in return for which he has superintended the printing of twenty-six pages of Welsh History and of nine or ten sheets of Welsh Laws, besides collecting Materials for the History and Elucidations for the Laws, the amount of which has not been specified (*ante*, p. 208.)

It is desirable to know from Mr. Petrie what new arrangement he proposes in consequence of the loss of Mr. Price? Whether he has any person to recommend

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in the place of that gentleman? Whether he has immediate need of such assistance? On what terms he proposes to obtain it? And how long it will be required?

It is also desirable to know whether Mr. Owen will be able to complete his Collections for the Welsh History and Laws in the course of the present year, so that nothing shall remain to be done except the superintendence of the press and the preparation of Indexes, and in that case it may be questioned, whether the salary of Mr. Owen should not terminate with the present year. When the work is sent to the press adequate assistance for these objects may be obtained either from Mr. Owen or from some other Welsh scholar."

2.

Answers of Mr. Petrie, Principal Sub-Commissioner, to the foregoing Questions.

"The First Volume.—The text, with the exception of about six sheets yet in type, is worked off. The introductory excerpts from the Greek and Roman writers, with the exception of the inscriptions, are either worked off or in the hands of the printer.

The Prefaces, general and particular, it is hoped will shortly be ready for the press.

The Indexes have been carried on through about 300 pages, and a Glossary formed to the 'Estorie' of Gaimar.

Fifth Volume or Laws.—The papers of the late Mr. Price having not yet come to hand, it is not known in what state he may have left his portion of the work. To the following points, however, answers may in some measure be given.

The Laws of the Conqueror and Henry I. are so much connected with those of the first period, that though chronologically belonging to the next period, they will form part of this Volume.

The ancient Latin Versions have been collected and collated; but their final preparation for the press must necessarily be deferred until the Saxon text has been printed; this will also apply to the laws of Henry I.

Proceedings of County Courts, if any should occur, besides those in Hickes, concurrent with the period embraced by the laws, will of course be collected, and probably arranged with the Charters; but their place has not yet been determined.

Wills and Manumissions have been collected, and will be given with the Charters.

Synods or Councils will be given with the Laws.

The Capitula of Theodore and Penitential of Egbert have been under discussion; they will probably form an Appendix to the Laws. The translation of Egbert of course would be in Latin.

The Welsh Laws will form part of the same Volume with the Saxon Laws; but if the whole Collections should prove too bulky to be bound in one Volume, they will be separable into two Parts.

For the remaining Queries relating to the Welsh Laws, &c. copies of Mr. Owen's Answers are inclosed.

To the question what Materials have been collected or prepared by the principal Sub-Commissioner; it may be stated generally, that he has collected or noted all the printed Materials with which he is acquainted; that he has caused to be made, or himself made, a large mass of Transcript from MSS.; that he has examined the printed Materials, the Transcripts and a very large number of MSS. not transcribed.

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The whole of these may be said to have undergone somewhat of preparation, but this preparation is of various degrees, and has arisen out of various circumstances. They are, with the exception of the Welsh and Saxon Laws, in his possession.

The succeeding Volumes will consist of further Histories, Chronicles, &c. arranged according to the Plan of the Work; but as their apportionment to Volumes must depend on their bulk, no calculation has been made hypothetically of the contents of the several Volumes.

Preparation of Materials for the Press.—It has constantly been the endeavour of the principal Sub-Commissioner, as well by his own practice as by impressing its necessity on others, to have all copy brought as nearly to perfection as practicable before sending it to the printer. He regrets to find that this preparation in some instances has not been carried to the extent to be wished. But it is to be observed with respect to the Saxon Chronicle, as well as to the Laws, that the vast number of variations, and the complexity of their arrangement, set, in a great measure, all attempts at definitive arrangement, before the matter is in type, at defiance; and as all translation is more or less tentative, so especially here, where both language and subject are surrounded by obscurity and difficulty, much alteration is necessarily to be expected from the different appearance which it takes when in type compared with MS.

With respect to supplying the place of the late Mr. Price no step has yet been taken; and it is probable some time will yet elapse ere the principal Sub-Commissioner will feel himself in a condition to enter on that subject; but whenever this may happen, no engagement will be entered into without communication with His Majesty's Commissioners on Public Records.

With respect to Mr. Owen, it seems expedient that his present engagement should continue until the Welsh Laws have been carried through the press; but such matters as belong to future periods may perhaps be got ready, if thought desirable, under a separate future arrangement.

HENRY PETRIE,
Principal Sub-Commissioner."

Record Office, Tower, June 21, 1833.

3.

Mr. Owen's Answers to the Queries of the above-mentioned Committee.

" ' 1. Whether the Welsh Laws are prepared for the press, with such notes as ' are intended for their elucidation? "

The Welsh Laws are, in some measure, prepared for the press; the Text, with the collations of all the known MSS., is ready for the printer; the translation requires a searching revisal, and, owing to the nature of the subject, careful consideration, before it is printed off; notes are inserted as the subject-matter appears to require, being at present restricted to brief explanations of obscure terms; a more full elucidation is reserved for the Glossary.

" ' 2. Whether a Collection has been made of any Judicial Proceedings connected ' with Wales or the Administration of Welsh Laws? "

The Materials bearing upon this Query are, according to the Editor's present knowledge, but few. Some Forms of Pleas, which appear to have been founded on Welsh legal peculiarities, have been arranged for the work; these, with the Examinations of the Welsh Judges by the Commissioners of Edward I., constitute the only sources from which information has been acquired under this head.

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‘ 3. With regard to the Welsh, whose system has been adopted in the Letters, and to explain the value of the various Letters and Accents, &c.’

The Welsh Text, on every subject intended for publication, has been scrupulously taken from such MS., as was considered to be the most ancient and correct exemplar of its class, verbatim and literatim, with the exception of punctuation, which being completely arbitrary, founded on no regular system, and varying in all the MSS., has of necessity been disregarded. The Orthography of the MSS. has been the more particularly preserved, as it forms a criterion of the era of the Scripture, and by an examination of the matter introduced, either as important additions to the text, or various readings, a critical inquirer will be enabled to judge of the merits of the respective MSS. An attempt will be made in the Preface to the work to elucidate, in some degree, the forms of orthography, and trace the alterations introduced from time to time by the scribes, an important desideratum for the determination of the periods in which the MSS., used in this work, were written. With these views a faithful adherence to the text was necessary, and has been in no instance departed from.

Some of the MSS. use an *f* for the power of the letter *v*, some use an *u*, others a *v*; in rendering the proper names, and those few original words it has been found expedient to retain in the *translation*, the letter *v* has been adopted, as Tav, Dyved, &c. In the few *Welsh* rubrics it has been necessary to supply, an orthography similar to that of the MSS. has been adopted.

‘ 4. Is it to be understood that Mr. Owen has collated, arranged the Text, and translated the Laws of Howel dha, with such notes as are required, so that nothing remains to be done but to pass them through the press?’

The Laws of Howel dha are ready for the press, with the exception of a careful revision; the Notes, Glossary, and Index have not been commenced, and will be arranged as the printing proceeds. The first book of the Laws, which will be shortly printed off, will afford a specimen of the manner in which it is presumed this work will appear, and will furnish the best criterion of the mode of arrangement.

‘ 5. Mr. Owen having been also engaged in collecting and translating Welsh Chronicles, a detailed statement is required of his labours in that or any other department connected with this work.’

The Welsh Chronicles down to 1066 have been printed off—a continuation to 1282 has been prepared, and is in much the same state as the Laws. The same remarks will apply to a Chronicle ending in 1196 found in Glamorganshire, and to another which terminates in 1150. A summary of Events found in some ancient MS. has been prepared; and, to complete the Historical Documents as far as they have been discovered, a Collection has been made of the Welsh Triads. Two Latin (versions) transcripts of the Welsh Laws of an ancient date, and a copy of the Liber Llandavensis, have been prepared. A Biography of Guifudd son of Cyman, apparently composed in the twelfth century, taken from a MS. presumed to have been written shortly after that period, and collated with others, is considered to be adapted to the scope of this publication.

A. OWEN.”

June 18, 1833.

II.

Report of Sir F. Palgrave to the Committee of Inspection, appointed by the order of the Board, dated 30th March, 1833, to superintend his progress. 1st June, 1833.

Extracts from the above-mentioned Report.

“ Propositions with respect to the Miscellaneous Records in the Tower.

I. A full calendar to be prepared of these Records, i. e. the miscellaneous Records, Calendars.
Letters, Writs, Bills of the Wardrobe, Privy Seals, Mandates, Certificates &c.; such Calendar to contain *all dates, all names of persons, all names of places*, and all such other points of information, as may enable the reader to judge, from the perusal of the Calendar alone, whether it will, or will not be desirable for him to consult the original Records.

It cannot be repeated too often, or stated too prominently, that a Calendar of ancient Records which does not disclose all the before-mentioned particulars, that is to say, *all dates, all names of persons, and all names of places*, is essentially defective. If these particulars be absent, the Calendar merely gives notice of the existence of the Record, compelling the inquirer to make a search for further information, whereas it ought, on the face of the page, to put the reader in full possession of the substance of the Record. There should never be room to say, that any discovery has been made amongst the Records,—the whole substance,—every particular which can *answer* any question, and every particular which can *suggest* any question, should be disclosed. There is no *person*, however obscurely named in an ancient Record, who may not assist in elucidating a genealogy,—no *place*, however inconsiderable, which may not interest the Topographer, and without certainty of *date* no information can be rendered properly available. Certainly the insertion of these particulars, of *dates, persons, and places*, will greatly add to the labour of compiling the Calendars, and increase their bulk. But one volume which really answers its end and intent, will be more valuable, and more valued, than an hundred imperfect compilations.

These Calendars, prepared upon the plan above disclosed, to be classed Calendars, the Records to be arranged according to their subjects, and Copies or Transcripts of the Calendars, when, and as a sufficient portion shall be completed, to be from time to time deposited in the British Museum, for the use of the public until it shall be judged expedient to print the same.

II. Full and collated Transcripts to be deposited in the Museum, of all such Transcripts.
Documents as are likely to be generally useful to Individuals engaged in legal, historical, genealogical, or topographical inquiry, but which from their bulk, number, or other circumstances, it would not be advisable to print at the public expense.

III. The most important and valuable of these Documents to be transcribed for the use of the Board, for publication in the *Fœdera*, the Parliamentary Writs, or in such other manner as they may direct.

It is submitted, that by this plan, the Records will virtually be thrown open to Access.
the public in the manner best calculated to serve the interests of Literature, with due attention to the security of the Records. Much has been said about the expediency of granting free access to the Records. But so long as the Records continue uncalendared, or imperfectly calendared (and all Calendars not disclosing the particulars before mentioned are imperfect), such a permission, if granted, would be of no use, as the person obtaining it could not possibly find the materials which he would wish to use.

(SIR F. PALGRAVE'S REPORT.)

Upon the execution of the second Proposition, many points will remain to be arranged between the Board and the Trustees of the British Museum, particularly since the latter will acquire a very valuable collection of Manuscripts out of the Funds of the Commission.

Many difficulties attend the examination and use of the correspondence and Royal Letters, and the other unsorted Records, which at present I shall not detail, fully trusting that they will be removed in proper time.

Borough Collections

Some further particulars concerning the Borough Collections, in addition to the brief notice in my last general Report, may not be unacceptable to the Committee, (*ante*, p. 260.)

The value of these Collections is wholly independent of any temporary circumstances; even if every municipal franchise were abolished, the value of the Records illustrating the History of Corporations would be increased rather than diminished, since many of such Records would then be certainly neglected, and possibly exposed to destruction.

Their value arises from—

1. The elucidation which they afford of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence and policy, preserved in these communities after they became obsolete in other parts of the realm. It may be safely affirmed, that they afford the best Commentary upon the Anglo-Saxon Laws, and that, until they are collected, the real spirit and bearing of the policy of the Anglo-Saxons will never be satisfactorily understood or explained.
2. The materials which they afford for the History of the internal state of the Country, and the rise and progress of those communities which possessed the greatest influence in its affairs.
3. Their intimate connection with the History of Parliament, particularly of the House of Commons, whose powers were based upon the communities which contributed the greater proportion of the aids.
4. Their importance to the Topographer or the County Historian; and also their utility in legal inquiries. It is scarcely possible to imagine any change in the Constitution of this Kingdom which should deprive them of this character.
5. Their connection with the general History of European society. The rise and progress of municipal franchises being one of those instances in which the States of Western Christendom exercised the most marked influence upon each other, by example and by common feeling.

Upon the History of Boroughs we possess but two works of any research, or extent, or containing any collection of original Documents for Borough History—one of these works is the Essay of Brady, written merely to serve a party purpose. The other is the *Firma Burgi* of Maddox, which was only intended to elucidate some particular points of Borough History. Nor, indeed, when so many obstacles existed towards the collection of materials for Borough History, when the Public Records could not be consulted without the payment of heavy fees, and when the Local Repositories were hermetically sealed, was it possible that any researches into this most interesting branch of historical inquiry could be prosecuted with vigour or success.

Such obstacles may now, in great measure, be removed by the authority of the Board. The Queries circulated by the Board, and addressed to the Officers of Cor-

(SIR F. PALGRAVE'S REPORT.)

porations, have been framed with the express intention of eliciting useful information upon those points which have hitherto been most obscure.

In the prosecution of this scheme, and without aid from the Commission in prosecuting the searches in Local Repositories, I have already collated the several customals, &c. &c. noticed in former Reports, (see *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. p. 345, *et seq.*) all of which were transcribed without charge to the Board, and given over by me to them. All the Charters upon the existing Rolls of the Reign of John have been transcribed and collated for the Press. But some of the Rolls of some of the years of John are lost, and the Charters of these years, and also the Charters of the antecedent years from the Conquest to John, must be supplied either from Charters of Inspeximus of subsequent Kings, or from Originals in the Archives of Corporations. And an Interrogatory has been added accordingly amongst the Questions circulated by the Commission. Important results may be expected from the Returns made by Corporate Officers, and from the Investigations to be made in Local Repositories in consequence of such Returns: and whatever is brought together will be almost all new matter, or matter hitherto imperfectly known. In searching the Rolls for the Parliamentary Writs, &c., I have also transcribed very many Documents relating to Corporations, and taken notes of others. These Collections are dispersed in various Volumes. I apprehend also that a good deal will be collected from the Unsorted and Miscellaneous Records. So far as relates to the Collection of Charters, that may be completed from the Tower Rolls within a very moderate period. But it would not be advisable to go to Press until an Account of the Original Charters in Corporate Repositories be obtained, as it is very probable that many Charters of the Ante-Record period have never been exemplified."

III.

Continuation of Extracts from Memoranda Roll of 3 Henry III. in the King's Remembrancer's Office.—See Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

IV.

Chapter House, Westminster.—Account of the Number of Fines, Warrants for Privy Seals, Miscellaneous Records in the Long Passage, Surveys, *temp.* Hen. VIII. belonging to the Court of Wards, &c., indexed and arranged by the Clerks in this Office.—This Paper, purporting to be a "Supplement to Mr. Caley's Report," and "in Answer to certain Queries for the information of His Majesty's Commissioners on Public Records," has been sent to the Secretary by Mr. Protheroe.

V.

Ancient Fines.—See Notes of Business for Board of June 1st, 1833, No. I. pp. 325—332.

“The number of folios in the Fines belonging to the Forty English Counties, now preserved in the Chapter House, and levied in the Reigns of King Richard I. and King John, calculating each Fine to contain on an average three folios, is as follows.

	Fines.	Folios.
Richard I. . . .	$1200 \times 3 =$	3,600
John	$3836 \times 3 =$	11,508
		15,108

In Mr. Cooper's Work on the Records, vol. ii. p. 431, there is an obvious error of the Press, inasmuch as the words “No. of folios in each fine,” are placed a line too low. The line against which such words are placed gives the total number of folios in the Fines for the ten English Counties there mentioned—that calculation, when understood, agrees with the present. It is very possible, however, that the number of folios contained in the Fines for the Forty English Counties during the two above-mentioned reigns may amount to between 16,000 and 17,000.”

The whole of these Fines were some time since transcribed under the order of the Board, and a specimen has been put in type.—It is proposed, that the Printing should proceed; but so as not to interfere with the progress of other works.

VI.

Three Leaves of the Original Journals of the House of Lords in the Parliamentary Collections of Sir Simonds D'Ewes in the British Museum—3 Henry VIII. Die Martis, 2 Mar.; 27 Henry VIII. Die Veneris, 4 Feb.; Die Sabbati, 5 Feb.; Die Martis, 22 Feb.—See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 443, 444.—A more full notice of these Leaves has been recently sent to the Secretary; but they have been printed by Sir Harris Nicolas in his *Report of the Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of L'Isle*, pp. 417—426, a circumstance of which the Secretary was ignorant until after his Compilation on the Records was published.

VII.

Port Books and Port Bonds in the Office of the King's Remembrancer.—Additional Notes of Business for the last Board, No. II. pp. 399—402. Further communication on this subject, containing a long Extract from the Fourteenth Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine, take, and state the Public Accounts of the Kingdom (1786). See *Journals of the House of Commons*, vol. xli. p. 20.

VIII.

“Establishment and Duties of Office and Fees.”—See Additional Notes of Business (No. 2) for Board of March 2d, 1833, pp. 106—157; Notes of Business for Board of April 27th, 1833, No. II. pp. 257, 258; and for Board of June 1st, 1833, No. VI. and No. VII. pp. 304—311. See Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

IX.

Miscellaneous unsorted Documents in the King's Remembrancer's Office.—Account of the Obsequies of Henry II. King of France, as celebrated at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, 1559. See Notes of Business for Board of March 30, 1833, No. XX. p. 252. When that article was sent to the printer the Secretary was not aware that there is an Account of this Ceremony in two Manuscripts in the Library of the Herald's College, and also in *Strype's Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. pp. 126, 127.

“In the Library of the College of Arms, amongst the Manuscripts containing the Ceremonials observed at the Funerals and Burials of Royal and Noble Persons, are two, marked I. 13, and I. 14, which give a detail of the Observances at the celebration of the Obsequies of King Henry the Second of France, who died at Paris in the year 1559.

A short account of this Ceremonial and the Expenses incurred by the Crown occurs in *Strype's Annals*, but the subject is not noticed with the accuracy or lengthened detail which the Instrument in the King's Remembrancer's Office affords, the brief notice in *Strype* relates more to the Ceremony in the Church, and to a few of the persons there present, than to the disbursements occasioned by the Ceremony, all of which are minutely recorded in the curious Document from the Exchequer. The Annalist does not directly refer to that Record, though he probably had a knowledge of it.

The gross sum expended by the occurrence is all that is stated by him:—it agrees, except in a trifling variation of a few shillings, with the Record lately found; he may, however, have obtained that information from other sources than the Exchequer account.

Each of the MSS. in the College of Arms is referred to by *Strype* as authority for his statements.

The Ceremony is similarly described in both MSS. but that marked I. 13, is the more copious of the two, and gives a description of the Sermon preached on the occasion by the Bishop Elect of Hereford: it is to this Manuscript that *Strype* is indebted for the greater part of his information.

The Exchequer Document makes no mention of the Procession or Sermon, but gives with much exactness the cost of every item provided for the purpose.”

See Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

X.

Wardrobe Accounts of the 21st year of Edward I, and the 18th year of Edward II.—See Notes of Business for Boards of 11th February, 1833, No. XIII. pp. 79—82, and 9th March, 1833, No. IV. pp. 173—180.

“ In muniments and chronicles, which give full and detailed accounts of public transactions and events during the lower ages, this country is remarkably rich; but in instruments which exhibit domestic history, manners and occurrences, our archives are extremely deficient. The Wardrobe Accounts of our sovereigns, however, are valuable and important for this purpose, as they afford unerring evidence of transactions and usages which might be hopelessly sought for elsewhere.

From the reign of Richard the Third materials for domestic history are greatly augmented by epistolary correspondence and memoirs, but these do not exist for the earlier periods of our history.

The traits of private character and feeling exhibited by our monarchs and nobles, the customs of the age, the prices of commodities, dresses and pageants, and other similar information, can only be obtained from such sources as wardrobe and privy purse expenses. A few notices, taken promiscuously from two early Wardrobe Accounts, will exhibit the truth of the above observations.”

The two early Wardrobe Accounts, from which these notices are taken, are those above-mentioned, and from which some excerpts have been already printed. Such of the notices as contain new matter will be found in the Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

XI.

Testamentary Evidences.—Suggestions for printing Calendars of Wills, with Specimens.—See Notes of Business for last Board, No. XII. pp. 374—381.

“ Some observations were lately submitted to the Board, respecting the value and importance of Testamentary Evidence, and wherein the utility of printing proper Calendars was suggested. Those observations were accompanied by a Specimen of an Alphabetical Calendar. As however the tabular form in that specimen might be open to objection on the ground of expense, (such tabular work requiring more care and labour, and being consequently attended with a greater cost,) another, marked No. 3, is now submitted for consideration, embracing the same information, but arranged in a more compact and condensed form, by placing the description, local designation, dates, &c. *under* the names of the Testators in the same column, instead of in the same line, as in the tabular form before submitted: the *first* part, consists of References to Wills and Administrations of the very common name of BROWNE only, and selected for the purpose of showing how materially, in cases of names of such frequent occurrence, a search would be facilitated by a Calendar affording the local designation of the Testator; and the *second*, contains Miscellaneous References, taken as they occur, from similar sources as No. 2, (*ante*, p. 380.)”

1550. Browne, Sir Anthony, Knight, of the Order of the Garter and Master of the King's Horses.—*Dated* 22 Apr. 1547. *Probed* 31 Mar.
1554. Browne, Thomas, Yeoman, of Temsford, Co. Bedford, son and heir of William Browne, late of London, Gent. dec.—*D.* 22 Sep. 1554.
1564. Browne, George, of Barton-upon-Humber, Co. Linc. Yeoman.—*D.* 26 Jan. 1563. *P.* 13 Jan.
1567. Browne, Dame Johan, widow, late wife of Sir Anthony Browne, Knt. and his Ex^{ex}.—*D.* 2 Oct. 1567. *P.* 26 Jan.
1568. Browne, Edward, of Barkeley, Co. Somerset, Gent.—*D.* 15 June, 1568.
1589. Browne, Sir Valentine, of Hogsdon, Co. Middlesex, Knight.—*D.* 30 June, 1588.
1590. Browne, Anthony, of Tolthorpe, Co. Rutland, Esq.—*D.* 31 Mar. 32 Eliz. *P.* 17 Dec.
1592. Browne, Anthony, Viscount Montague, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Garter.—*D.* 19 July, 34 Eliz. *P.* 14 Mar.
- Browne, Robert, alias Weare.—*D.* 2 June, 34 Eliz. *P.* — July.
- Browne, William, of Sutton Lutton.—*D.* 12 July, 34 Eliz. *P.* 3 Aug.
- Browne, Humphrey, of Prittwell, Co. Essex, Gent. late citizen of London.—*D.* 30 Aug. 1592. *P.* 5 Oct.
- Browne, John, of Chichester, Co. Sussex, Gent.—*D.* 31 Aug. 34 Eliz. *P.* 3 Nov.
1603. Browne, William, of Walcot, Co. Northampton, K.B.—No Date. *P.* 16 Mar.
1614. Browne, William, of Cliffe, Co. Kent, Yeoman.—*D.* 13 Jan. 1614. *P.* 4 Feb.
1624. Browne, William, of Libotwood, Co. Salop, Gent.—*D.* 25 Dec. 1623. *P.* 18 June.
1640. Browne, John, of Midhurst, Co. Sussex, Esq.—*D.* 11 June, 1639. *P.* 4 Feb.
1642. Browne, Anthony, of Little Froome, in the parish of Avenbury, Co. Hereford, Gent.—*D.* 16 Mar. 1641. *P.* 28 Mar.
- Browne, Anthony, of Little Froome, Co. Hereford, Gent.—*D.* 16 Mar. 1641. *P.* 21 May.
1647. Browne, William, of Bassingbourn, Co. Cambridge.—*D.* 1 May, 1646. *P.* 1 Feb.
- Browne, John, of the county of Warwick, Gent.—*D.* 10 Dec. 1644. *P.* 26 Apr.
- Browne, Edward, Citizen and Haberdasher of London.—*D.* 17 Jan. 1645. *P.* 3 May.
1647. Browne, Anthony, of Methrington, Co. Linc. Clerk.—*D.* 5 Mar. 1646. *P.* 21 May.
1650. Browne, William, of Chartham, Co. Kent.—*Admoñ.* Apr. 30.
1650. Browne, Phipps, of Shipham, Co. Norfolk.—*Admoñ.* 20 May.
- Browne, Brian, of Latham, Co. Kent.—*Admoñ.* 21 June.
1651. Browne, George, of the city of Westminster, Co. Middlesex, Gent.—*D.* 12 Dec. 1651. *P.* 20 Feb.
- Browne, Katherine, of Flasse, Co. Durham, widow.—*D.* 24 Feb. 1650. *P.* 10 Apr.
- Browne, Katherine, spinster, now of St. Forster's, London.—*D.* —. *P.* 10 May.
- Browne, Jane, Viscountess Dowager Montague, relict of Anthony, Visc. Montague.—*D.* 29 July, 1651. *P.* 8 June.
1653. Browne, Thomas, of Ipswich, but in parts beyond the sea, deceased.—*Admoñ.* Aug. 31.
1658. Browne, Thomas, of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, but at Gilston, Co. Herts, dec.—*Admoñ.* 9 Nov.
1660. Browne, George, late of Wicker, Co. Camb. Yeoman, dec.—*Nunc. Will.* *D.* 1 Apr. 1660. *P.* 28 Apr.
- Browne, Eliz. of Nether Broughton, Co. Leic. widow.—*D.* 20 Feb. 1658. *P.* 28 Apr.
1666. Browne, Robert, of Hackney, Co. Middx. Merchant, Citizen and Haberdasher, of London.—*D.* 26 Apr. 1666. *P.* 29 May.
1673. Browne, George, of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mariner.—*D.* 17 Dec. 1672. *P.* 19 Nov.
1688. Browne, Jonas, of Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely, Merchant.—*D.* 25 June, 1688. *P.* 15 Nov.
1708. Browne, Francis, Viscount Montague.—*D.* 26 Mar. 1686. *P.* 12 July.

1762. Banbury, Mary Knollis, Countess Dowager of, deceased.—*Admoñ.* 28 July.
1771. Banbury, Right Honourable Charles Earl of, Viscount Wallingford, Baron of Greys in the county of Oxford, dec. 1st *Admoñ.* 6 April. 2d *do.* 4 Oct.
- Banbury, Martha Knolles, Countess of, of Burford, in the county of Oxford, widow.—*Dated* 18 June, 1771.
1747. Berners, Baroness, Dame Katherine.—*D.* 17 Feb. 1740. *P.* 9 Dec.
1690. Brereton, Hon. William, late of the city of Coventry, deceased.—*Admoñ.* 25 July.
1747. Brereton, Dame Francis, widow, the late wife of the Right Honourable William Lord Brereton, of Brereton, of Cheshire.—*D.* 6 Sep. 1680.

(CALENDAR OF WILLS.)

1718. Brereton, John Lord, Baron of Laughlin, in the Kingdom of Ireland, late of Brereton Hall, Co. Chester, widower, deceased.—Admoñ, 24 Oct.
- 1722 Brereton, Francis, Lord, late Baron of Laughlin, in the Kingdom of Ireland, dec.—1st Admoñ, 24 May, 1722.—2d do. 24 Mar. 1723-4.
1789. Bryan, Eustace, formerly of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, but late of the city of Metz, in the province of Alsace, in the kingdom of France, Batchelor, dec.—Admoñ, 6 Sep.
1761. Coningesby, Margaret Countess of, widow and relict of Sir Michael Newton, Knight of the Bath and Baronet.—*D.* ——— *P.* 3 July.
1712. Cotton, Sir Robert, of Cumbermere, in the county of Chester, Knt. and Bart.—*D.* 30 Oct. 1710. *P.* 29 Dec.
- 1740 Jones, Lady Catherine, one of three daughters and coheirs of the Right Honourable Richard, late Earl of Ranelagh, in the kingdom of Ireland.—*D.* 7 June, 1738. *P.* —.
- 1758 Kildare, Elizabeth Countess Dowager of, one of the three daughters and coheirs of the Right Honourable Richard, late Earl of Ranelagh, in the kingdom of Ireland.—*D.* 3 Oct. 1748. Last Cod. 27 June, 1757. *P.* —.
- Knollys, (see Banbury).
1658. Knyvet, Emme, of Henham, in the county of Suff. widowe.—*D.* 1 Apr. 1658. *P.* 10 May.
1673. Knyvett, Sir John, of Ashwellthorp, in the county of Norfolk, Knt. of the Bath.—*D.* 16 May, 1673. *P.* 13 Feb.
1673. Knyvett, Dame Mary, of Westonmarket, in the county of Suffolk, widow.—*D.* 16 Oct. 1710.
1727. Knyvett, Paston, of the city of Norwich, Esq.—*D.* 15 May, 1727. *P.* 6 June.
1731. Knyvett, John, of the city of Norwich, Esquire.—*D.* 22 May, 1729. *P.* 5 Nov.
1741. Knyvett, John, of the city of Norwich, Esquire.—*D.* 22 Apr. 1733. *P.* 20 July.
1672. Leigh, Thomas Lord, Baron of Stoneleigh, in the county of Warwick.—*D.* 6 Jan. 1671. *P.* 6 Apr.
- Leigh, Roger, of Haigh, in the county of Lancaster, Yeoman.—*D.* 28 Jan. 1690.
- 1696-7. Leigh, Constance, of Leighton Beaudesert, in the county of Bedford, widow.—*D.* 24 May, 1692. *P.* 27 Feb.
1704. Leigh, Charles, of Leighton Beaudesert, in the county of Bedford, Esquire.—*D.* 5 June, 1704. *P.* 2 Jan.
- Leigh, James, of Haigh, in the county of Lanc.—*D.* 17 Nov. 1709.
1710. Leigh, Thomas Lord, Baron of Stoneley.—*D.* 26 Oct. 1710. *P.* 16 Mar.
1738. Leigh, Edward Lord, Baron of Stoneleigh.—*D.* 26 July, 1737. *P.* 7 Apr.
1665. Newport, Mountjoy Earl of.—*D.* 8 Feb. 1665. *P.* 26 Feb.
- 1633 Rutland, Francis Earl of, Lord Roos, of Hamlak, Trusbut and Bellvoier, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.—*D.* 30 Nov. 1632.
- 1790 Wallingford, Mary Catherine Knollis, Viscountess Dowager.—*D.* 23 Dec. 1784.
- 1653 Willoughbie, Frances Lady Dowager, of Parham.—*D.* 9 May, 1642.
- 1678 Willoughby, Francis Lord of Parham.—*D.* 17 July, 1666.
1757. Wilson, Elizabeth, of Berwick Street, in the county of Middlesex, widow.—*D.* 2 May, 1756. *P.* 29 Aug.

XII.

Mr. Cole.—The Secretary has received the following letter from this gentleman.

4, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI,
8th July, 1833.

“ Dear Sir,

I am fully sensible of your kind and voluntary offer to lay before the Board any communication I may desire to make, and which offer I readily now accept.

I humbly submit to the consideration of the Board the propriety of fixing some definite remuneration for the operations which have been confided to my care.

‘To methodize, regulate and digest the Records, Rolls, Instruments, Books and Papers,’ is stated in his Majesty’s Commission to be its primary object, and such operations which are now performing upon the Records of the Exchequer in the King’s Mews, I have the honour and pleasure to superintend by your appointment. Upon the great worth and importance of these Exchequer Records I need not enlarge; the

Notes of Business, printed under your immediate superintendence have given ample proof of your opinions upon them, and also of their variety and value. Documents of a Legislative, Administrative and Historical Description, are being rescued daily from ruinous decay. In the course of the last few days several early original Rolls of Knights' Fees (*temp. Ed. I. & II.*) have been discovered, as well as a series of Rolls of instruments (29 Hen. III.) historically curious and valuable, as illustrating, with detailed minuteness, some of the turbulent occurrences between Pope Innocent and the Barons, and also a full account of the Council held at Lyons, (A.D. 1245.) Had the existence of these Records been heretofore known, they would have worthily claimed a place in the pages of the *Fœdera*. You will find some few brief notices upon the same subject printed in that work. The general interest of these Documents is so great that I take this occasion to draw your attention to them, by appending a short abstract of their nature.*

Rolls of
Knights' Fees.

Documents
omitted in the
Fœdera.

It is not requisite for me to speak of the deplorable condition of these Records or the mode of operations pursued in rescuing them from their destructive state, as I have from time to time furnished you with specific reports of my progress, and which reports have been laid before the Board (v. Notes of Business, Nos. X. et sequent.) I have much satisfaction in believing that the manner in which I have hitherto executed my task has met with your fullest approbation and sanction, and I feel some pride in understanding that similar approbation has been expressed by the Commissioners, and in reading the eulogium which was bestowed upon me in the last Notes of Business (p. 363.)

In fixing the rate of remuneration, I would venture to submit that some considerations should be had to the qualifications required for the efficient performance of the work.

For the classification of unarranged, disordered and mutilated Records, a knowledge of the subject beyond mere competency to read and transcribe a Record is needful. With Records, having titles, the transcription of the title serves to describe its contents, but the greater part is without title or date, and it is only by collateral evidences that the age and nature can be ascertained. Familiarity with varieties of handwriting is a great and indispensable guide; and a knowledge of places and persons, deemed most important and justly so by Sir F. Palgrave, affords another finger-

* 1. Appellum factum pro Imperatore FRETHERICO in generali concilio celebrato apud LUGDUNUM per quendam militem nomine THADDEN' procuratorem dicti Imperatoris contra sententiam a Domino Papa INNOCENTE IIII^o, latam contra prædictum Imperatorem in prænominato Concilio habito, mense Julii anno Gratiae M^o CC^o xl^o quinto.

2. Litteræ missæ Cardinalibus Romanæ Ecclesiæ apud LUGDUNUM a Baronibus Militibus et universis Baronagii Regni Angliæ per ROGERUM BIGOD Comitem NORFF, WILLIELMUM DE CANTILUPO, JOHANNEM FILIUM GALFRIDI, RADULPHUM FILIUM NICHOLAI, PHILIPPUM BASSET, Barones, procuratores Baronagii totius ANGLIÆ tunc temporis INNOCENTIS Papæ IIIIⁱ, celebrante concilio ibi generale anno Gratiae M^o CC^o xlquinto.

3. Articuli gravaminum et oppressionum quibus regnum ANGLIÆ oppressum fuit temporibus HENRICI Regis filii Regis JOHANNIS per curiam Romanam. Quæ scilicet gravamina litteratoriè ostensa fuerunt Cardinalibus Romanæ Ecclesiæ et etiam INNOCENTIS Papæ IIIIⁱ oretenus per procuratores prædicti Regni in generali Concilio apud LUGDUNUM et quæ gravamina dictus Papa, dictis procuratoribus dederat in promissis ad revocanda. Quæ scilicet gravamina non revocata postea Barones, Milites et Universitas Baronagii ANGLIÆ conquerendo ostenderunt prædicto Regi in Concilio habito apud WESTMONASTERIUM in proximâ quadragesimâ sequenti post prædictum Concilium.

4. Duo Litteræ INNOCENTIS directæ HENRICO Regi Angliæ. (Vide *Fœdera*, Vol. I. p. 261.)

5. Litteræ patentes et procuratoriæ HENRICI Regis.

6. "De Ultimo Concilio LUGDUNENSE."

7. "Fulminationes Domini Papæ, &c."

8. De Prohibitionibus Ecclesiasticis.

9. "Ista sunt invectiva, quæ, inter alia, meritò movere possunt Dominum Papam ad aperiendum gratiæ suæ manum, quam minus immoderate restringit."

10. De excommunicationibus.

post, but it can be only from a previous knowledge of the processes through which the Record may be supposed to have gone at the time when it was originally compiled, that the perfection or imperfection of any series can be guessed at, or the scattered fragments of Records of almost infinite variety be re-collected to their proper places, after such wide dispersion as that to which these Records have been subjected. Even when the contents and age of the Record are known, an arrangement according to subject-matter cannot be performed intuitively, and I am inclined to think that I do not estimate the labour unjustly in stating such work as Classification, Cataloguing, &c., to demand equal mental application, knowledge of the subject of Records and proficiency as any species of Editorship.

Moreover I would take the liberty to observe that the work being of that extent and nature which will require length of time in its performance, it seems to me that a *progressive* rate of remuneration can be hardly applicable to such work, simply because such work can be but efficiently performed, and the character of the work remains precisely the same as long as the work continues. The value of the labour, if properly exercised, will be the same at all times.

After more than ten years' servitude under the Commission, and familiarity with almost every species of Record, I assume that I am qualified for my task. Indeed the readiness which you have shown in offering me employment under the Commission, on various occasions, which it is not important now to specify,—and also in entrusting me with powers independent of any surveillance, to perform my present duty, render it unnecessary for me to say more on this point.

Whilst it does not seem to me to be presumption to request that the Board will be pleased to determine my prospects under its service, by fixing a definite value upon the work; it would be presumption in me to determine myself any rate of remuneration. It may not, however, be irrelevant to adduce to one view some of the various rates of payment sanctioned by the Board. For arranging, cataloguing, &c. similar in character to those which I superintend, Mr. Caley receives £500 per annum. Sir F. Palgrave for like services, together with the education of transcribers and superintendence of many transcriptions, £1000 per annum. The rate paid for Editorship is two guineas per sheet, which would average on the printing of one sheet daily, about £600 per annum. For about seventy-five days work upon a preliminary sortation alone of these Exchequer Records, before my labours upon them had commenced, Mr. Adlington has charged the Commission £100, and Mr. Trickey £64. For transcription—the rates paid have been 4*d.*, 6*d.* and 8*d.* per folio, of 72 words. The income to be derived from this source varies of course in proportion to the speed and capacity of the transcriber. At the *minimum* rate, working five hours per diem on the transcription of the Close Rolls, I earned during last year beyond £1 per diem.

Respectfully submitting these remarks, I leave to the liberality of the Board the determination of the worth of my labours, by such rate as it may see fit to adopt, resting assured that the assiduous services of above ten years will not be overlooked, and with an expression of very earnest desire to devote my best abilities to the performance of such duties as the Board may be pleased to entrust to me.

I have the honour to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient Servant,
HENRY COLE."

C. P. COOPER, Esq.
Sec. Com. Pub. Rec.

XIII.

Memoir on the Materials for English History in the Libraries and Archives of the Continent.—See Additional Notes of Business for last Board, No. IV. page 407.—After the words “In the Public Library of Poitiers,” read “which is rich in the Antiquities and History of a Province so long united to England,” instead of “which is rich in the Antiquities and History of Provence,” &c. This is an error of the Press; which, in justice to the author of the “Memoir,” it is necessary to notice. But the Secretary thinks it right to take this opportunity of stating, that in that article, as in all others inserted in the “Notes of Business,” he has purposely refrained from correcting any mistakes not purely clerical, that his own knowledge or reading might enable him to detect. So strictly has this rule been observed, that he has left unchanged the writer’s mode of spelling the names of persons with which, from their correspondence or their works, he has long been familiar; for instance, “Duniau,” &c. (Daunou, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Keeper General of the Archives, Paris); —“Lappenburg,” (Lappenberg, Archivist, Hamburg); —“Liljegeen,” (Liljegren, Archivist, Stockholm) &c. &c.*

* The statement, p. 420, that the copy of the Evangelists in the Royal Library at Stockholm “bears a note in an ancient hand—that it had been written in England for an Anglo-Saxon,” is, there can be little doubt, erroneous. This copy of the Evangelists is the “Codex Aureus” mentioned in Notes of Business for Board of December 1, 1832, and which contains the Anglo-Saxon inscription there printed (p. 42); and of which the following is a literal translation:—

“In nomine, &c. I, Ælfred, ealdorman, and Werburg, my consort, got this book from a heathen band, with our clean money; that was, namely, with clean gold; and that we did for God’s love, and for our soul’s need, and because we would not that this holy book should remain longer in heathendom, and now we desire to give it to Christ-Church, for the praise and glory and honour of God, and in thankfulness for his sufferings; and to be used by the divine brotherhood that in Christ-Church daily raise the praise of God: on that condition, that it be read every month for Ælfred, and for Werburg, and for Alhthryth, for the perpetual healing of their souls, while it shall please God that christianity (*lit.* baptism) may be at this place. Moreover, I, Ælfred, ealdorman, and Werburg, beg and implore, in the name of Almighty God, and in [that] of all his Saints, that no man be so daring that he give or alienate this holy book from Christ-Church, while christianity (*lit.* baptism) may stand.—Ælfred. Werburg. Alhthryth, heiress (daughter).”

It has been conjectured that this splendid Manuscript was a portion of the spoils carried off by the Danes in one of their incursions in this country at the end of the ninth century. It was however purchased for the Royal Library of Stockholm in the year 1690, and at Madrid.

“Af andre gamle Haandskrifter beundrede jeg mest den overordentlig prægtige saakaldte Codex aureus, der indeholder Hieronymi latinske Oversættelse af Evangelierne, paa Pergament i Folio, hvert andet Blad hvidt, med sorte Uncialer, og hvert andet violet med gyldne. Den menes ikke at være yngre end det niende Aarhundrede. I Randen af det Blad hvorpaa Matthæi Evangelium begynder, findes en gammel angelsaxisk Indskrift, hvorfra man seer, at dette pragtfulde Evangelium har tilhørt en

¹ “Eorunȝ.” Mr. Thorpe thinks that eorunȝ is an error for eorunȝ, the same as ȝnȝunȝ (eo and u being interchangeable with ȝ and f, as eorȝne for ȝnȝne, ȝaeloc for ȝafeluc, &c. &c.). He observes that Eorunȝ, though not in Lye, is certainly a derivative of ȝnȝe (eorȝe) *hæreditas*, and the same as the Danish *Arving*, an heir.

It is proper also to remark that although a large part of the "Memoir" has been suppressed, yet that some passages still remain, which would undoubtedly have been expunged, had they not in the hurry with which the sheets were passed through the Press escaped the Secretary's attention. One of these passages it is fit should be pointed out, as there is good ground to believe the charge therein contained to be altogether unfounded. It occurs at p. 414, and relates to the Archives of Hanover.

XIV.

Materials for English History in the Libraries and Archives of the Continent.—The Library of Magliabechi, Florence.—Index to a volume of transcripts of documents in this collection relating to English affairs, and supposed to have been made by order of the late Lord Guildford, and now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Indice degl' Articoli copiatì estratti dai Codici della Biblioteca Magliabechiana contenuti nei 61 quinterni copiatì per commissione dell' Illmo Sig. Cav. Professore Sebastiano Ciampi, &c. &c.

1. Congiura d' Inghilterra detta della polvere.
2. Ritratti del Regno d' Inghilterra, e lettere del Cardinal Polo scritte a diversi personaggi quando fu legato in Inghilterra.

Hertug Ælfred (Ælfred Aldormon, Ælfred Dux kalder han sig selv) hvis Hustrues Navn var Verburge og som Hammarsköld mener, kan have været Prinds Ælfred, Ethelreds og Emma's Søn, der faldt ved Guilford 1036. Sparrenfeld,¹ som Carl XI. lod reise fra 1688 til 1694 i mange of Europas Lande, ja selv i Africa, for at opsøge svenske og nordiske historiske Monumenter, kiøbte denne Codex 1690 i Madrid, og forærede den hid med 26 andre Haandskrifter."—*Molbeck—Breve fra Sverrige i Aaret 1812. Deel 2, b. 81.*

It has been already shown that Hammarsköld's conjecture, that the "Ælfred Aldormon" was no other than "Prince Ælfred, the son of Ethelred and Emma, who fell at Guildford, 1036," is erroneous. The possessor of the "Codex Aureus" lived at the close of the ninth century. See *ante*, p. 42.

* "Gabriel Sparvenfeldius, vir illustrissimus, qui generis nobilitatem amplissimis peregrinationibus & lingvarum cognitione decoraverat. Illum enim Carolus XI. Pater patriæ, quum relatum ipsi esset, de frequenti olim per Nuncios pontificios, Dynastas Danicos, Johannem Gothum & ultimo, Christinam Reginam, apud nos facta monumentorum historicorum jactura, a. 1688. suis impensis ad præcipuas Europæ regiones hæc repetitum, & novos etiam in usus Principis Caroli libros emtum, ablegavit. Ulysses noster, Sparvenfeldius, visa etiam Africa, Gothorum olim, vel Vandalorum, expeditionibus pertentata, cursum istum ad annum 1694. absolvit. Rediitque, non istis quidem deperditis, quæ fama fortassis exiliora fuerant, sed aliis non minoris momenti scriptis, immo thesauris, onustus. Ex illo penu raram Manuscriptorum collectionem, atque etiam impressorum ejusmodi librorum, qui raritate cum MStis æquiparari possunt, Stockholmensi Bibliothecæ dono dedit anno 1705."—*Celsius—Bibliothecæ Regiæ Stockholmensis Historia*, pp. 176, 177.

Celsius assigns to the "Codex Aureus" the first place in Sparwenfeld's rare Collection of Manuscripts:—"Inter Sparwenfeldianos istos primas sibi jure vindicat Quatuor Evangeliorum Codex vetustissimus, vulgatæ interpretationis in fol. membranceus, foliis alternatim purpureis, literis uncialibus, vulgo Gothicis, sed auro passim fulgentibus, ea prorsus majestate, qua Ulphilæ apud Upsalenses exemplar exaratum, servatur. Conferantur ea, quæ ad hunc nostrum codicem ex Thomæ Mareschalli annotationibus ad Ulphilam excerpit Liljebladius in Catalogo. Addimus istis textum Anglo-Saxonicum codici huic, sequiori quidem ævo, adscriptum, sed antiquum tamen, quo possessor quondam, Dux Ælfredus qui seniore se appellat, cum conjuge Werburgi, de præstantia & antiquitate ejus illustre testimonium reddit, ipsum scilicet apud homines ethnicos inventum, initia, ceu probabile, Christianæ religionis in Anglia antecedere, &c. &c."—*Ibid.* pp. 179, 180.

3. Nuova descrizione di tutte le Città, Terre, Castelli, e Ville, e Fortesse, Presidii, con la denominazione di ciascuna d' esse nel passaggio d' Inghilterra, colla descrizione dell' entrate, &c.
4. Descrizione del maraviglioso scoglio chiamato Bas posto nel Regno d' Inghilterra.
5. Relazione del Clarissimo Mr. Gio. Michele ritornato ambasciatore della Regina d' Inghilterra l' anno 1557.
6. Narrazione del fatto della Serenissima Regina di Scotia travagliata dalli suoi sudditi, e da Miladi Elisabetta Regina d' Inghilterra.
7. Relazione del Clariss^{mo} Messer Daniello Barbaro tornato dalla sua legazione d' Inghilterra l' anno di N. S. 1552.
8. Istruzioni per il Sig. Abbate Martinengo, Nuntio in Inghilterra, li 9 di Marzo 1551.
9. Discorso per la Regina d' Inghilterra, anno 1553.
10. Discorso di quel' che l' araldo d' Inghilterra ha fatto nell' annunziar la guerra al Re da parte di quella Regina.
11. Proclama del Re e Regina d' Inghilterra.
12. Capitoli di pace e concordia tra il Re di Francia e quello d' Inghilterra nel 1549 di luglio.
13. Sentenza di papa Clemente VII. sopra la lite del Parentado, e matrimonio d' Arrigo Re d' Inghilterra.
14. Nota Consultationis habita Greventichiae primo die Maii 1561.
15. Catalogo dei Re d' Inghilterra.
16. Relatione dell' armata Inglese, e come sta per uscire a mezzo giugno l' anno 1623.
17. Forma di giuramento in Inghilterra.
18. Relatione d' Inghilterre, Scozia, e Irlanda, e Isole adiacenti.
19. Discorso intorno all' impresa d' Inghilterra fatto di Maggio nel 1557.
20. Discorso appartenente all' congiura d' Inghilterra.
21. Nota delle Capitolazioni dei Re d' Inghilterra.
22. Elisabethae Reginae Angliae, &c.
23. Nota delle Capitolazioni fatte fra Spagna e Inghilterra.
24. Discorso sopra le forze del Re Giacomo.
25. Declamatio causarum quibus adducta Angliae Regina, &c.
26. Vita di Jacopo sesto Re d' Inghilterra.
27. Istruzione del Cardinal Caraffa destinato per andare in Inghilterra.
28. Lettera del Signor Residente d' Inghilterra.
29. Processo del Conte d' Essex, e dei suoi aderenti.
30. Jacopo Re d' Inghilterra ricordi per regularsi nel Regno.
31. Ubaldini Descriptione del Regno di Scotia.
32. Istoria d' Inghilterra.

XV.

Mode of computing the Date of the Accessions of our early Kings.—See “Account of the Red Book of the Exchequer, its Authority, and Contents”—*Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 323—325, and the List of *Errata*, vol. i. p. xxii.

“The general contents of the ‘Red Book in the Exchequer’ are too well known (see Cooper’s Account of the Records, vol. ii. pages 309—325) to require any full description here. There are, however, at folio 241 of that manuscript, certain Memoranda relating to the dates of the accession and demise of the Kings of England, from Henry the Third to James the First, to which more authority has been attached than is warranted by the circumstances under which they appear to have been written.

These Memoranda have recently been made the subject of some discussion; they have been considered sufficient to remove all doubts concerning the mode of computing the date of the accession of our early Monarchs, and to set at rest an historical inquiry, embracing a constitutional question of some moment, namely, whether in the earlier periods of our history there was always an inherent right to the Crown in the Sovereigns of this country, succeeding as they do at present *de facto* as well as *de jure* immediately upon the decease of the preceding Monarch; or whether some formal act of recognition was not necessary before they assumed the government of the kingdom. This subject, already so ably treated by Mr. Allen in his “Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative of England,” need not be examined here; but it is necessary to observe, that the Memoranda in the Red Book are not of sufficient authenticity of themselves to determine the hypothesis that the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First did not commence until their rights had been recognized by the nation; nor are they entitled to the weight and authority hitherto given to them. The historical information these Memoranda afford is by no means new, and, however valuable they may be *quoad Memoranda*, ought only to be taken, even where correct, as a confirmation of facts elsewhere and more authentically related.

That the reign of King Henry the Third did not commence until eight days after his father’s demise, is a fact distinctly alluded to by Matthew Paris, whose statement certainly claims equal authority with a note, entered probably by one of the clerks in the Exchequer, as a private memorandum, more than a century after the occurrence. The passage in the ‘Red Book’ relating to the date of Henry’s demise is deserving of notice, inasmuch as it is manifestly incorrect; the day of that Monarch’s death is there stated to have been the Feast of St. Simon and Jude (28th of October) in the 56th year of his reign, whereas it did not take place until the 16th of November following, and in the 57th year of his reign. It is, however, proper to remark, that this mistake was not committed by the writer of the original memorandum, (which is of the period of Edward the Third’s reign,) but appears to have been an after insertion, the part relating to the King’s demise being written in a different hand, and seems to have been added about the reign of Edward the Fourth.

The first paragraph on the page in the MS. contains the Memorandum of an occurrence in the year 1264, whilst the following three record events in the years from 1256 to 1259; the seventh Entry then goes back to the year 1216, the date of Henry’s accession to the throne:—this irregularity shows that the entries were not concurrent with the events they record, and deprives them of much of the authority to which, as regular and coeval memoranda, they would be entitled. The original

memorandum comprises all the matters from the commencement of the page in the MS. to the notice of King Edward the Third's sailing to Brabant, and was, in all probability, entered shortly after the fourteenth year of his reign.

The next Entry, embracing the period from the accession of Richard the Second to the death of Edward the Fourth, appears from the handwriting to have been made during that king's reign, at which time the Marginal Notices in the Original, and the Dates of the Demises of the preceding Kings, distinguished by an underline in the printed Extract, seem also to have been made.

The memorandum of Edward the Fourth's demise, those of the accession and death of Edward the Fifth and Richard the Third, and of the accession of Henry the Seventh, appear all to have been made during the reign of the latter king.

The notice of Henry the Eighth's death and accession was evidently written in the succeeding reign, and the other three paragraphs, relating to the reigns of Edward the Sixth, Elizabeth, and James the First, from the appearance of the writing, may be considered contemporaneous.

The reign of Philip and Mary is altogether omitted; and the date of the accession of James the First is ascribed to the year 1602 instead of 1603.

The value of the Memoranda in the Red Book, as authentic and unerring evidence of occurrences, must in a great measure be depreciated by these facts; they have been often printed and noticed by different authors,* but never with a sufficient degree of accuracy, and therefore subsequent writers have not only been betrayed into a misconception of their nature and importance, but have assisted in perpetuating the errors of their predecessors.

In a recent publication these Memoranda have been stated to possess a character for historical value of the highest importance; but if the estimate of their authenticity and worth is to be taken by the correctness of their contents as printed, they cannot even claim the merit of being useful, much less be said to establish a character of undoubted evidence. It is not, however, intended, by these remarks, to create an impression that the instruments in the 'Red Book' are valueless, but merely to prevent their being held out to historical inquirers as deserving of implicit confidence: to show the real character of them, an accurate Transcript has been made, and collated with the Original."

Extract from the Red Book of the Exchequer.

¶ Tempe R̄ H. fīl R̄ Joñis.

Tempus guerre duravit a iiii^{to} die April anno xlviii. usq; ad xvi. diem Septemb̄ anno xlix qñ apud Wyntoñ post bellū de Evesham pax fuit pclamata.

Anno ejusdm xli^o ivit apud Wall.

Anno ejusdem xlii^o fuit pvid Oxoñ.

Anno ejusdm xlviii^o fuit bellum apud Lewes scilt xiiij. die Maii.

* [Of this the author of the "Account of the Red Book of the Exchequer," printed in the Secretary's compilation, does not appear to have been aware—the editor of that useful work, "l'Art de vérifier les Dates," (Paris, 1783, folio,) has cited most of these memoranda. See tome i. pp. 807—822. See also Sir Harris Nicolas, *the Chronology of History*, p. 277.]

¶ The whole matter commencing from this mark, and concluding with the notice of Edward's sailing for Brabant, with the exception of the passages underlined, appears to have been written by one hand, and probably formed the original memorandum. The writing is of the period of Edward III. and the entry was doubtless made subsequent to the 14th year of that King's reign.

Anno ejusdē xlix. fuit bellū apud Evesham scilt iij. die Augusti.
A° Dñi m°ccxvi. Med qđ dat̃ R Henr̃ fl̃t R Joh̃nis iniitavit* in festo Aploz
 Simonis & Jude videłt xxviii. die mens̃ Octobr̃. & obiit in fo Aploz Simoñ & Jude a° r̃
 sui lvi^{to}.

Iťm dat̃ R E. filii dci R H. iniitavit singlis annis die Sđi Edm̃i R videłt xx. die
 mens̃ Novembr̃. & obiit anno xxxvi^{to}.

Iťm dat̃ R E. filii R E. iniitat^r singlis annis in festo t^{ns}laconis Sđi Thome M^{rti}r
 vidz vii. die Julii.

A° Dñi m°cccxxvii°. Iťm dat̃ Regis E. tci a conquestu iniitat^r singulis annis
 xxiiij. die mensis Januarii. & obiit xxi° die Junii a° r̃ sui li^{mo} etať sue lxv^{to}.

Et memorand qđ idem R E. t^{ns}fretavit p^{mo} vsus Brabant die Veñis xvi. die
 Julii anno regni sui xii° sicut continet^r in b^{ri} de Magno Sigillo de pdonacoe debitoz
 quod est inť cōia de anno xiiij°.

† A° Dñi m.ccc.lxxvii. Iťm dat̃ Reg̃ R. sđi a conquestu iniitat^r singulis annis
 in festo Sđi Albani accideñ xxii°. die Junii & cessavit penult^r die Sept^r anno r̃ sui
 xxiii^{to}.

A° Dñi m°ccc.^{xx}iiiiix. Item dat̃ Reg̃ H. iij^{ti} a conquestu iniitat^r singulis annis in
 festo Sđi Jeronimi accideñ xxx° die Septembr̃ v^z in cst Sđi Mich̃is & obiit xx° die
 Marc̃ a° r̃ sui xiiij°.

A° Dñi m°cccc.xiii. Item dat̃ Reg̃ H. v^{ti} a conquestu iniitat^r singulis annis in
 festo Sđi Benedci accideñ xxi°. die Marcii & obiit ultimo die Augusti a° r̃ sui x^{mo}.

A° Dñi m°cccc.xxii. Item dat̃ Reg̃ H. vi^{ti} a conquestu iniitat^r singlis annis in
 festo Sđi Egidii accideñ primo die Septembr̃ xxxix. annis.

A° Dñi m°cccc.lxi. Item data Reg̃ E. quarti iniitat^r singlis annis quarto die
 Marcii.† ‡ Et obiit nono die Aprilis anno regni sui vicesimo tciō.

A° Dñi m°cccc.lxxxiii. Item dat̃ Regis E. quinti inchoavit eodem nono die
 Aprilis & cessavit xxii^{do} die Junii tunc p^x sequē videłt anno regni sui primo.

Item dat̃ Regis Ricardi tci iniitat^r singlis annis xxvi^{to} die Junii. Et inťfectus
 fuit in bello ab Henrico septimo vicesimo secundo die Augusti anno regni sui tciō.

A° Dñi m°cccc.lxxxv^{to}. Item dat̃ Regis Henrici septimi iniitat^r singlis annis
 vicesimo primo die Augusti.†

§ A° Dñi m°d.ix. Item dat̃ Regis Henrici octavi iniitat^r singulis annis vicesimo
 secundo die Aprilis & obiit xxviii° die Januarii anno r̃ sui xxxviii^{mo}.§

|| Anno Dñi m°d.xlvi. Dat̃ Regis Edwardi sexti &c. iniitat^r singlis annis xxix^{no}
 die Januarii.

Anno Dñi 1558. Dat̃ Regine Elizabeth, &c. iniitat^r singlis annis xvii° die
 Novembr̃.

A° Dñi 1602. Dat̃ regni Dñi Regis Jacobi &c. iniitat^r singlis a^s xxiiij^{to} die
 Marcii.

† The handwriting from this mark to the one corresponding is apparently of the reign of King Edward IV., and is in the same character as the preceding passages distinguished by being underlined.

‡ The notice of Edward's death, and the subsequent passages as far as the ensuing sign, were probably written during the reign of King Henry VII.

§ This passage is in a cotemporary hand and was entered evidently in the succeeding reign.

|| The notices of the three subsequent reigns are made on the back of the page upon which the rest of the memoranda occur, and are all in the character of the respective periods to which they refer.

* This word has been hitherto read *mutavit*, and sometimes *mutuavit*; the present reading has been adopted for reasons obvious on examination of the record: *iniitavit* is written for *initiauit*, from the verb *initio*—*are*, to begin, or perhaps for *initavit*, from *inito*—*are*, which is frequently used for *ineo*.

XVI.

Miscellaneous Records in the King's Remembrancer's Office.—The Expedition against Scotland, the 26th year of Edward I. (A. D. 1297.) *Liber Roberti Hayroun Contrarotulatoris Walteri de Amondesham de denariis Regis receptis pro expensis exercitus Regis in partibus Scotiæ faciendis.*

“The History of the Wars between England and Scotland occupies a considerable portion of the annals of both kingdoms, and the subject has engaged the attention of several eminent authors; no period, however, of those wars has been regarded with more interest than that which the glorious exploits and prowess of Wallace have rendered so justly celebrated.

The achievements of this Scottish hero have been related with so much uncertainty and improbability by writers who were almost contemporary with him, that there is considerable difficulty in tracing the chronology of his campaigns. A Document has recently been discovered in the King's Remembrancer's Office, which corroborates the statements of historians as to the date of the Earl of Surrey's expedition into Scotland to repress the insurrection under Wallace: it was in this expedition that Wallace obtained the signal victory over the earl by the stratagem of sawing the posts which supported a wooden bridge over the Forth, on one side of which he was encamped, and by pretending a retreat encouraged the English to follow him across the bridge, which gave way under the crowds of English soldiers who were passing it.

The Document is both curious and valuable, inasmuch as it contains the names of all the persons engaged in that expedition, and the wages and allowance of each; it is thus entitled,—‘Recepta domini Walteri de Agmodesham receptoris denariorum domini nostri Regis Edwardi ad expensas exercitus ipsius Regis quem dominus J. Comes de Warennæ duxit in partibus Scotiæ* de anno regni sui vicesimo sexto per visum et testimonium domini Roberti Heyrun contrarotulatoris sui per commissionem ipsius domini Regis.’ Then follows the Account of the different Sums of Money received from the sheriffs and others appointed to collect the ninth granted to the king in aid of the Scottish war, the total of which was £10,828:19s. 9d., whereof was paid in wages and allowances to the earls, barons, knights, esquires, foot-soldiers, and others engaged in the king's war in Scotland in that year, the sum of £10,720:8s.

The payments appear to have been made at different places, viz. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Whelpington, Roxburgh, and Berwick.

The MS. is in excellent preservation, and consists of thirty-eight pages written on both sides. The following memorandum appears in the interior of the cover, and is in a contemporary hand.

‘Liber Roberti Hayroun contrarotulatoris Walteri de Amondesham de denariis Regis per eundem Walterum receptis pro expensis exercitus Regis in partibus Scotiæ faciendis per visum et testimonium dicti Roberti.’ ”

See Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

* On the Patent Roll of the 26th of Edward the First is the appointment of the Earl of Warren as Commander of the Expedition against Scotland, the king at that time being abroad.

XVII.

Subsidy Roll, 51 Edward III.—See Notes of Business for Board of 23d June, 1832, No. II. p. 1. The following is a note of what took place at that Board respecting this Roll:—"It was proposed that this Document, which appeared from a letter of Mr. Petrie to be at the Tower, should be transcribed, but no order was made, it being stated that Mr. Bayley claimed it as his own property." There is a note in the Minute Book, "It is not clear that it has not been printed." Since this time several applications have been made, by one of the Keepers of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, that the Board should be moved to direct this Record to be copied, upon the ground that Mr. Petrie, in his letter, had not suggested that the Record in question did not belong to the Public, and that, after much inquiry and research, there was reason to suppose the conjecture, that it has been printed, to be erroneous. Sir F. Palgrave has, however, enabled the Secretary to state, that this conjecture was correct, a copy of the Subsidy Roll of the 51st Edward III. was communicated by Mr. Topham to the Antiquarian Society in December, 1784, and is printed, together with his observations, in the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. pp. 337—347.

XVIII.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—Application for Copies of the works published under the authority of the Board.—Letters from S. M. Phillipps, Esq., Lord Hill, and Sir Edward Paget.

XIX.

Library of the University of Leipzig.*—The Secretary has received the following letters from the Rector and Senate of this University.—The first he has transmitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

* It was supposed (see Notes of Business for Board of March 30th, 1833, No. XI. p. 244,) that the Record works were destined for the "Raths-bibliothek, im Gewandhause." His Majesty the King of Saxony has, however, directed them to be deposited in the University Library. This library contains about 25,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 manuscripts.

No. 1.

“ GUILIELMO IV.

ANGLIAE, SCOTIAE, HIBERNIAE ET HANNOVERAE REGI POTENTISSIMO
ATQUE AUGUSTISSIMO

S. P. D.

RECTOR ET SENATUS

UNIVERSITATIS LITTERARUM LIPSIENSIS.

ETSI permulta sunt et maxima, quae exstant Tui, Rex Potentissime Augustissime-
que, in litteras amoris, Tuaeque erga eos, qui colendis illis amplificandisque vitam
studiumque destinarunt suum, liberalitatis documenta egregia, eorum tamen nullum
est, quod majore veneratione prosequamur, quam quod Tu Ipse nuper ad nostram
Academiam pertinere voluisti. Hoc enim tale fuit, ut et munificentiam verissime
regiam admirari nos juberet, et gratissimos in nobis animi sensus excitaret. Regio
enim jussu Tuo ad nos transmissa nuper fuerunt Monumenta historiae antiquioris
jurisque regni Britannici, publicis sumtibus excusa: opus, cum forma splendidissi-
mum, tum propter uberrimum fructum in historia Britanniae accurate cognoscenda,
doctis hominibus utilissimum, et ad extremam posteritatem duraturum, nostrae autem
bibliothecae insigne ornamentum, nobis denique ipsis perpetuum regiae Tuae erga nos
gratiae ac voluntatis documentum futurum. Quam ob rem nihil prius habemus, neque
antiquius, quam ut Tibi, Rex Potentissime Augustissimeque, pro tanto beneficio gra-
tias persolvamus decentissimas, hasque litteras Majestati Tuae tradendas curemus
devotissimi animi nostri interpretes. Nihil est, quod a Deo immortalis ardentius pre-
cemur, quam ut Tibi ad tuendam augendamque eorum, qui clementissimo imperio
Tuo subditi sunt, salutem ac felicitatem vita contingat admodum longaeva, Celsissi-
maque Domus Tua omni bonorum genere cumulatissime diutissimeque fruatur.
Scrib. in Universitate Litterarum Lipsiensi d. xxv. m. Maji MDCCCXXXIII.

Dr. GUILIELMUS ANDREAS HAASE, Univers. Litt. Lips. h. t. Rector.

D. CHRISTIANUS FRIDERICUS ILLGEN, Ordinis Theologorum h. t. Decanus.

D. CAROLUS FRIDERICUS GÜNTHER, Ord. Jltor. h. t. Prodecanus.

D. CAROLUS AUGUSTUS KUHLE, Ord. Medicorum h. t. Decanus.

D. GUILIELMUS TRAUGOTT KRUG, Ord. Philoss. h. t. Decanus.”

No. 2.

“ VIRO

ILLUSTRI, EXCELLENTISSIMO, CLARISSIMO, DOCTISSIMO

C. P. COOPERO, EQUIITI ANGLO,

COLLEGII AD COLLIGENDA ET EDENDA HISTORIAE REGNI BRITANNICI MONUMENTA

JUSSU REGIO INSTITUTI

SECRETARIO

S. P. D.

GUILIELMUS ANDREAS HAASE,

UNIVERSITATIS LITT. LIPSIENSIS H. T. RECTOR.

TRANSMISSUM nuper ad nos fuit a Colquhouno, Consule apud Anglos Saxonico
primario, viro Spectatissimo, Monumentorum historiae Britannicae, quae Potentissimi
Augustissimique Britannorum regis jussu publicis sumtibus excuduntur, exemplar
splendidissimum, in quo nostrae Universitatis bibliotheca rarum atque egregium

haberet ornamentum, nos autem haberemus luculentum ac gratissimum regiae erga nos liberalitatis voluntatisque documentum. In quo opere edendo neque nos fugit, neque alios, quantam Tu, Vir Illustris atque Excellentissime, curam, diligentiam, solertiam studiumque posueris. Neque ignoramus, Tua imprimis erga nos benevolentia, jam antehac optimis documentis declarata ac probata, Tuaque apud Potentissimum Regem commendatione nobis contigisse, ut pulcerrimo isto ac vere regali munere donaremur. Pro qua re quemadmodum Tibi gratias agimus maximas debitasque, ita Te rogamus, velis et posthac eodem erga nos, quo huc usque fuisti, esse animo, de perpetuo autem nostro in Te studio nunquam dubitare. Vale. Scrib. in Universitate Litt. Lipsiensi d. xxv. m. Maji MDCCCXXXIII.

DR. GUILIELMUS ANDREAS HAASE, Universitatis Litt. Lipsiensis h. t. Rector."

XX.

The cleansing, mending, arranging, and binding of the Records in the Augmentation Office, at the Rolls Chapel, and in the King's Remembrancer's Office (King's Mews).—Recent circumstances make it desirable that the Board should be informed of the degree of superintendence which the Secretary exercises over these operations.

In the Augmentation Office the work proceeds under the care of Mr. Caley, but a weekly written Report is made to the Secretary. This consists only of a very brief enumeration of the Records and Documents cleaned and pressed during the preceding six days. The Report for the week ending the 29th of June last, will be found in the Additional Notes of Business. The number cleaned and pressed in that time was 616.

At the Rolls Chapel the repairing and binding of the Records (principally the Inquisitions post mortem,) also proceeds under Mr. Caley's care; but from the contiguity of the Office to the Secretary's Chambers he has frequent opportunity of inspecting the work. The Secretary is also in frequent communication with Mr. Palmer, the principal clerk of this repository, who has addressed to him a letter, which will be read to the Board, and, it is submitted, shows that other controul over the workman employed there would be superfluous.

The cleansing, mending, and arranging of the Miscellaneous Records at the King's Mews proceeds under the direction of the Secretary. During the winter months the Records are removed to Boswell Court, where they remain in the custody of Robert Thompson, Esq. one of the Side Clerks in the King's Remembrancer's Office; but in the summer months the operation is conducted at Charing Cross. A weekly Report is forwarded to the Secretary, of which the following is a specimen.

“ Report for the week ending 29 June, 1833, of the number of Rolls which were selected, cleansed, ticketted, and catalogued. Those needing immediate repair have undergone that operation, and have received the additional protection of parchment coverings.

Reigns.	No. of Rolls.
Ric. I.	1
John	1
Hen. III.	3
Edw. I.	32
Edw. II.	25
Edw. III.	62”

A Specimen of the Catalogue is inserted in the Additional Notes of Business. See further Notes of Business for Board of 22d June, 1833, No. V. pp. 361, 362.

Note.—No notice has been taken of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, as the workman there will be removed either to the Rolls Chapel or the Mews in a few days, when he will have completed the Series of Chancery Bills and Answers,* *temp.* Eliz. upon which he has been for some time employed.

XXI.

Extension of the Hours of attendance at the Record Office, Tower of London.

Extract from a Letter written to the Secretary by Sir F. Palgrave, and dated July 17th, 1833.

“ I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the order for the extension of office hours at the Tower and at the Chapter-House, and to inform you that Mr. Petrie has followed the directions of the Board.

I venture to observe, however, that in my letter of the 2d April, I requested, that, during the winter season, the Tower might be opened until *four o'clock* in the afternoon; whereas the order only directs that it is to be opened until *three o'clock*, *i.e.* the regular office hour. I therefore apprehend that there has been an error in drawing up the order, and which I respectfully request may be corrected.

At the Chapter-House, the peculiar circumstances both of the principal and his clerks, have, as yet, prevented any permanent arrangement for extending the hours, so as to place a transcribing clerk in that establishment.”

XXII.

Dodsworth's Transcripts of the Pipe Rolls in the Bodleian Library.—The probability that no obstacle will now arise to interrupt the work of transcribing and printing the early Rolls of the Pipe, renders it expedient that the Board should be furnished with additional data for forming a correct judgment of Dodsworth's Transcripts, which it has been suggested, notwithstanding the

* See *ante*, p. 164, (the note).

statement made, *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. pp. 340—342, contain matter for supplying some *lacunæ* in the original Records. With this view the specimen printed in the work just cited, which was said to be very inaccurate, has recently been collated with the original Document, and a further specimen has been obtained. Both will be found in the Additional Notes of Business.

XXIII.

Notice of Manuscript in the possession of the Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. containing the original Minutes of the Assembly of Peers and Privy Councillors that met at Guildhall, upon the flight of James II. from London.

“ Memorandum of a MS. in the possession of the Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. shown to the Secretary to the Board, to Sir Harris Nicolas, and to Mr. Hardy, in May, 1833, at Sir Thomas Miller’s lodgings in the Edgeware Road.

Immediately after the flight of James the Second from London, on the 11th of December, 1688, a tumult arose among the citizens which created considerable alarm; and with the view of preserving the peace, of imparting public confidence, and of providing for the extraordinary state of affairs, all the Peers and Privy Councillors then in the vicinity of the metropolis assembled at Guildhall. Of this important Assembly Bishop Burnet’s notice is very brief, and it would appear from his statement that it was called by the Lord Mayor.* A more full account of the Convention is, however, given in the Memoir of James the Second published by Dr. Clarke: ‘ It seems, upon the King’s withdrawing from London, the lords about town met at Guildhall to consult what was fit to be done. They looked upon the present state of affairs as an interregnum, that the government was in a manner devolved upon them, and were in great haste to make a present of it to the Prince of Orange.’† Other acts of this Assembly are then mentioned; and its proceedings are among the most interesting and important events in English history, not only from their forming a precedent in a conjuncture of affairs for which no express provision is to be found in the constitution, but from the first regular offer of the throne to the Prince of Orange having emanated from this Convention. No Record of its proceedings has, it is presumed, been hitherto known to exist; and the fact that so valuable a Document is extant, cannot be too generally stated, for it is obvious that it has high claims to the attention of historians.

Sir Thomas Miller possesses the original Minutes of this Assembly of the Peers in the handwriting of a Mr. Glyn, who acted as secretary. His appointment to that situation is also preserved; and, as it is signed by all the Lords who were present, it affords evidence of the names of the Peers who took part in the business of the Assembly, and contains a very interesting collection of autographs.

The MS. itself is a small folio, but not above fifty pages are filled. It comprises the period between the 11th and the 28th December, 1688, both days inclusive, and

* After mentioning the excesses committed by the mob, and the arrest of Judge Jefferies, Bishop Burnet says:

“ The Lord Mayor was so struck with the terror of this rude populace, and with the disgrace of a man who had made all people tremble before him, that he fell into fits upon it, of which he died soon after.

“ To prevent the further growth of such disasters, he called a Meeting of the Privy Councillors and Peers, who met at Guildhall,” &c. The pronoun *he* must relate to the Lord Mayor, but the sentence is obscurely expressed.

† Vol. ii. pp. 259, 260.

appears to be a perfect Record of every act of that memorable Assembly; but from the unwillingness which Sir Thomas Miller manifested to allow any notes to be made of its contents, and his alarm lest the MS. should be taken from him by legal measures, rendered the effort to ascertain the exact nature of its contents both embarrassing and painful. Although it is impossible to say exactly what light would be thrown on the History of the Revolution by its publication, it cannot be doubted that it would corroborate much upon which additional evidence is desirable, even if it would not supply new and material information. The indorsement on the cover merits notice: it states with singular minuteness the precise hour of James's abdication, namely, at one in the morning of the 11th of December, 1688. From the hasty glance which was permitted of some other papers in the handwriting of Glyn, it seems that the value of the Documents in the possession of Sir Thomas Miller, is not confined to the folio MS.; and the impression created by seeing the collection is, that it is very desirable that the whole should be given to the public. To the inquiry whether Sir Thomas Miller would allow the MSS. to be printed, he replied, that he would consider of the proposition and send a reply; but none has yet been received.

N. H. N."

17th JULY, 1833.

XXIV.

Inventarium factum apud Burgum super Sabulonem 17 die Julii anno 35 Edwardi I.—Notes of Business for Board of 11th February, 1833, No. XII. p. 77.

See Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

XXV.

Royal Instructions given to Robert Kirkeham, Master of the Rolls, 7th Edward IV.—*Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i. p. 455. Illustrations, from Records at the Tower of London, of the Question as to the Ancient Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls.

See Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

XXVI.

Calendars of the Ancient Charters, &c. published by Sir Joseph Ayloffé, Bart.—The Secretary has received a Paper containing some conjectures respecting the authors of this Compilation, but it contains no information not already made public. See some observations of Mr. Astle on the anachronisms and inaccuracies of our writers, respecting the Times of the Assembling of Parliaments, and the Dates of Treaties, Grants, Charters, and other Instruments in the *Archæologia* (vol. xiv. p. 164). See also *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. i. pp. 306—308, in the note.

XXVII.

The new Edition of the *Fœdera*.—When this work was suspended 172 pages of the 6th Part (Vol. iii. Part 2,) had been printed, bringing down the Series of Instruments to the 6th year Richard II. (A.D. 1383.) It is not proposed that the printing should be resumed at present; but it is submitted that it has become expedient to take measures for correcting the errors and supplying the defects of the volumes already in the hands of the public.

With this view it is suggested that every Document should be carefully collated with the original, wherever the same can be found, and that the true date should be ascertained: that the Catalogues of the Miscellaneous Records at the Tower and the Chapter House should be examined, and diligent search made amongst the Miscellaneous and Unsorted Records in those Repositories, and in the Office of the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, and which are uncalendared, and lists and notices prepared of all Instruments appearing to come within the plan of the work hitherto pursued.

Similar investigations for the same purpose should be simultaneously prosecuted at the British Museum,* and in other Libraries where it is thought likely that any Ancient Historical Materials may be discovered.

When the above-mentioned collation has taken place, it will be seen what cancels and *corrigenda* are requisite in the published volumes: and when the Lists and Notices of Miscellaneous Records are drawn up, a selection may be made of such pieces as shall be fit to form a Supplement to the portion of the New Edition of the *Fœdera* already printed.

XXVIII.

The *Liber de Antiquis Legibus* in the Office of the Town Clerk of the City of London.—Rolls of the *Curia Regis* and Justices Itinerant.—Ancient *Registrum Brevium*.

Extract from a Letter addressed to the Secretary by Sir Francis Palgrave.

"In reply to your suggestion that the Board might, under existing circumstances, think it advisable, that, whilst employed upon my larger and more extensive works, I should bring out others in a less expensive form, I beg leave to make the following statement.

The curious and valuable volume entitled 'De Antiquis Legibus,' preserved in the Town Clerk's Office, and described in the communications formerly made to you, (*Cooper on Records*, ii. 327—331,) would appear as an extremely good and appropriate introduction to the Borough Collections, or Collections for the Municipal History of London. And as far as I can judge, the *Fasti* and *Chronicle*, which it

* It seems particularly desirable that some competent person should peruse and report upon the "*Collectanea*" of Rymer now deposited in the British Museum, and said to form "*fifty-eight volumes of inedited materials*," commencing in the year 1115.—See *Cooper on the Public Records*, vol. ii. p. 108.

contains, are the foundation of all the other Special Histories or Chronicles of our Metropolis. If printed, it will not exceed a moderate sized octavo; and such notices might be prefixed as would render it a work for the library.

Amongst the transcripts in my possession, made without expense to the Commission, as portions of the Materials for the Constitutional History of England, are transcripts of the Rolls of the Curia Regis and Justices Itinerant, of the reign of Ric. I. and John. These Rolls, which have been most imperfectly abstracted in the Abbreviatio Placitorum, would form two good sized 8vo. volumes; and if, as an Appendix, the ancient and inedited Registrum Brevium amongst my transcripts (*Cooper on Records*, ii. 85,) were added, the work would afford the most authentic view of our Common Law in the earliest period of our history."

XXIX.

Miscellaneous Records in the King's Remembrancer's Office.—Bill for Medicines furnished for the use of King Edward I.

See Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

XXX.

Sir M. Frobisher's Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage.—See Notes of Business for Board of 11th February, 1833, No. XI. pp. 74—77.

See Additional Notes of Business, *post*.

Note to Pages 369 and 438.—Some passages in these pages having given rise to erroneous notions respecting the price per folio allowed by the Secretary to the transcribers of Records, it is proper to state that he has never sanctioned a higher rate than 4*d*. except in one solitary instance of a Document of trifling length, and extremely difficult to decypher. It has been already stated, that the Secretary purposely refrains from correcting the errors discoverable in the various articles printed for the use of the Board.

Note to Page 438.—For a reason not different from that just mentioned, it is proper to state that the *charges* of Mr. Adlington and Mr. Trickey are both unliquidated and unacknowledged.

Corrigendum.—Page 369, for "History of South Yorkshire," read "History of Hallamshire." The History of the Deanery of Doncaster is a portion of the History of South Yorkshire. Mr. Hunter is the Editor of the Diary and Correspondence of the eminent antiquary Ralph Thoresby, and of More's Life of Sir Thomas More.

C. P. COOPER,

Secy.

Record Commission.

XXII.

NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at
the HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
SPEAKER, NEW PALACE YARD, Saturday,
August 3d, 1833.

RECORD COMMISSION.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board to be held at the
HOUSE of the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, August 3d, 1833.

I.

Extracts from Memoranda Roll of the 3d Henry III.—King's Remembrancer's
Office—continued from page 392.

Canteſ et Hunted.

Thoñ de Witlinghā señ Tursteini Basset aff ī mañ mañ fa. pa. de v. m. a
Purif in xv. dies de scuť.

Huğ Malebisse aff simťr q reddť singľis annis xx. m. de đ suis .s. ad quod-
libz Sc^acm x. m. quousq; totū đ suū psolvat^r.

Wit de Wichen- Abbas de Rameš đ c. 7 xl. m. 7 iiij. palefř p essarto 7 iiij. ti. de scuť Wať
doñ señ ej^o aff h'. 7 viii. ti. de scuť Picť solvet međ a Purif in iii. sept.

Rič de Crawedeñ señ Hamoñ Pecchie aff hic de.

Witfs de Wandeshawe señ Nigeť de Luvtot aff hic fa. pa. de scutağ Wať
ii. m. de scutağ Picť vi. ti. ix. soť. řit resp^tū a Purificōne in xv. dies de
ii. m. 7 aff qđ illo die pacabit 7 solvit has ii. m. ad diem.

Ham Pech đ xiiij. ti. viii. soť. x. đ. de scutağ R. H. řcii de scuť Wať xx. m.
señ ej^o R. de Crawedeñ aff q fa. pa. de pđčo debito in međ xl^a.

Wiltesire

Wiltesire.

Heres Thoñ de Samford debz respondere de relevio suo.

Witfs Talebot řit Mere sine waranto 7 vič đ ř de exitibz ej^odē 7 feod illū
đ ii. m. de scuť.

Witfs de Cantilupo řit Caune sine waranto.

Witfs Falkanari^o řit Eatescort sñ waranto .s. vii. ti. řre.

Witfs de Eyesettes řit Colesham sñ waranto.

Loqñdū. De calumpnia de M^oleberg loqñdū ř.

Gileš de Stokes señ Matři řit H^oeberti aff fa. pa. de ccc. m. sič vič dič.

Rađ de Wokesei señ coñ de Heref aff fa. pa. de l. m. 7 i. palef 7 i. austurč
p řña saisina de Rihale.

Suhamť. Henř de Braibof debz xl. soť. p licencia gcordandi.

Dorset. Walť de Trubleviť debz d. m. p řña Reğ řinda.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Rič de Mañio aff fa. pa. de ccc. caponibz.
- Arerağ. Roß fit Nicoli de Hoxham debz xxv. li. p ĩinda ĩncia.
- Loğnd cū Jus- Rič de Cervet señ Ysoud Biset aff fa. pa. de lx. m̃. 7 i. palef sič vič dič
tič Hibñ. loğnd 7 Just Hibñ sup hoc ĩt bñ de resp^ctu usq₃ advent Justič.
- Walř de Rumesie señ Albred de Boteres aff fa. pa. de vii. m̃. de scuť Picť.
Vič deb ř de xl. soť. p Mere.
Vič đ ř de.
- Vič ř de exitibz de Cheřhille q̃ fuit Rič de Nevill. Jacobz de Pořna
respondeř de illa řra.
- Vič ř de exitibz de Caune 7 de Calestoñ ex eo tēpe q^o mandať 7 ei qđ capet
řrā ĩn mañ ř.
- Suseř. Walř fit Godef đ xvii. li. xvii. soť. de firm^a de Estoñ.
- Suseř. Joñ fit Huğ sumoiar p hoc debito.
- Iř Wilteř. Fulko de Auno đ xviii. m̃. mandať 7 vič q retinea. . . .
- Hibñ. Loğndū 7 cū Just Hibñ de v. m̃. quas debuit Huğ. . . p libācone sua qui
fuit capt^o ař Cracferg^o qui fuit ĩn p^osona Matĥi fil H^oberti ař Cicest^o.
- Glořnia. Mandať 7 vič q dist^ongat pleğ Wiři de Ros de xxx. marč.
- Sareř. Epč ĩt diem ad solvend scutağ suū a Pasč ĩn xv. dies.
- Devoñ. Vič debz de firm^a comitat^o lxxvii. li. vi. soť. 7 viii. đ.
- Falkesius de Breute ĩt resp^ctū de scuť Wiři de Torington usq₃ ad Pascha
clauř.
- Morteñ. Roğ de Mortuo mari redd opoť suū de Ysabet uř ej^o de d. . . xiiij. li.
viii. soť. iiij. đ.
- (in dorso) Roll 7.
- OXONIA de Termino Sčĥi Hillař.
- Vič debz respondere de x. li. de firma de Hodendune pro Thoñ Basset.
- Thoñ de Langele aff fa. pa. de firma sua de řo Sčĥi Michis přiti.
- Gileř de la Hide señ Roß Arsic aff fa. pa. de c. 7 xvi. li. p dño suo. Idem
aff fa. pa. p eođ de i. palef.
- Idem aff fa. pa. p Joñe Arsic de xxii. li.
- Eboř. Rič de Mariscis debz dist^ongi ĩn Eboř de xv. li. 7 ii. đ. p ii. hōibz Oxoñ.
- Roteland. Rađ de Normāviř debz dist^ongi ĩ Roteland p Thoñ Basset p xii. li. xv. ř.
- Oxoñ. Nicholaus de Kainesham señ Henř de Oigly aff fa. pa. de c. 7 xxxix. li.
xi. soť. iii. đ. p dño suo.
- Vič debz respondere de xxxviii. li. p Walř de Gray.
- Oxoñ. Thoñ fit Edwini 7 Rič Molñdinař burğnses Oxoñ aff fa. pa. de c. 7
xxxiii. li. de taillağ 7 de lxvii. soť. de alio debito. Aq^oetabūt p dñm ūm
debiť ř de iiij. li. 7 xxiii. li. vi. soť. viii. đ. solvēt ad međ q^ađř 7 erūt q^oeř.
- Wiřs de Castelf respondebit de ii. m̃. 7 dñm p Templariis de Wiřo Grūbald.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Vič respondebit de ii. m. p viſt de Cumbes p vasto.
- Berkeſ. Mathis Braūd respondebit de ii. m. de Berneceſt^e de vasto.
- Oxoñ. Petr^o de Haslie aff fa. pa. de ii. m. p Thom Basset 7 respondebit de xv. m. p eodē Pet^o.
- Thom de Hamtoñ aff fa. pa. de xiiij. m. p Wiſto de Hamtoñ. Solvet međ ad Paſch 7 mediet^r ad Nañ S. Johis.
- Johis fit Wiſti 7 Mathis Braūd manucepe^r qđ solvēt ii. m. a Purif in xv. dies.
- Epč Linč diſtⁿget Abbatē de Dorkeceſt^e p i. m.
- Vič respondebit de c. 7 lxii. li. vii. ſoł. iii. đ. p Gauſ de Lucy.
- P^rcept^r 7 vič qđ capiat trā Petⁱ Mimekan in manū dñi R.
- Filius ej^o habeat wañtū suū a Purif in ocť dies de it^uitu t^re sue.
- Frat^s Milicie Templi debñt resp^e de xx. m. de cataſt P. Mimekan.
- Esseñ. Huğ de Nevill suñoniat^r de x. m. p Philipp Mimekan. qđ exiğnt^r ab hede ipi^o de fine p^ris sui p t^ra sua lⁱnda.
- Oxoñ. Vič debz r de i. m. p Bensington.
- Idem vič debz ii. m. diñ p Hanle.
- Henř clicus vič debz iii. m. de Blokeſhā p Walſ de Verdun. solvet a Purif in xv. dies.
- Vič debz xl. ſoł. p Rođ Lingeve de scuť Picť 7 i. m. de scuť Wallie. Rođ de Lingeve đ iiij. m. ad clauſ Paſch solvend.
- Vič debz r de xx. ſoł. p Rič fit Nigeſt.
- Vič debz r de v. m. p Wiſto de Esse 7 M. uđ ej^o.
- Idem vič debz r de i. m. p Wiſto de Morton.
- Burgñses Oxoñ solvent ad mediā qđrağ^{xx} iiij. li.
- Norhamtesire.
- Gileđ de Nuers señ coñ David aff fa. pa. p dño suo de ccc. 7 xxvi. li. vii. ſoł. Solvet medietatē t^rciā ptē a Purif in iii. ſept.
- ~~Johis de Glettewođ señ Wiſti de Keignes aff fa. pa. de xxx. li. p annū de fine dñi sui debz xxx. li. de sēdo anno R. H. iii. Solvet xii. li. a Purif in iii. ſept.~~
- Rođ de Pinkeni aff fa. pa. de circi^{xx} iiij. li.
- Walſ de Preston libatus 7 mañ p rerağ firme sue.
- Baldewin^o de Gisnes hit diē in c^astino clauſ Paſch ad respōndū de fir^a ville de Apetorp .s. de xxiiij. li.
- Henř de Br^aibroc debz r de firma fabⁱcañ Norñ de diñ anno añ gwerā.
- Viſt de Norhamť. Hōes de Norñ debent de p^ribz debitis ccc.xx. li. ii. ſoł. iiij. đ. Roğ fit Tedbaldi aff fa. pa. de pđčo debito.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Vič respondebit de xl. soł. de firma de Geiditon de diñ anno añ gwerā.
- Vič respondebit de ii. soł. vi. đ. p Roš de Torp.
- Eboř. Roš de Veři ponte dist'ngat' in Eboř de c. 7 ii. m̃.
- Norh. H^oes Huğ de Chaukombe solvet in media q^adrağ x. m̃.
- Hoies de Norh respondent p Roš le Blund de c. m̃. 7 i. palef.
- Idē debent r̃ p Roš de Leicest^e liiij. fi. iii. soł. iii. đ. 7 i. palef.
- Idem debnt r̃ p Roš fit Henr de vi. m̃. 7 i. palef.
- Idem debnt r̃ p Roš 7 sociis ej^o liiij. fi. iii. soł. iii. đ. 7 i. palef. Sum p
capita ^{xx} ~~e. iiiij.~~ d. ix. fi. ii. soł. iii. đ.
- Eustaci^o de Arderne aff fa. pa. de xx. m̃. hit diē a Purif in xv. dies ut cpeat
ostensur^o qⁱd solvit.
- Norh. Burğnses de Norh solvent c. m̃. ad mediā xl^am. 7 de residuo debiti medietatē
ad Pasch 7 medietatē ad fest Sçi Michis 7 vič accipiat securitatē ab eis
ad hoc faciend.
- Joñes de Glettewođ señ Wiffi de Kaanes aff fa. pa. de xxx. fi. p annū de
fine dñi sui 7 đ xxx. fi. de sčdo anno R̃ H. lciij solvet xii. fi. a Purifcōe
in iii. sept ad Pasch xii. fi. 7 p^{ea} solvet xv. fi. de illo lō.
- Norh. Eustaci^o de Arderñ veñ ad Sc^acriū in c^astino claus Pasch 7 optulit se q^{ar}to die
q^{ar}t^a Henr de Braibro de placito xx. m̃. q^as recep ab eo ut id Eustaci^o dič
tēpe quo fuit vič de debito R̃ 7 H. nō veñ.
- Norh. Roš de Pinkeni đ ix. fi. 7 xvi. soł. de ii. scuť p licenč remanēdi ab exēcitu
Norm.
- Idē. Idem debz lvii. fi. vi. soł. viii. đ. de p^{ri}bz scuť 7 de relevio xxvii. fi. 7 xv.
soł. iii. đ.
- Idē. Sum tota. ^{xx} ~~liiij.~~ 7 xliij. fi. 7 xii. soł. solvet medietatē 7 xv. soł
a Purifcōe in iii. sept 7 aliā medietatē ad clauš Pasch.
- Idē. T^omin^o de residuis debiti ȝ ad sup Baroñ Sc^acrii.
- In Rotulo xvi. Wal^o de Preston đ de firm^a de Gretton xxviii. fi. iii. soł. vii. đ. de anno
xv^o. 7 xvi^o.
- Idē đ ccc. fi. xiii. soł. i. đ. de scuť Picť xx. soł. hit diē in octab Purifcōnis.
- Idem Wal^o đ xii. p annū de redditu p quodam riffleto.

Roll 8.

Comunia de lō Sçi Hillař de lciio anno regni R̃ H. lciij.

- Kent. Heres Roš de Creveq^or hit diem de relevio .s. de c. fi. die dñic^a px^a post
fest Sçi Hilt 7 hit diē ad mediā q^ad^r de relevio suo solvēđ .s. c. fi. 7 tūc
habebit ille fm solvendi scuť suū.
- Ibidem. Dies veñis p^o fest Sçi Hilt datus ȝ ballivis dñi Arch Canť de debito Wiffi
de Eynesford.
- Ibidem. Rađ fit Bernardi 7 Thom de Bavelingehā affidařūt fače pacē de debito hēdū
Stephī de Turnehā.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Kent. Rad hit diem dñicam p̄xam post fest̄ S̄ci Hillař.
- Esseř 7 Hurtef. Roř Maūcel dist'ngēt p̄ t̄ram suam ut respondeat die Luñ p̄x^a p^o Purifičonem de medietate xvii. anni Reğ J. s. de medietate c̄po^{ti} sui de illo anno.
- Esseř. Idem dies datus ÷ Gaufrido de Roingē ad idem faciendū.
- Sumsete. Mandat̄ ÷ vič ut ponat in resp^{ct}ū usq₃ ad oc̄t clauř Pasč̄i demandam que fit a dño Alañ Basset p̄ debito Wiři de Monteacuto.
- Esseř. Dies dat^o ÷ Wiřo de Mandeviř Coñ Esseř in c̄stino purifičonis de debito suo solvendo.
- Kent. Michael de Helgetoñ Senescall W. de Muntchensi affidavit in manu marescall fače pacē de debito dñi sui.
- Ibidem. Roř de Rocceleya Senescall Arch̄ Canť affidař fače pacē de debito P̄oris Canť de W. de Eimefeld 7 Godef de Dene. W. hit diē a Puř ī xv. dies.
- Ibidem. Roř de Bermūdeseie Senescall Coñ de Clare affidař fa. pa. de debito dñi sui.
- Ibidem. Roř de Tremefeld Senescall Abbis S̄ci Augustiñ aff pa. fa. de xxxvi. li. in oc̄t Purif.
Reginald^o de Cornhille c̄novit se recepisse.
- Ibidem. Bartholoñ fit Philipp señ Roř Bardolf affid fa. pa. de debito dñi sui.
- Ibidem. Wiřs Penfore Senescall Hañ de Creveq^r aff pa. fa. de relevio dñi sui die dñic^a p^o fest̄ S̄ci Hillař 7 nisi satisfaciat inf^a illū t̄m t̄ra sua capiat^r in manu dñi Reğ.
- Ibidem. Hañ de Gattoñ aff fa. pa. de cccc. m. de debito suo—hit resp^{ct}ū in oc̄t Purif—solvēt p̄ annū c. m.
- Ibidem. Mathis fit Wiři señ Wiři de Averenges aff fa. pa. de debito dñi sui đ xxiiij. m. de fine passaḡ de s̄cdo scuř 7 xiii. li. 7 i. m. de scuř Wař.
- Ibidem. In ř usq₃ } Rad de Selling señ Abbis de Fařesham aff fa. pa. de debito dñi sui.
ad clauř Pasč̄i. }
Et hit diem oēs qui affidařnt die marť p̄x^o p^o oc̄t S̄ci Hiř.
- Ibidem. Reginaldus de Cornhille aff fa. pa. de debito suo 7 hit diem a Purifičone in xv. dies ad c̄potū suū reddndū 7 c̄lici sui cū eo.
- Bukingh. Henric^o de Capřta debz viii. li. xv. sol. vii. đ. 7 reddet ad Sc^ačm medietatē in oc̄t Purifičonis 7 medietatē ad clauř Pasč̄i 7 hoc f̄cm ÷ corā Baroñbz Sc^acař.
- Berkeř. Dies dat^o ÷ Rič de Henred p̄ dñm Winť ad petičonem dñi Saresbeř usq₃ ad oc̄t clauř Pasč̄i de demanda que fit ei p̄ Sc^acm. qⁱ fuit ī řvič R.
- Norhamteř. Mandat̄ ÷ vič qđ suñ Wiřm de Cerlang qđ sit coram Baroñbz de Sc^ačrio die m̄cuř p̄x^o p^o Purifičonem locutur^o cū c̄silio R de t̄ra q^am Adam Q^ret Castellanus de Bergues clamat de dono dñi R.
- Gloucest. Dies dat^o ÷ vič ad reddndū c̄potū suū a festo S̄ci Hiř in xv. dies.
- Kent. Esseř. Step̄hs Haringē affidař s̄cdo in manu maresc fa. pa. de debito qđ exigit^r ab eo de firma ville de Colecest^e de tempe q^o hait Ballivā illi^o.
- Suhamtesire. Oliver^o de Punchardun debz xxxi. li. p̄ Rič de Soleres 7 redd annuatī iiij. li.
- Gloucest. Rič Walncis hit diem in oc̄t Purifičonis ad audiend̄ judiciū de terra de Winteburne.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Bukinghm. Abbas de Nutele fuit diē de iiij. m. de debito Judeoz a die Pasche in xv. dies p quo debito Rob de Briencurt invadiavit Judeis t̄ra de Winchedon q^a p̄dcs Abbas diŕonavit postea in c^{ia} dñi R ut diē 7 inquirat viē ut^m idem Rob aliam t̄ram habuerit.
- Salopeb. Joñes Ext^aneus fuit resp^{tu} usq ad fest S̄ci Michis p dñm Win̄ de vii. ti. que reddebant^r in corpe comitat^o de firma de Wurchwordin 7 de xxviii. ti. de inst^uro R vendito que exignt^r ab eo.
- Lond. P̄cept^u 7 viē qd accepta sec^{itate} a Sim de Alderemānebire q respon^{bit} dñō R siē debebit de debito Wilfi Angl p q^o dom^o q^s ipe Wilfs vendidit eid Sim 7 q^s ipe W. fuit de dono R J. capte fue^r in manu R—faciat t̄re eid Sim seisinā de eis^d domibz.
- Norf. Abbas de Langeſ fuit diē a Purificone i iii. sept^u 9^a dñm E. de Fau^b p Rob Dusing atornat^r suū.
- Wileſ. Manda^t 7 viē q ponat in resp^{tu} usq ad octab S̄ci Michis duceñ m. que exgnt^r ab Ēpo Salisb de debito H. antecessoris sui.
- Beene.
- Hunt. Riē fil Simoñ debz v. m. pon^r in resp^{tu} quia inq^{is}ico de ecclia de Buke-worthe nō fuit fca p q^a p̄misit illas v. m.
- Susex. Abbas Fescaum dat i. palef ut sit q^{iet} de demanda iiij. doleo^z vini 7 uni^o palef que diē se solvisse Roelento Bloet siē Roetus testat^r.
- Reddet palef a Purificone in xv. dies p Joñm Monač. manda^t 7 viē.
- Canteb. Huğ Malebisse reddet singlis annis xx. m. ad Pasch x. m. ad fest S̄ci Michis x. m. aff q solvet ad Sc^acriū dcōs deñ ad p̄dcōs los don^c debi^t suū psolvat^r.
- Linčsiſ. Joñes Ma^r d r de xlv. ti. de f Wilfi fil Alañ de ve^{ti} 7 de xvi. ti. de novo. Idē d res^p de exitibz t̄raz Wilfi fil Alañ 7 e^patu Cestreñ q^s fuit in custod.
- Godefr^u de Craucūbe fuit r de iii. m. de p̄stito de Birchādon usq ad clausū Pasch.
- Londoñ. Cives Lond ostendūt de m.m. marc de tallağ p^o relaxa^{onem}. I^t dicti os̄ndūt ta^t de d. 7 xli. ti. xiii. so^t. iiij. d. 7 p̄lea dicūt qd liba^ut mercatoribz Flandrie p R m. marc 7 si p̄dca eis allocet^r tūc debñt c. 7 xxv. ti.
- Lond. Iidem cives dicūt de ccc. 7 l. marc que ab eis exigunt^r de p̄stito ad firmandam villam suā tēpe Reg J. solvunt Thoñ de Galwaie xviii. ti. p b^r R 7 Coñ Salesbir l. m. p p̄cept^u R H. 7 tulerūt lit^{as} R J. sigillatas de c. ti. q^s nō habuerūt ut dicūt 7 si p̄dca eis allocent^r debñt ^{xx}iiij.ii. ti. 7 ita uni^usū debi^t cc.vii. ti.
- Rob de Ver debz solvit xl. m. de debito Hen^r fr̄is sui qui debuit l. ti. 7 manucep^u qd solvet xxxv. m. in oct^u Purif de illo 7 aliis debitis.
- 7 ē memo^r de Wilfo de Has^t 7 H. Peč^u.

(In dorso,) Roll 8.

- Oxoñ. Thoñ de Langleie d vii. ti. de firm^a de Cornebiri de t̄o S̄ci Mich t^asacti. Solvet in me^d q^adrağ 7 debet c. m. de fine de custodia fo^rs^t. Reddet ad Pasch c. so^t. 7 ad fest S̄ci Mich c. so^t singlis annis don^c c. m. psolvant^r.
- Coñ Glovñ. Coñ de Clare debz c. ti. de relevio p comitatu Glovñie.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Jud. Isaac Jude^o ponit loco suo Benedict Crispin vsus P^ore de Eye de placito debiti 7 Thom de Cirigha ; ej^o atornat^o. Hu^og de Vivoñ 7 Hu^og Poinz de placitis tre hnt diē a Purif in oct dies ad audiēdū judiciū suū 7 Isaac dat R i. uncia au^r p hndo cirog^ofo suo.
- Kent. Dies dat^o ; vič ad epot suū r a Purif in xv. dies. p Justič.
- Eboz. Dies dat^o ; Archiepo Eboz a die Pasch in iii. sep de q^ongntis m. q^os debz de p^ostito J. R 7 de vi. m. 7 di^om de scuta^og.
- Susex. Precept ; vič q dist^ongat Jo^ohm fit Hu^og in villa de Hetton q reddat xiii. li. 7 xvii. sol. de debito Wal^ot fit Godef c^o hede hit in custodia.
- Dorsete. Sum^os. Dies dat^o ; P. de Maulai a Purif in xv. dies ad ep r.
- Essex. Rič de Refs debz cccc. 7 xliii. li. 7 di^om m. p u^ox hnda 7 nō ob^osvavit los.
- Glo^oñ. Co^om Glo^oñie hit diem in media q^od^or ad redd scu^ot 7 relevia sua.
- Exoñ. Dies dat^o ; E^opo Exoñ a Pasch in iii. sept de scuta^og q exigit^r ab eo.
- Kent. Rad fit Bernardi qui hit unā hedu S. de Turnhā .s. Eliono^r u^ox de c. li. que debuit S. de Turnhā solvet xxxv. m. in iiij. annis singulis iii. annoz x. m. 7 ad ii. los q^orto anno v. m. solvet. Eodem m^o 7 ad eosd t^ominos reddet Thom de Bavelingham qui hit Mabiliā aliā hiedem. Eod m^o reddet Adam de Benni^og xxxv. m. qui hit terciā fit Aliciā .s. 7 hoc m^o solvend affida^ovūt a Pasch anno t^ocio re^og R H. t^ocii 7 ali^o t^omin^o ; ad fest S^oci Michis seq^ons.
- Nor^oh. Nich de Basing d^{xx} iiiij. li. de Jud. Redd p annū xx. m. ad Pasch 7 ad fest S^oci Mich.
- Glo^oñ. Rič Micheg^os d^{xx} lviii. li. xviii. s. viii. d. de Jud. Redd p annū xx. m. ad eosd los. Vič capiat securitatē d^{xx} t^ominis 7 debito.
- Sareb. Co^om Sareb ponit loco suo Nicolm cličm ad audiend judiciū int^o ipm 7 Ro^ob de Ver et de epoto suo redd.
- Lancas^o. Wills de Vernōñ vič 7 Adā de Yelaūde hit resp^otū de ep suo r a Pasch in iii. sept.
- Noting^oh. Ivo de Heriz hit resp^otū a Pasch in iii. sept.
- Nor^of. Suff. Prior de Eya inveñ ple^og Ro^ob de Crauele Ro^og Mai de prose^oqndo vsus hoies de Dunewiz de xxiiij. li. q^os ei debnt de rera^og dñi R 7 poñ loco suo Dd de Thoke—hnt diē a Purif in xv. dies.
- Suff. Prior de Eya feč pacē cū Isac Judeo de Norwič de ix. li. quas Jude^o exigebat ab eo p^{xx} vi. li. solvēdis in vi. annis eidē ad ii. los anni. Fača ; au^r h pax vi^og Purifičonis anno iii. re^og R H. t^ocii 7 P^oor incipiet solve ad Pasch p^oium seq^ons p^o pacē istā fčam x. li. 7 ad fest S^oci Mich seq^ons x. li. 7 sic de lo in t^om. 7 s^o q^oiet^o erit d^oct^o P^oor de oibz debitis que exi^og Jud ab eod P^oore.
- Lo^oqnd ; cū dño Vin^ot de scu^ot Ro^ob de Curtenai c. liiiij. m. 7 di^om 7 de Hen^o de T^osci xlviii. m. 7 di^om. 7 de lviii. m. de feod Oliveri de T^osci.
- Susex. Manda^ot ; vič ut su^om Hu^og Esturmi ut aq^oietet Ro^og de Nevill de ii. palef hit diē a Purifičone in xv. dies postea manda^ot ; vič ut dist^ogat eū veniendi ad Sc^ocm a die Pasch in xv. dies ad adquietand Ro^og de Nevill de ii. palef de q^obz i^ope Ro^og ipm pleggia^ov ut dič 7 ad ost^ondndū q^ore nō veñ a Purif in xv. dies.
- Wiskard Leidet su^omonit^r ad respō^ondndū R. de Basing in oct S^oci Hitt de vii. m. q^os ei debz ut dič nō veñ n^o se essonia^ov. q^osid^oat^r ut atach ille Wisk in oct Purifičonis.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Essonie in Oct̃ S̃ci Hillar̃.

- Kent. Galfridus de Luci essoniaŷ se vsus Wiŷm Briwaŷ de placito t̃re p Rad. . . dies i oct̃ puŷ.
- Wiŷs Fukeram essoniaŷ se p Wiŷm fiŷ Roŷ de malo adṽn 7 h̃t diem i oct̃
- Hunt̃. Nigellus Monach̃s 7 Jõhes de Thorney atornati Abbis de Torney essõn se p c̃tra Bur̃gnses de Hunt̃ eo qđ fuer̃t in nẽgo dñi Legati.
- Devõn. Heñr fiŷ Cõm essoniaŷ se de malo vẽn p Rad de Limessey c̃t^a Rẽg de Bre . . . a die Pasch̃ in xv. dies.
- Notingh̃. Rõg de M̃udeg̃ume essõn se de malo vẽn p Hũg de Turford
- Jõhs de Hulecote essõn se de mal vẽn p Henrič Chetewind.
- Rõg de Burgo essõn se de malo vẽn p Rõg de Claxtõn de p̃t t̃re. dies a die Pasch̃ in xv. dies.
- Heñr de essõn se de malo vẽn p Rič Powe vsus R. de de p̃t t̃re in resp̃tū usq̃ advent̃ maresc̃t. Dies in oct̃ Purif de p̃t 7

Roll 9.

Lancast̃r.

- Precept̃ est qđ villa de Lancast̃r capiat̃ in manū dñi R̃ quia hõies illi⁹ ville nō vener̃t sup c̃p̃ vič ad reddend̃ firmā ville sue.
- Eboz̃. Wiŷs de Nevill de Cautõn Thõm de Burgo h̃es d̃ci Wiŷi deb̃ xv. soł. de sc̃do scutãg p ip̃o Wiŷlo.
- Ibid̃. Roŷ Vavasur deb̃z lx. soł. de iiij. scuť.
- Gileŷ fiŷ Reinfridi deb̃z responde de p̃fectu cõm de ii. annis qñ habuit cõm Lancast̃.
- Adam fiŷ Rõg de Yelaūde p̃testat̃⁹ ; liŷis suis pãntibz se recepisse dū fuit vič xxxix. li. xiiij. soł. 7 v. d. de fiñ Ade de Menuŷ p manū mat̃s sue.
- Vič cepit in mañ red̃de xxx. m̃. sup sũm suā p Turstañ Banast̃.
- Alexand̃ de Pulkinton señ Roŷ Gresley af. pa. fa. de iii. m̃. p monach̃ de Swinehefd. 7 de vii. m̃. de sexto scutãg sič vič dič.
- Jordan⁹ Clicus Vič recognoṽ qđ cõm Cest̃e dedit Rič Jernerth xx. m̃.
- Vič deb̃z respondere de iiij. palef p Rič de Mide.
- Precept̃ est Jordañ bailivo cõm Cest̃r ut dist̃ngat hõies de villa de Lancast̃ ad reddendū firmā ville sue de ii. annis .s. de xvi. xvii. in festo S̃ci Jõhis xx. m̃. in festo S̃ci Mich̃is xx. m̃.
- Vič Gileŷ fiŷ Reinfrid deb̃z respondere de warnestura de Lancast̃r 7 de Westdereby sič c̃tinetur in c̃poto in Rotulo .s. xvi^o. 7 xvii^o.
- Rad de Kent Heñr de Waletōn baillivi Gileŷ fiŷ Ranulfi dicūt qđ lib̃aŷūt in t̃h vii. li. de t̃ra de Neubi que fuit Ranulfi de Sules que t̃ra est in manu Gileŷ fiŷ Reinfridi p̃p̃ deb̃it dñi Rẽg quia ; de feodo ip̃ius Gileŷ.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Gileb fil Reinfridi deb re^e de custodia Abbeie de Witebi de diñ anno xvi.

Medietas de Forsinebi capiat^r in manu dñi R 7 respōdeat vič de exitibz illi^o tre post mortē Huğ de Moretoñ.

Loqñdū de hoc bñ. Loqñdū de pva Boltoñ de q^a coñ Cestrē reč liřas in hec vba. J. Dei gĩa 7č. dilečo 7 fideli suo coñ Cestrē sař. Mandam^o voř qđ sñ dilačoñe plenā saisinā ģire faciatis Rič de Hultoñ de pva Boltoñ tanq^a jus suū ptinens ad villam de Penethoñ. T. me ipo ař Rading v. Idus Aprill.

Gileb de Lancast^e señ Gileb fil Reinfridi aff. fa. pa. p dño suo de xii. m. m. sič vič dič.

Vič debz responde de v. m. p Ada de Pennebire q^s pmisit p ģinda bailiva sua.

Precept^o 7 vič qđ distīgat miliř de Honore de Lancast^r ad reddñdū lxxvii. li. 7 xxviii. đ. de ultimo scutağ. ģit diē a Nař Sčĩ Joħis in xv. dies de aliis arrerağ.

Idem dies dat^o est Rađ de Kent 7 Henrico de Walethon baillivis Gileb fil Reinfridi de suis arrerağ.

Idem dies dat^o est Ade de Jelaunde ad sumā suā faciendā.

Alexander de Plukintoñ señ Roř de Gresley aff. qđ fa. pa. de deb dñi sui sič vič dič nō veñ.

Vič ģit diem de arerağ suis a Nař Sčĩ Joħis in xv. dies.

Noĩa Senesč de Coñ Eboğ qui affidaverūt fače pacem de debito dñoğ suoğ.

Wiffs Esturmi p Pet ^o fil Herř.	Alexand de Nevill p se ipo veñ 7 aff h ^c .
Roğ Pincerna p Wiffo de Mōb ^a y.	Joħis de Avenes p Rič de Pci aff h ^c .
Oliver ^o de Brinci p Wiffo de Pcy.	Jord de Hamtoñ p Pet ^o de Mauř aff h ^c .
Jordañ de Barnebi p Galf Lutereř.	Roř Supe p Abbe Eboğ finivit 7 ģit ģminos.
Rađ de Skipř p Roř de Brus finē feč 7 ģit diem.	Rič de Keleseie p Abbe de Seleby nō veñ.
Tikehille p Roř de Veřĩ ponte.	Gileb de Nortoñ p Consř Cest'e nō veñ.
Wiffs fil Alani p Abbe de Witebi ñ veñ.	Roř de Pci 7 Walř de Soureby p ģmuni mĩa coñ.
Walř de Sausebi p Nichoř de Stutevill venit aff h ^c .	Wiffs Basset p Briañ de Insula veñ aff h ^c .
Jord clicus p Eusř de Greinvill nō veñ.	Henř Walensis fil Roř Walnsis finē feč de debito suo ģit ģminos.
Fulko de Brūton p Thoñ de Burc veñ 7 ģit ģminos de debito suo reddñdo.	Henř fil Roř señ Joħis de Danvill J ^o escaietağ 7 custos Judeoğ veñ 7 aff h ^c .
Roğ Camarius p Roř Camario veñ 7 aff h ^c .	Galf de Rumford ģes Fukonis de Rumford veñ 7 aff h ^c .
Bartholoñ de Askebi p Roř de Marmiū nō veñ.	Walř de Pci veñ 7 affidavit h ^c .
Roř de Auford p Henř de Nevill veñ aff h ^c .	Wiffs de Caretorp p Walř de Caretorp veñ aff.
Walř de Magnebi p Rand fil Henř aff h ^c .	
Roaldus Causř p se ipo veñ finē feč 7 ģit ģminos de debito suo solvendo.	

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Lond.

Cives Lond debñt m.m. m. de tallağ fco p laxacōne intdicti.

De debñt Albci de Ver com̃ Essex.Deñ de cremeto comitat^o xxv. m. Idem de fir^a comitat^o c. 7 xxiii. li. ii. s. iii. d.

Idē de cremeto anno xiii^o. xv. li. vii. s. vii. d. Idem i. ancipit^m p Huğ G^assso. Idem de . . . quia tenuit placita foreste sñ pcepto dñi R c. li. Idem de debitis Judeoz p Othoñ fit Wiffi cc. li. xli. li. xvii. s. viii. d. Idem de remanēti gpoñ Episcopat^o Lond cccc. li. xvi. li. xiii. s. iii. d. Idem de duobz scutağ Episcopat^o Lond ^{xx}iiij. viii li. vi. s. . . . Idem de fir^a de Stokes in Surř de diñ anno l. soñ. Idē de remanēti portuū de Norf . . . lxiii. li. xiiij. s. x. d.

Roñ de Ver deñ m. m. p hñdis tris suis. Sūma toti^o debiti m. dcc. li. xli. li. xvii. soñ. vii. d. cū extensione vt.

(In dorso) Roll 9.

Carta Regiñ Cabus q^m idē R. feñ Wiffo Pvo de Eie de tra de Hikenhā cū omibz ptñ fca die Mart px^a p^o f Sçi Boñfi anno iii^o. regni R H. lciij.

Sciant pñtes 7 futuri qđ ego Reginaldus Cabus ccessi 7 dimisi 7 hac pñti carta m̃a confirmavi Wiffo Pvo de Eya totam tñam meam de Hikenham c oibz ptinenç suis .s. qⁱcq^d ibidē habui in advoçōne ecclie de eadem villa in domibz 7 edificiis in tris 7 culturis in pomis 7 redditibz in domibz 7 hoibz in p^atis 7 pascuis in viis 7 semitis in boscho 7 plano in aquis 7 in stagnis 7 in oibz aliis rebz ad illam tñam ptinētibz absq^u ullo retenemento. Habndū 7 tenēdū pđco Wiffo 7 hēdibz 7 hēdibz suis vt cuicūq^u eam dare vt assignare voluerit de me 7 hēdibz mīs bñ 7 in pace libe 7 quiete honorifice 7 integ^e a festo Sçi Michis lciij anni p^o coronacōnem dñi H. Reg fit J. Reg Angl usq^u in x. annos seqñtes. Redendo iñ dño feod^u .s. Pet^o le Butigler annuatim duas m. 7 x. deñ ad iiij. tminos anni .s. ad fest Sçi Michis diñ m. 7 pđcos x. deñ 7 ad Nañ Dñi diñ m. 7 ad Pasch diñ m. 7 ad fest Sçi Johis diñ m. P^otea pđcs Wiffo solvit mⁱ pmanibz firmā pdictoz v. annoz .s. xxv. m. de firma aut alioz v. annoz seqñciū pđcs Wiffo solvet p me xv. m. in Sc^acrio dñi R de fiñ fco int dñm Regē 7 me de debito Judeoz infra spaciū viii. annoz .s. in p^omo anno i. m. argñti ad festū Sçi Michis 7 deinceps singlis annis vii. annoz ii. m. ad ii. l anni .s. ad Pasch i. m. 7 ad fest Sçi Mich i. m. residuū de fir^a pdictoz v. annoz ext^omoz .s. x. marc reddet mⁱ pđcs W. inf^a spaciū v. annoz ext^omoz .s. annuatī ii. m. ad Pasch p oibz sviciis 7 exaçōnibz 7 p oibz rebz absq^u oī occasione. Pretea ciendū est qđ nec ego R. n^o hēdes mī n^o aliqⁱs p nos vt p nob possum^o n^o debem^o aliq^d hñre vt exigere in pđca tra vt in hoibz vt in aliqⁱbz pdicte tñre ptinētibz usq^u in finē pdictoz x. annoz nisi pdict annuū censū ū pđcē est n^o etiam pđcē W. vt hēdes suos vt aliqm aliū ibidem p eū hospitātū dehospitare ča me vt hēdes mōs vt aliqm aliū ibidem hospitare. Pretea ciendū est qđ ñ licet pđco W. n^o hēdibz suis de hoibz mīs ejusdem ville auxiliū vt taillağ exige vt hñre inf^a pđcē tminū nⁱ incidint in mīam p forisfact 7 nⁱ forte ctingat qđ dñs Rex aliqd taillağ vt ausiliū aud kariagiū sive hidagiū de pđca tra

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

exigūt tūc liceat p̄dco W. 7 hēdibz suis tant de p̄dcīs hoībz cape q̄ntū sufficē ad p̄dictam t̄ram adquietandam de p̄diča exaccōne dñi R̄ 7 n̄ amplius neq̄ licet p̄dco W. n̄ hēdibz suis de boscho mō sumē n̄ tantūmodo q̄ntū sufficē ad domos 7 edificia emendāda 7 ad sepes emēdndas 7 ad focū suū siñ vasto. Ego aut̄ R. 7 hēd mī warentizabim⁹ p̄dcām t̄ram totā cū oībz p̄tinēciis suis p̄dco W. 7 hēdibz suis p̄ p̄dcām s̄viciū usq̄ ad p̄dcām t̄minū q̄t̄ oēs hoīes 7 feminas 7 de oī s̄vicio dñi R̄ p̄dce t̄re p̄tinentibz adquietare 7 p̄cipue de s̄vicio honoris Casti de Walingford 7 si ita c̄tigit qđ ego R. v̄t hēd mī p̄dictā t̄am c̄ p̄tinēciis suis p̄dco W. 7 hēdibz suis usq̄ ad p̄dcām t̄minū c̄pletū warentizare nō posim⁹ dedi 7 c̄cessi 7 carta m̄a c̄firmavi p̄dco W. 7 hēdibz suis ii. virgatas t̄re 7 iii. ac̄s p̄ti 7 iii. ac̄s t̄re in loco aliarū iii. ac̄rū p̄ti in eadem. Habnd 7 tenend in p̄petuū p̄ libum s̄viciū ii. sot p̄ annū reddendoz sič carta m̄a iñ f̄ca testatur. 7 Joñs fr̄ meus unam virgatā t̄re cū p̄tinentiis suis simili⁹ [per] p̄dictā c̄vencōnem p̄dicto W. 7 hēdibz suis c̄cessit. Habndū 7 tenendū in p̄petuū p̄ libum s̄viciū xii. deñ p̄ annū reddēdoz sibi 7 mī diñ lib̄m pipis v̄t iiij. deñ sič carta sua iñ f̄ca testat̄. In fine aut̄ p̄dictoz x. annoz p̄dict⁹ W. v̄t hēdes sui reddent mī v̄t hēdibz mīs p̄dictā t̄am solutam 7 quietā 7 oīno incultam 7 edificia existencia tanti p̄cii q̄nti fuerūt qñ eas suscep̄ n̄ alien⁹ supvenerit ignis v̄t p̄ciū .s. xiii. marc̄. Pretea bladū qđ p̄dc̄s W. invenit in p̄dicta t̄ra qñ t̄ram suscep̄ ap̄ciat̄ fuit p̄ iii. marc̄. q̄s iii. m̄. reddet mī p̄dict⁹ W. in fine p̄moz p̄dictoz iii. annoz. Hec aut̄ c̄vencō p̄dc̄a affidata est ex ut̄q̄ p̄te fidelit̄ tenenda sigill̄ n̄ris c̄firmata. Hiis t̄ Rič de Dol Mağro Alexandro de Dorsete Rič de Stapelford Elya de Sūninges Henr̄ Foliot Joñe fit Wiffo Wiffo de Castell Wiffo de Herlaue Odoñ Aurifab⁹ Rič fit Edmūdi Wiffo fit Turstani Huğ le Franceis Joco de Cornhill Wiffo Taillard Roñ de Catton Joñe Juniore 7 aliis.

~~epot⁹ Roñ Maunceſt p̄ Matho Mañcel fr̄e suo d̄ diñ anno añ wurrā.~~

Convencō inl̄ Canonicos S̄ce T̄nitatis Lond̄ 7 Eudonē de Bello Campo.

Memorand qđ Eudo de Bello Campo recognovit coram Baronibz de Sc̄crio se recepisse de firma Canonicoz S̄ce T̄nitatis Lond̄ xii. li. xvi. s̄. iii. d̄. de quibz finē fec̄ cū eis p̄ xii. marc̄ reddēdis illis ad ii. t̄minos .s. in festo oīum S̄coz vi. m̄. 7 in c̄stino clauſ Pasche vi. m̄. anno iiij. reḡ R̄ H. t̄cii 7 si ipe v̄t hēd sui hos t̄minos nō s̄vaſint c̄cessit qđ p̄ Sc̄c̄rm dist̄ngant̄ p̄ t̄ras 7 catalla 7 c̄cessit qđ si t̄minos nō s̄vaſit qđ dist̄ngant̄ ipe v̄t hēd sui ad cust̄ reddēd qđ facient canonici ad debiſ suū p̄quirend sič carta sua q̄m eis fec̄ testatur.

Roll 10.

Eboz.

Alan⁹ fit Galf 7 Alan⁹ Boie debūt responde de fir̄a de Picering de c. sot de p̄tribz firmis.

Rađ de Bolebek d̄ de fir̄a foreste de Scaudeburc x. li. 7 xv. sot. vii. d̄. 7 xiii. m̄. de p̄tribz arerağ de anno xvi. 7 de ii. annis p̄sntibz 7 de diñ anno ante gwerrā 7 de anno 7 diñ p̄ gwerrā.

Vič d̄ r̄ de fir̄a de Pikering de xxxii. li. viii s̄. iii. d̄. oñ de p̄tribz firmis. Roñ de Ros h̄t custodiam illius t̄re p̄ Wiffo fit Rađ dū fuit Vič.

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- Roĝ Butiſt seſn Wiſſi de Mobray aff fa. pa. p dño suo ut vič dič nō veñ.
Dies hit de Reĝ sup ep̃ vič.
- Alſa filiaſ Wiſſi Painel que fuit uſ Galf Luſel 7 mº uſ Henř de Novo
Mºcato deb c. 7 viii. li. vii. ſ. viii. đ.
- Precept 7 vič qđ inq̃rat que fuerūt tre Wiſſi Aguilluñ pp̃ Aaron.
- Vič n¹ feč de Yſabel de Brus que debz xxxvi. li. 7 xiiij. ſoť. Precept est
vič ut diſt'ngatʳ.
- Prior de Guiseburñ diſtingatʳ p xxxv. li. xiiij. ſ. de debito Aaron 7 Rič
Blund cuĵº domū hit in Eboz.
- Loqñdū est de c̃stabulaſ de Tikehille. Mandať 7 ei qđ nō impediāt vič
pq̃rere debiť R.
- Precept est vič ut diſtingat Wiſſm Fairfax de xviii. li. iiij. ſ. x. đ. de firª
Cambe.
- Vič debz reº de c. ſoť. de debito Abbis de Selebi. Mandať 7 ~~Archiepo~~ ut
diſtingatur.
- Alanº de Kiltorp đ liiij. li. xvii. ſ. iiij. đ. Pºcept est ut diſt'ngatʳ.
- Wiſſs c̃stabulaſ de Fleinoñ debz x. m̃. Pºcept 7 ut diſt'ngatʳ.
- Norhamť. Siñ fiť Walťi đ xiii. li. 7 i. m̃. 7 i. paleſ diſt'ngatʳ in Norhañ in villa đ
Davintre.
- Ada fiť Roĝ de Hiltoñ debz xiii. li. 7 xvi. đ. de debito Judeoz diſt'ngatʳ.
- Elyas de Hoccetorp đ iiij. li. iiij. ſ. iiij. đ. diſt'ngatʳ.
- Hoies de Beſle debñt xx. li. Archiep̃ diſtingat eos.
- Milites de episcopatu Dunelm̃ debñt xxx. m̃. de ſcuť. Mandať ep̃o ut
diſt'ngat illos.
- Inquiratʳ qui fuerūt executores Roĝ de Basingham qđ debz xx. m̃.
- Mandať 7 Ep̃o Linč ut diſt'ngat executores de x. m̃. 7 Arch̃ Eboz eosđ de
x. m̃.
- Comiť Eboz debz lx. 7 xvii. li. 7 xii. ſ. de m̃ia foř 7 de itine Marť de
Patessil de c̃muni m̃ia xxxiiij. li. v. ſ. iiij. đ. Sum̃ cxi. li. xvii. ſoť.
iiij. đ.
- Wapeltac de Anestih debz de m̃ia xlviii. li. 7 xvi. đ.
- Linč. Huĝ Grassº debz de m̃ia foř ^{xx}iiij 7 xvi. m̃. sūmoñ in Linč.
- Norhuñ. Roť Bertrā debz de m̃ia foř xii. ſoť.
- Loquend cum Petº fiť Hereť de xiiij. li. iii. ſ. i. đ. de minutis ptičlis foř
uñ hit noĩa debitoz.
- Villa de Yburton đ x. ſoť. de m̃ia foř. Villa Abbis Eboz.
- Agistores de Gautris debñt xlii. ſ. ii. đ. de itine Philip̃ de Olecote.
- Richeñ. Siñ fiť Rič đ lxx. ſ. de m̃ia foř.
- Villata de Habi đ lxi. ſ. iiij. đ. de p̃cio catalloz.

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- Oxoñ. Roß Marmiun junior d ccc. 7 x. m̃. 7 i. palef p uñ Huḡ Gernegan.
 Pleḡ ej^o sūt Wiſſs de Harecort 7 Roß de Lasceles. distringant^r.
 Fulko de Soles d c. fi. iiij. palef p hinda t̃ra Rađ avunculi sui.
 Precept̃ 7 Joñi de Deinviſt qđ reddat ad Sc^ac̃rm x. fi. de Toritoñ sup
 Swale q^m tenet de Fulkoñ. vič debz responde de fir^a illa.
- Canteß. Johanes fiſ Henř debz i. palef p hinda licēcia.
 Toñ de Hothū un^o hies Roḡ Arūdel debz cc.xxxv. fi. xvi. soſ. vi. d.
 v. palef 7 pcept̃ 7 vič qđ capiat in manu dñi R̃ t̃ram q^m Joñis Gross^o de
 Arūdel teñ de t̃ra que fuit Roḡ Arūdel .s. xx. lib^atas t̃re 7 de Ada de
 Gnaption ii. m̃.
- Eboḡ. Wiſſs de Valognes debz lvii. fi. xvi. soſ. viii. d p falso clamore 7 dissei-
 sina 7 mortu^o est 7 t̃ra ej^o 7 in manu c̃stabulař de Cnarburg̃. Sūmoñ
 constabulař ad respondnd̃ d̃ exitibz.
- Essex. Huḡ le Bigod debz c. m̃. p defalta. dist'ngat^r in Cestreford.
- Warewic. Roḡ Basset debz xxv. fi. xix. soſ. iiij. d. p eod̃.
 Vič d r^e de vi. fi. xvi. soſ. iiij. d. de amerciamēto Roß de Asarz.
- Norham̃. Siñ fiſ Walř debz xviii. fi. p hinda h̃editate Sarre uñ sue toto tēpe vite sue.
 Pet^o fiſ Herß d r^e de x. s̃. p Rič de Akintoñ sič vič dič.
 Siñ de Cambrintoñ deß xii. fi. x. soſ. de relevio t̃re sue dū t̃ra Coñ Aulß
 fuit i manu R̃.
 Fulko de Hoigli d r^e de blado t̃re Coñ Albeñ de anno dū fuit in manu
 dñi R̃ 7 sumoñ in Linč.
 Vič d r^e ^{xx}iiij. de villa de Tresc de tenseria ne villa gburaret^r.
 Vič d r̃ de xl. m̃. de villa de Driffeld de tallaḡ.
 Philipp^o de Holecote debz c. fi. 7 i. palef p hinda custodia t̃re 7 maritaḡ
 7 h̃ed̃ ~~Alani~~ Andř de Feugeres ^{roles} 7 capiat^r t̃ra de Levinton in manu dñi R̃.
 Idē debz respondere de xl. s̃. de scuť Picť 7 ii. m̃. de ultimo scuť de
 eod̃ feodo.
- Hereford. Huḡ de Bailol d cc. fi. de p̃stito in Angl̃ nō occasione gwere dist'ngat^r in
 Hith in Hēfođ.
 Precept̃ est c̃stabulař de Cnareburc qđ capiat t̃ram Wiſſi de Valeines que
 [est] in baillia sua in manu dñi R̃ p debitis que debz ad Sc^acriū 7 sic sup
 c̃poť Vič responsur^o de exitibz t̃re sue.
 Philipp̃ de Albain d r^e de xxv. m̃. de scuť de xii. feod̃ 7 diñ de t̃ra Mauř
 de Gant dū h̃uit t̃rā illam p R̃.
 Vič deß r^e de xl. m̃. de Houdernesse 7 de xxv. m̃. de feod̃ Aliḡ de Buman
 de scutaḡ H. R̃.
 Wiſſs de Moub^ay d r^e de c. 7 lxi. m̃. ii. s̃. viii. d. de ultimo scuť c̃putatis
 eidē Wiſſo xv. m̃. iiij. soſ. q^s liḡavit vič.
 Id Wiſſs d c.lxxvi. fi. de scuť Picť.

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- Constabulař Cestr̃ debz̃ iiij. viginti li. de honore de Laci 7 de Widel
7 de i. feod̃ de Sneith de novo feufamento tēpe R̃ J. cputatis eid̃ csta-
bulař xxiiij. li. q^as vič dič se recepisse.
- Cestr̃. Coř Cestr̃ đ c. m. de l. feod̃ de eod̃ scutağ̃ de honore Britannia.
- Přcept̃ 7 constabulař Richeř ut dist'ngat Coř Cestr̃ p̃ scuř honoris Britanř.
- Vič recognovit qđ receř de Roğ Bigod Coř Suff 7 Norf xviii. m. de . . . in
comiř Eboğ 7 ii. m. de honore de Eye in eod̃ comiř 7 de Huğ est
sup̃ cpoř vič Norfolch̃.
- Mandař est vič qđ capiat in manū dñi Reğ molendiñ de Hunesflet qđ fuit
. . . Vavasoris 7 tras que fuerūt ej^odem in ton 7 in Hareton q^as . .
. recepūt p^oq^a fuit in debito R̃ ipe qđ debet reddēdū
sufficiūt 7 de exitibz̃ tre responsur^o est vič.
- Vič h̃t diē de rerağ̃ in Ocř Sçi Joh̃is.
- Gloverř.
- ebz̃ respōde de tra Rađ Avenel de duobz̃ annis
.
.
- Wiffs de Riparia seř Turstañ le Despēser af. qđ fa. pacē de i. palef
. Henř de Crupes.
- Vič đ ř de l. soř p̃ Wiffo de Solers de tmino Pasc̃i.
- Wiffs Grass^o đ xxx. m. p̃ disseisina.
- Rađ Avenel đ xxxvi. li. 7 debz̃ p̃ Pet^onifft de Deñ de
- de Monemue dist'ngat^r in Suhampř qui tenet
debiř de xxvi. li. .s. de exitibz̃ duoz̃ annoz̃.
- Joh̃es Cotele debz̃ viii. m. de fine mat's sue 7 přcept̃ 7 vič ut
cpoř
- Vič debz̃ rē de ii. m. p̃ Pet^o la Ware qui manet in Bristoll.
- Jacobus de Novoforo đ xx. li. xv. s. de scutağ̃ Wallie.
- Falkeš de Breute đ ^{xx.} iiij. xvi. li. 7 i. m. de scuř Wallie 7 Scocie dū h̃uit
honorē Glořnie in manu sua.
.
- Heref. Rađ de Penebrig̃ đ ii. m. p̃ h̃ndo pone.
- Loq̃nd. Wiffs Bluet debz̃ lxi. li. 7 i. palef p̃ tra fr̃is sui p̃ custodia de
Coř Gloverř . . . tra illā loq̃nd 7 cū cřilio R̃.
- Vič deř respondere p̃ . . . de Flexlete de vii. m.
- Gloverř. Dies dat^o 7 vič Glovernie a festo Sçe Tⁿitatis in xv. dies.
- Norhum̃. Mand̃ 7 Pñ de Ulecote ut ōi ocčōne p^opōia sit ař Westm̃ in Ocř Sçi Mich̃is
sufficiē pat^o responde de ōmibz̃ firmis Coř Norhum̃ de diř anno R̃ J.
xvii. q^o tenuit Coř illū 7 de suřoničōe Scacč de eod̃ tempe 7 de eisđ
firmis de ii. ařis de tēpe pacis p^ot guerrā 7 de sumōñ de eisđ ii. annis 7
de exitibz̃ 7 finibz̃ 7 taillağ̃ Eřpat^o Dunelm̃ de ii. annis 7 diř ař guerrā
quibz̃ habuit custodiā pđči Eřpat^o qⁱ t^c fuit in mañ pđči.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Roll 10 (*dorso*).

Sciant p̄sntes 7 fut̄i qđ Ego Saer^o de Quency Coñ Wintoñ debeo Wiffo Jonner de Lond c. 7 v. m̄. s̄tlingoꝝ solvend ei vl cui dare vl assignare voluer hiis t̄minis .s. ad fest̄ S̄ci Mich̄is p̄xi p^o obiit Wiffo Marescaſt Coñ Penbr̄ xxv. m̄. ad Purificōnem be Mař seqñ xxv. m̄. ad Pentecost̄ px^o seqñs xx. m̄. ad fest̄ S̄ci Mich̄is seqñs xx. m̄. ad Purificōnem px^o seqñtem xx. m̄. et ad hoc debiit recipiendū assignavi p̄fat̄ Wiffo 7 ej^o assignat̄ ad reddiit meū assisum in burgo mō de Brakele. Donc̄ iñ dict̄ debiit plene recepit. Et iñ posui d̄cm Wiffo in plenam saisinā tali pacto qđ n^o ego Saer^o n^o h̄edes m̄i n^o aliquis p nos vl p nob̄ a'd iñ exiġe vl cape n^o h̄re debem^o añq^a idem Wiffo vl ej^o assignat̄ p̄d̄cm debitū ut d̄cm est iñ plene p̄cepint 7 si forte p defect̄ mei vl h̄edū mōꝝ idem Wiffo vl ej^o assignat̄ cust̄ vl expensas posuer̄ aliq^o m^o ad hoc debiit sibi recupand̄ 7 solvend̄ pactū est qđ ego Saer^o Coñ Wintoñ vl h̄ed̄ m̄i toť cust̄ cū exp̄nsis ad hoc posit̄is simul cū d̄co debito eidem Wiffo vl ej^o assignato redde debem^o. Hanc c̄venconem fidelit̄ 7 sñ malo ingenio tenēdū 7 warantizandū ego Coñ Saer^o p me 7 h̄edibz m̄s affidavi 7 sigillo mō c̄firmavi. Ego etiam Roġ fil̄ 7 h̄es p̄fati Coñ Saer̄ hanc convenconē p̄scriptā d̄co W. 7 fidelit̄ 7 sñ malo ingenio tenēdam 7 warantizandā una cū Saero Coñ p̄d̄co pat̄ mō affidavi 7 sigillo mō c̄firmavi.

Dať ap̄d Lond̄

Roll 11.

Bukingeham. Bedeford.

Falkesius de Breute d̄ r̄ de xiii. li. iii. sol. xi. d. b̄t de remanenti fir^a c̄mit̄ anni ii. R̄ H. t̄cii 7 de c. 7 viii. sol num̄o de eod̄ anno.

Idem d̄ r̄ de fir^a de Bedeford xl. li. b̄t de cremeñ c̄mitat^o de Bukinḡ de eod̄ anno x. li 7 iiij. m̄. p iii. accipit̄ cibz.

Hoies de Bruhelle deb̄ r̄ de liiij. s̄. 7 ii. d. b̄t de diñ anno p̄f̄ito xii. li. xi. sol. viii. d. de p̄libz debitis.

Idem deb̄ r̄ de iiij. s̄. 7 vi. d. b̄t de anno xvii.

Id debz r̄ de xxix. s̄. 7 i. d. p cremen̄ ville sue de diñ anno p̄f̄ito.

Id d̄ xvi. s̄. viii. d. de cremeñ de diñ anno xvii. suñ xviii. li. 7 xix. d.

Wal̄ Buistard d̄ vi. s̄. ii. d. de areraġ p̄d̄ci cremeñ.

Wal̄ de Windlesores d̄ lxix. li. 7 xvi. s̄. de pluribz scutaġ Rađ de Haudeng 7 h̄es Dunekani de Lasceles qui sūt h̄edes Wal̄ de Windlesoꝝ vič deb̄ r^e.

Precept̄ 7 vič ut dist'ngat villam de Bruhiſt p xii. li. xi. s̄. viii. d. de pluribz taillaġ.

Precept̄ 7 vič qđ dist'ngat hoies de Bruhiſt p x. m̄. añ guurā.

Mandat̄ 7 ~~vič~~ Epo Linč qđ p̄cipiat Maġro Huġ de Wolsistoñ qđ redd̄ debiit qđ deb̄ Abbacie de Custura.

Pet^{us} de Godintoñ d̄ c. s̄. de vii^{mo} scutaġ 7 viii. m̄. de sexto. Falkeš h̄t custodiā t̄re 7 deb̄ iñ respondere.

Staff.

Rađ de Sumeri 7 h̄es ej^o p eo deb̄ ii. palef p h̄nda saisina. Suñ ī Staf-
fordeš.

Esseġ.

Heredes Alexand̄ fil̄ Gerardi deb̄ xlii. sol. iiij. d de debitis Aaron.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Buking. Wiffts Briwerre d viii. li. vii. d. oß de fiñ maritağ Cristiane fiñ Dunekane de Lasceles cū medietate ville de Burnham. Id vii. li. iiij. ş. p Dunekan de Lasceles de scuñ Wañ.
- Loqñd. Huğ de Gurnai deß cc.l. m. p hñdo mañio de Wendoße 7 xl. m. p inq'si-
cone q^adam fça. Pleg d p^{mo} debito sūt in R^o xi^o.
Rađ Hareng d iiij. m. p t^{ns}gressionē.
Vič inquirat de plegğ cōvictoğ.
Roß fiñ Alani señ Wiffti fiñ Hañ aff. fa. pa. de xlvi. ş. de scutağ Wallie
sumoñ vič.
- Suff. Roğ de Arğntein d ut vič dič qđ mortuus est.
- Hertf. Nichol de Adelaxtoñ deß p porcis dñi R venditis xxxvii. ş. viii. d.
Vič deß r de xliii. sol de fra que fuit Henř de Curtoñ.
Hoies de Bruhelle d xiii. li. 7 vi. ş. 7 x. ş. de cremeto de Burstalle de diñ añ.
Walř Boistard deß iiij. li. ix. ş. xi. d. . . . sol numo 7 minutis firmis aff. h^c.
Aleř de Colūberes d x. sol. dist'ngat^r.
Wiffts de Winlesores d i. m. p disseisina.
Gervasius de St'neton d i. m p defalta vič dič qđ mandañ Dño Linč qđ dis-
t'ngat illū p hoc debito.
Villata de Bodeford d xiii. li. v. ş. x. d. de tallağ añ gerā—dist'ngat^r.
Villa de Bruehiñt x. m. de taiñt añ guerrā. Suñ debiti de Bruhiñt xxxviii.
li. x. ş. ix. d.
Joñes de Wodhalle señ Wiffti fiñ Warini af. fa. pa. de xii. li. 7 i. m. p Joñe
de Wahiñt sič vič dič—nō veñ.
Epč Wintoñ d r p Roß de Albeny de xxv. li. xi. ş. de scuñ Picč.
Vič d r de x. m. p Roß de Ver de scuñ honoris de Bolebec .s. de v. feod.
Fakeş de Breute 7 Joñis Marescñt debñt respōde de vi. m. de iii. feod de fra
comñ Aubemñ.
Roß de Bracele senescañt Wiffti de Cantulupo af. fa. pa. de ii. m. xi. d. p
. de Etoñ.
Rađ de Hodenğ d c. sol. de scuñ. Vič deß responde.
- Norf. Abbas de Bulbec d xx. li. de debito Judeoğ—pcept ĩ vič Norf ut dist'ngat
illū Abbm del Bec p hñdo . . . in Feltewelle.
- Comuñ. Precept ĩ vič ut distringat Yvonē de Bello Camp ut sit ad Sc^ocm respon-
sur^o Canonič Sçe T'nitañ Lond de xii. li. xvi. ş. iii. d.—deß vii. li. iiij. ş.
vi. d. bñ de dim
Prior de Spalding d xx. m.

Oxonia.

Vič Dñs Falkesi^o deß x. li. x. ş. ix. d. oß bñ de remanēti firme comitañ 7 . . .
de anno pñito.
Id debğ xx. li. de fir^a Oxoñ de tmino Pasčñ.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Vič Rađ de B^ay respondebit de lxvii. š. vii. đ. p Telariis Oxoñ pcept̃ ½ vič
ut dist'ng
- Thoñ Basset deß x. li. de fir^a de Hedenduñ de hoc anno dist'ngat^r de diñ
anno
- Rađ Hareng đ xv. m. de tēpe quo fuit Justič autūpnat.
- Nichol de Keinesham señ Henř de Ogli aff. fa. pa. de c. 7 xxxix. li. xi. . .
p dño suo.
- Wills clicus de Cūbe af. fa. pa. de ii. m. p villa de Cūbe de vasto de Wode-
stocke tñ hoies de Wodestocke deß ix. li. xvii. š. iii. đ.
- Mathus Br^and đ responde de ii. m. de Bermecest̃ p wasto.
- Thoñ de Hamtoñ señ Wiffi de Hātoñ aff. fa. pa. de xiiij. m. vič cep̃ in . .
. . . . redatur.
- Lond. Abbas de Dorkeč dist'ngat^r in Lond p i. m. p q^odam pone pmissio.
- Galf de Lusci đ c. 7 lxii. li. vii. š. iii. đ. p hnda custod tñ 7 hedis Rog^e
de
- Loq. Memorand de hoibz Oxoñ qui debuissent solve ad Sc^acm debīt suū.
- Loq. Loqñdū de Toñ de Langeł. Vič dist'ngat burğñs Oxoñ p debito suo.
- Walř de Verdun deß xl. š. de villa de Blokesham. reddet in ocť Sčē
T'nitatis
- Dorsete. Sumñs. Hacon de Sūmeri đ l. m. p delibācone Roß Arsic. vič dič qđ Marescaff
Loqñdū. hñit tñā suam in manu sua usque dū fuit satisfācm ei de illo debito.
- Vič đ ř p Henř de Littelinton de i. m.
- Mandañ est vič Eng de Cygogny qđ nō impediat vič ad pquirend debita dñi
R de tñis que sūt in manu sua s̃ sit ei in ausilio.
- Deß xxvii. li. xix. sol. iiij. đ. bñ de remañ fir^e Comitāt^o de
- Vič hit diem a festo Sči Johis in xv. dies de ~~reddendo epot suo~~ de Re

Roll 11 (*dorso*).

Norhamtesire.

- Johis Marč đ l. sol. bñ de fir^a de Norhamť.
- Loqñdū de Coñ de Aubemañ qui teñ manñia R.
- Walř Covint^e baiť Coñ Cestr̃ cep̃ in manu fa. pa. Sc^ačrii de xxx. li. de fir^a
de Catorinton 7 de xlv. š. de remanēti bñ sič vič dič.
- Henř de Braibroc af. fa. pa. de lv. m.
- Rađ Ridel señ Rađ Basset af. fa. pa. de c. 7 lviii. li. 7 x. š. sič vič dič.
- Roß de Pinkeni af. hic fa. pa. de ^{xx}iiij 7 xiiij. li. xii. š.
- H^oes Petⁱ de Cotinton x. m. est in custodia dñi Falkoñ.
- Burğñses de Norhañ đ d. 7 ix. li. ii. sol. iiij. đ.
- Wiltēš. Falko de Cantilupo đ xxx. š. de scutağ Scocie sūmoñ in Wiltēš in Burtoñ.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Gileb de Nuers seň Coň Ðd af. hic fa. pa. p dño suo de ccc. 7 xxvi. li. 7 vii. soł. ht diem in c^astino Sçe Tⁿitatis 7 habebit lit^{as} dñi Coň de rato de fiñ quē faciet.

Galf Gilwine d iii. m. p injusta detencone dist^{ngat}.

Hēs Wiffi de Dustoň deb xl. š. de scutağ Picť dist^{ngat} 7 ii. m. de scuť.

Rađ Bakun seň Abbis de Burgo af. h^c fa. pa. de l. li. vii. š. v. d. de scutağ Picť.

Wiffs Monachs deb iii. palef p ģinda ģra Wiffi de Craũford dist^{ngat} p ģrā 7 catalla.

Epč Saresb d iiij. m. de scutağ p^{mo} R H. iii. de ii. feod miť.

Vič deb respōdere de ix. li. 7 diñ m. de scutağ p Wischard Leidet.

Nichoť de Bassingburñ d xi. š. iii. d. oš de scuť.

Roš de Brackele seň Wiffi de Cantuluř af. fa. pa. de vi. m. iiij. š. v. d. sič.

Deb xliij. soł. viii. d. bť de remañ firme Cōmitat^o. Redd a Nať Sçi Johis in xv. dies.

Rađ de Bry recep vii. m. de scuť R. de Ver de Waulde 7 de Wadenho sič ipe R. dič.

Idem d vi. m. de aliis iii. feodis in Oxoň 7 Bukingeñ.

Memoř.

De Saero de Sčo Andř qui debebat dist^{ngi} p xl. li. de debitis judeoz qui ht ģciam filiā Huğ de Diva.

Canteš et Hunted.

Roğ fiť Nichoť debz x. li. p annū 7 pcept est vič ut dist^{ngat}.

Roš Seman aff. in manu maresčft p villata de Cant fa. pa. de iiij. li. xiiij. š. iiij. d.

Wiffs de Wichenden Senescaft Abbis de Rameš aff. fa. pa. de ~~c. 7 xl. m. 7~~ ^{xx} iiij. palef. iiij 7 i. li. vi. soł. viii. d. p essarto 7 iiij. li. de scutağ Wať 7 viii. li. de scuť Picť ht diē in ocť Sçi Johis ad satisfaciēdū de debitis suis.

Nicholaus Monac^o deb ii. mař. aff. qđ solvet i. m. ad fest Sçi Mich 7 i. m. ad Pasch.

Galf de Hathfeuld d c. soł. de pluribz debitis dist^{ngat}.

Huğ le Bigod d c. m. p defalta dist^{ngat} in Essex aņ Cestref.

Hañ Peč d xxi. m. ii. š. iii. d. de scuť Wať. Rič de Crawed seň ej^o aff. h^c.

Huğ fiť Wiffi d v. m. p ģinda saisina ģre de Wike.

Hañ fiť Hañ de Valognes d xxv. li. bť de reñ firñ comitat^o.

Galf de Carletoň seň Wiffi de Scalariis d xxv. m.

Huğ Henř de Scalariis d vi. li. 7 diñ m. Id xxx. m. de scutağ.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Maurici^o Capplts d unū palef p delibacone Rič Bastard qui capt^o fuit in C^aferg^o.

Philipp de Hulecote debz respōde p eo.

Galf Flandrensis nō svavit tminos de xx. m. q^as debuit solvisse.

Simon de Hunesduñ señ Rič Engagne af. fa. pa. de i. m. de scutağ.

Tedbaldus des Esckaleres d i. m. vič deš responde p eo.

Rađ de Brai deš ř de xx. š. p Baldewino de Ripiis.

Debet xlix. li. xxiii. d. bť de remañ firme Comit^o de diñ anno. řt diē de.

Roll 12.

Devonia.

Sumseť. Hubert^o de Burgo d l. m. de prestito n^l řt in Devoñ set in Sumseť ū vič dič.

Ibiđ. Godeř de Barintoñ d xx. m. p Thom Foliot n^l řt in Devoñ.

Henř de la Pomay d d. 7 lxxvii. li. ix. š. iiij. d. 7 ii. austuř de přbz deš pat's sui peg^e pfect^o est 7 nō resp^osit Sc^acriū.

Vič d respōde de liii. š. vi. d. p Jordano de Abernon.

Henř řt Coñ d d. 7 ^{xx}iiij. li. xvi. š. 7 i. m. p Henř de T^aci cuj^o řram ipe řt.

Bedef. Sim de Bello Camp d iii. toneřt vini p Johe de Lideford.

Vič d vii. li. xvi. š. ix. d. de remanenti fir^e mañioz.

Cornuť. Wiffs de Dunham d vii. li. x. š.

Henř řt Coñ d ccc. 7 lvii. li.

Henř de T^asci d c.xix. š. xii. d. de scuť Waff.

Essex. Helto Fascellun d xv. li. p Johe řt Tedbald.

Suham. Roť de Veři Ponte deš viii. li. vi. š. ix. d. de scuť Waff de honore de Thoteneis.

Epeč Wintoñ d xxxvii. li. iiij. š. x. d. de medietate honoris de Toteneis de eod scuť de veři feufameñ 7 de novo feufam xii. li. xv. š. i. d.

Oliver^o de T^aci deš i. m. de scuť Waff de arerağ sič ģtinet^r in R^o xiii.

Wiffs de Auberñ d lxii. li. x. š. p řnda Muriella in uxore.

Hoies de comitatu Devoñ debñt xxxiiij. li. x. š. p řndo resp^otu de placitis 7 quereř foreste.

P^ocept est vič qđ dist^ongat Thom Hereward 7 Jořm de Derelaūde qui affidařūt p toto comitatu de xliij. li. 7 i. m. de arerağ.

Cives Exoñ. Cives Exoñ debñt xl. m. ut libtates sue manutēnt^r 7 cc. m. de veři taillağ. Dist^ongant^r. Ernisi^o Butevilein aff h^e p civitate.

Epeč Exoñ d xxxi. li. de scutağ Picť dist^ongat^r.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Memoz d'vič qđ nō
feč suffič 9poč.

} Epc Exon d' de scutağ R H. iii. xxxv. m. de feod quos nō recōnoscit.

Roß de Curtenai d' c. 7 lv. m. 7 diñ de q'bz W. Briewere hit viii. feod 7
Abbas de Thore i. feod uñ hit q'etanciā p cartā.

Henř de T^asci d' xlviii. m. 7 diñ de eod scuť 7 lvi. m. ex alia pte.

Henř de la Pomerai d' de eod scuť lxi. m. 7 diñ iiij. s. v. d.

Nichoť Avenel d' ii. m. de feod i. miť quod fuit Wiťfi fiť Reğ in Chipewať.

Wiťfs de Torintoñ d' de eod scuť lviii. m.

Henř fiť Coñ d' de eod xl. m. vi. s. viii. d.

Susseř.

Pharam^o de T^aci d' diñ m. p ģndo pone.

Vič deß xvi. li. iii. sol. 7 x. d. bl de remanenti firma coñ de hoc diñ
anno.

Idem d' iiij. li. vii. s. 7 xi. d. bl de remanēti firme anni pcedntis.

Vič aff in mā mař qđ nō recedet n' fča pace de pdictis debiť.

Memorand de Wiťfo de Thorintoñ de viii. li. de Sehara—quere inť 9muñ.

Coñ d' Insula deß ^{xx}iiij. 7 ix. li. xi. s. de scuť Wať. Idē deß c. lx. xviii. m.
de p'mo scuť R H. iii.

Vič hit diem de arerağ suis a Nať Sčĩ Joħis in iii. sept.

H' exigunt^r in Coñ Devoñ p suñ Sc^ačrii 7 debitores dicūt se solvisse eidem
Eudoñ de Bello Campo añ gwerrā. Ita fuit responß ad Pasch anno
fcio R H. fcii.

Đ Alais d' Vautort i. m.

Đ Villata d' Cloumetoñ diñ m. p defectu.

Đ Roß d' Veťi Ponte x. s. p minutis ptičlis.

Đ Joħe Duneslaude diñ m. p licencia 9cordandi.

Đ Roß de Puntkard i. m.

Đ Roheř d' Campo Arnulphi xv. m.

Đ fir^a Civitatis Exon debita Canonicis Sčē T'nitatis Lond xii. li.
xvi. s. ix. d. de ģmino Pasch anni xvi.

Đ fir^a d' Teineswike vii. li. x. s. d' eod ģmino.

Item.

Devonia de dimiđ anno ante gwerram.

Eudo de Bello Campo vič deß ř de xxix. li. vi. sol. iiij. d. de quibz hit in
duabz taiť dividndis xi. li. ii. s. Remanēt xviii. li. iiij. sol. iiij. d. de
claro debito. Reddet a festo Sčĩ Michis in xv. dies.

Cives Exon d' ~~xliii. s. iii. d.~~ de veťi taiť ~~ccc. marc~~ añ ~~gwerram~~. Idem
debñt ~~xl. m.~~ ut in suis 9svent^r libtatibz hit diem a Nať Sčĩ Joħis in ~~xv.~~
~~dies iii. sept.~~

hit bř.

Ernisius Buttevilein affidať p civitate.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Roll 12 (*dorso*).Essex. Visus Wal^o de Verdun vič.

Memorand^o qđ loquend^o est cū Justič de Roš Maūcel qⁱ finē feč cū eo ut dič de relevio suo .s. de feod^o diñ militis de Honore Pevel Lond.

Memorand^o de Essedeñ 7 Baiford mañiis R. Falkesius tenet unde deš reddere xx. li.

Roš Maūcel tenet de dño R in Maudeñ. Capiat^r in manu R q^ousq^o faciat qđ fače deš de vii. sol. tre 7 v. đ. Repleviata ; tra Roš Maūcel usq^o ad cpoť suū.

Falkesius tenet moñdiñ de Hertford xi. li.

T^ora q^a Eudo Pat^k 7 Roğ de Mobrai tenēt de R in Maudon^o capiat^r in manū dñi R sl x. li. 7 xvii. đ.

Loqñdū est de xliij. m. de prestito Picť que exigūt^r a Henř de Gray 7 pcept^o est vič qđ nō distingāt^r nⁱ aliud habueť mandāť.

Precept^o est vič qđ dstringat Meseinges 7 alia feoda p liij. m. xviii. s. iiij. đ. que Rič de Reimes deš.

Gileš de Tani đ ccc.xlix. li. xvi. s. vi. đ. de ptribz debitis dstringat^r.

Heres Wiffi Bataigle deš xxi. li. 7 diñ m. p mīa patⁱs sui.

Rad Gernun đ xx. li. 7 i. m. de ptribz debitis 7 iiij. palef p hnda saisiñ 7 lx. m. 7 ii. palef p hnda custodia sič cñinet^r in R^o xii^o. xiii^o. xiiij^o. xvi^o. vič dič qđ aff sz nō venit.

Middelsex. Johs Bucointe deš sūmonⁱ in Midellsex ad solvend^o ii. m. 7 diñ q^as recep^o de tra Johis de Cornerthe.

Glořñ. Rad Monach^o đ xii. li. ix. s. p hnda saisina tre sue.

Wiffs de Husseburñ señ Abbis de Sčo Albañ af h^c qđ faciet pacē de debitis dñi sui.

Abbs de Sčo Albano deš ccc. m. p mīa foreste.

Essex. Wigan^o de Mara debz reddere ad Sc^acriū Sči Michis iii. m 7 respōdere de ii. m. p taiť q^as solvit sič dič.

Hurtf. Abbas de Sčo Albañ deš x. m. p licencia ccordandi l. m. de fin^o ccc. m. p mīa 7 hit resp^otū de hiis 7 aliis debitis suis usq^o ad xv. dies p^o fest^o Sči Johis.

Precept^o est vič qđ capiat in manū dñi R tram Henř de Scalariis p c. 7 ^{xx}iiij. 7 x. m. q^as deš de fin^o tre sue.

Memorand^o de feodis que fuerūt Henř de Essex que fuerūt in manu Fulkonis de Cantulupo q nōdū solvnt scuť Picť.

Wiffs Marescať deš ř de xx. m. q^as recep^o de Everardo de Labefere de fine ipius Everardi quē feč p hnda custodia tre 7 hedis Johis de Borham.

Vič deš responde de catať inventis in tra Wiffi de Dustun .s. in Hida 7 Selves.

Vič đ ř de taillağ de Hařing de x. m. s.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Taillagia fča p Joñm de Rocheford et Aluredū de Plessiz 7 Joñm de Cornerthe.

Ð Villa de Colecest° x. li.

Ð Hatfield Reġ v. m̃.

Ð Neuport c. sol.

Ð Haudeng x. m̃.

Ð Villa Hertford v. m̃.

Roll 13.

Susseġ de dimidio anno xvii° R̃ Joñis.

Vič deġ de diñ anno xvii. ix. li. vi. š. viii. đ. de fir^a c̃mitat^o.

Idem deġ đ fir^a Civitatis Cicesť de anno xv. R̃ J. xxix. li. 7 x. sol. 7 diñ anno xvii° ejusdem xv. li.

Suñ liii. li. xvi. sol. viii. deñ.

Susseġ de secūdo anno Reġ H. iii. prim^o ann^o fuit in gwerř.

Memorand de debitis dñi R̃ de q̃nque portibz.

P̃cept est vič qđ capiat in manu dñi R̃ tram que fuit Huġ de Lundrefrod don^c dñs Rex ĥat debiť suū .s. liiiij. li. xv. š. iii. oġ.

Alanus de Sčo Georgio af. fa. pa. p Roġ le Sauvage de xx. m̃. p ĥño p̃cipe 7 de c. li. 7 i. palef p ĥñs tris Wiłłi fiť Walkeliñ p Roġ Salvagio sič vič dič.

Huġt^o de Cnittetoñ señ Henř Huse aff. fa. pa. p ^{xx}liij. 7 x. m̃. de debito dñi sui sič vič dič.

Surř.

Rodlandus de Aestede deġ v. sol. de m̃ia—requirat^r in Surř.

In Kent.

Adam de Bavent deġ i. m̃. p licencia c̃cordandi.

Lo.

Loqndū de scuť Epi Cicesťnsis qđ Gualo Legat^o dñi p̃p recep 7 deġ iñ respondere sič R̃ mandať liťis suis.

Vič quiet^o est de fir^a c̃mitat^o anni s̃cdi R̃ H. iii.

Iť vič deġ de fir^a comitat^o vii. li. vi. sol. viii. đ. de diñ anno iii° R̃ H. iii. ĥt diē de ař die M̃cuř px^a añ fest Sče Marg.

Berkesire.

Berkesiř de dimidio anno añ gurram.

Joñs de Wikenholte deġ xi. sol. 7 x. đ. de domo q^adam exchaetta in Oxoñ.

Idem Joñs deġ xviii. đ. p Roġ le Naper vič iñ ř.

Linč.

Wiłłs fiť Wawkeliñ deġ v. m̃. p pace ĥnda requirat^r in Linč.

Lo.

Loquend de debito Felicis de Leye quia finē feč ut dicit^r postq^a Dñs Archiep̃c fuit consec^atus.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

- Ebož. Rič de Marisco d x. m. de pfectu comit q^as recep de Johē de Wikeholt.
- Simoñ Sifflewalt senescall señ Johis fit Huğ af. fa. pa. de xxx. š. 7 ix. d. de minutis ptičlis 7 iiij. š. viii. d. de aliis minutis debitis.
- Linč. Huğ Painel hies Wiſſi Painel d vi. m. 7 i. palef p hindo r^a de debito Judeož.
- Suhañ. Pet^{us} fit H^oberti d iiij. li. vii. š. v. d. de fir^a de Chaug^ave de anno xiiij^o R J. dū fuit custos Honoris de Walingeford.
- Vič deš iiij. li. 7 diñ pipis 7 iiij. li. 7 diñ cymini de t^{ra} Rič de Langelie de arerağ iiij. annož 7 diñ q reddet p annū i. li. pipis 7 i. li. cymīñ.
- Bedef. Reginaldus de Sčo Valerio d ii. palef p hinda heditate sua. Redd a nať Sči Johis in iij. sept.
- Roš de Curtenay d lx. m. Idē deš iiij. m. auri.
- Suhañ. Vič d r de lx. soť. p Roš de Arūdel unde accep liťas vič Berkeš.
- Sumseť. Wiſſis fit Johis de Harpet^e deš c.lxxvii. li. xii. d. iiij. palef p hndis tris que fuerūt Wiſſi de Cario cit^a mare Hibñ 7 ult^a sič g^tinet^r in Ro. xv. R J.
- Rič de Heured hit resp^tū de xliii. li. viii. š. v. d. p hinda saisina t^{re} sue usq^z ad fest^u Sči Michis p Epm Winton pp Epm Sareš qui est in švičo dñi R^e cujus neptē ipe R. hit in uxorē.
- Wiſſis Marescall d c.xii. li. 7 i. m. p cast^o de Hadford.
- Wiſſis Epc Cestr d lii. li. iiij. š. p hinda custodia hedis Rad de Anvers 7 vi. m. de scuť Pictavie d ead t^{ra} hit diē p bailliū suū Joñm de Bardenay sup cpoť Philipp de Kinton in Leicestr .s. a nať Sči Johis in iii. sept.
- Falkesius d c. soť. de scuť Picť p W. fit Geroldi.
- Walt Pipard d xviii. m. de scuť Picť.
- Fulko fit Wariñ d xl. m.
- Trist^m de Cribleford señ Huğ de Mortuo mari af. fa. pa. de v. m. de p^omo scuť R H. iii. p dño suo.
- Milo Noirenuir d xx. š. p t^asgressione 7 liceñ gcord. Redd in ocť Sči Michis. Mathis Braūd h^c manucať.
- Epc Saresb d i. palef p hindo m^cato in Wokingeham.
- Ballivi de Wanetingehā d xxxvii. li. d caruağ 7 hidağ. vič hit liťas R p sigiſt Marescall.
- Vič deš r de xx. m. p Abbe de Abendoñ.

Roll 13 (*dorso*).

Norfolch 7 Suff.

Compot^o Johis fit Roš de tēpe quo fuit vič Norf 7 Suff tēpe R J.

Ranulphs Epc Cicest^{ensis} deš reddere compoť de Epatu de Norwič de tempe quo huit Epatū in custod 7 de scutağ Picť.

Johis fit Huğ deš r de xvi. li. de firma de Ormesbi.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

~~Vič deš v. marč. 7 vii. soř. x. deň.~~

Vič deš xx. ři. xviii. soř. iiij. ř. ř remaněti fir^e cmitat^o de dimidio anno aň gwerrā xvii^o.

Suhamteš

Compoř

Vič.

Loquendū de Bailiva de Odiham q^a řt Engelard^o de q^a ř respondet dño ř.

Loquend de řede Ade le Singe qui tenet Staple q^am ř t^adidit při suo q^amdiu ř placueř.

Wiřs de Sčo Joře ř xix. ři. xv. soř. vii. ř. oř řt ř fir^a de Auelton.

Hořes de Basingstoř debňt xxxix. ři. ix. ř. vi. ř. de anno xvi. Wiřs řt Maři aff. h^c qđ faciet pacē p villa de Basingstoř.

Thoň ř Echures custos ředis Maři ř Scures aff qđ ř recedet nⁱ řca pace Sc^acrii.

Roř de Arūdel seň Wiři ř Arūdel aff.

Susseř.

Abbas de Gresteng deš i. paleř p řiřis řindis ř sumonědo Thoň de Muleton.

Roř de Merlay nō řvavit řminos suos ř řiň suo řco.

Hii sūt ařmiň in iii. seřt p^o feřt Sči Joři.

Abbas de Thoři ad audiědū řud.

Vič Canteř p q^adam inqⁱsičone.

Vič Esseř p areř suis.

Roř de Curtenay p lx. ř. solvēdis.

Baillivi W. de Harēcurt ad cřp redd.

Galf de Cherltoň řs^o Wiřm ř Curlon.

Vič Suhamř ad cřp ř.

Wiřs de Sčo Joře ad cřp ř de řiň anno aň weř.

Roř de Deringtoň ad respond p debitis Abbis de Rameř.

Pior de Sčo Neoto cř^a telař de Hunř.

Vič Sumeř ad cřp ř.

Joři Marescař 7 Huř ř Nevill p cřp forest.

Constabuř 7 Burğňř Bristol corā Baroň Sc^acrii.

Pior de Spaulling p x. ř. 7 ii. paleř redd.

Wiřs Engaine p solvendo scuř feod uni^o řit.

Elyas de Bello Campo ad solveň scuř suū de Bolebec.

Walř de Bukiňg ad cřp suū reddnd.

Vič Susseř ad ređ vii. ři. vi. ř. viii. ř.

Reginald^o de Sčo Waleř p ii. paleř ređ.

Philipp de Kinton vič Leicestř ad cřp ređ.

Baillivus Eři Cicestř ad ređ lii. ři. vii. ř. ex una pte 7 vi. ř. ex alia.

Vič Devoň p arerağ suis.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Roll 14.

Wygorn.

- Joñs Marescaſt deſ xv. li. de fir^a de Ferkham 7 xx. li. de fir^a foreste de Ferkham.
- Vič đ ř de veři creměto comiř de xiii. li. .s.
- Gloř. Walř de Aure đ x. m. p Abbe de Teoukebire.
- Wiřs de Cantilup ii. toneřt de vino.
- Warewič. Roř de Hamstede seň Wiři de Huntingef aff. fače pa. p dño suo.
- Villa Wigorn. Wiřs de Stokes af. fa. pa. p villa Wigorn de xx. soř. de talliağ 7 vii. li. de ultimo talliağ.
- Epč Wigorn 7 alii p foresta deforestaň debňt lxvi. ř. iiij. đ.
- Thoň de Wigorn clicus seň Walř de Bello Campo af. fa. pa. de x. m. 7 diň de scutağ ultimo 7 de vi. m. p Abbe de Westminsř de ultio scuř.
- ~~Memorand qđ Thoň clicus de Wigorn recognovit se recepisse xiiij. m. de scuř Abbis de Westm.~~
- Senescaſt Abbis de Westm recep p Wille dič qđ Wiřs de Cantilup 7 Adam del Wich baillivus ej^o recep xxi. li. 7 xviii. soř. vii. đ. de ii. scuř Scocie 7 Wallie respondeř a nař Sči Joñi in iii. sept.
- Idem Abbas debz iiij. m. de ultimo scuř. Coň Glořnie deř eũ iň adqⁱetare p ii. feodis que tenet de eo. Idē dat^o est ei dies.
- Vič đ ř de i. m. de ultimo scuř p Abbe de Eveshaň.
- Rađ de Wikewane seň Epí Wigorn af. fa. pa. de viii. li. x. ř. de ultim scuř.
- P^ocept ř vič qđ ěat sup arreragia sua Wiřm de Capel seň Abbis de Ewelhaň ad audiendũ judiciũ suũ p.
- Vič deř xv. li. xvii. soř. bř de arerağ suo sz calũpniant^r de mařio de Wiz xx. li. habz diem de arerağ suis reddndis a nař Sči Joñis in iii. sept.
- Idem dies dat^o est Burğsibz de Wirecest^e de xii. soř. bř.

Suhamtesir cpoř vič.

Loquendũ de Bailiva de Odiham q^m ěit Engellardus de Cigoini de q^a nō respondet^r dño R.

Iř loquendũ de ěede Ade le Singe qui tenet Stapele q^m R t^adidit při suo q^mdiu ei placeret.

Wiřs de Sčo Joñe deř xix. li. xv. soř. vii. đ. oř bř de firma de Aweltoň.

Hoies de Basingstokes debňt xxxix. li. ix. soř. vi. đ. de anno xvi. Wiřs filius Mağri aff. h^e in manu mař qđ faciet pacē p villa de Basingstok.

Thoň des Chures custos Maři de Chures aff. qđ nō recedet nⁱ fča pace Sc^acrii.

Roř de Arundel seň Wiři đ Sčo Joñe aff. de đ dñi sič vič dič.

(MEMORANDA ROLL.)

Sussex.

Abbas d Gresteing deb i. palef p littis habndis de sūmoñ Thoñ d Muletoñ.

Roğ d Merlay nō obśvavit tminos suos d fine suo fco.

Villa de Odiham deb x. m. d tallagio p relaxaōne infdicti. Reddent ad fest Sçi Michis 7 hoc affidaunt. Rob fil Roğ Everard^o de Wargeburñ 7 Adam de la Leye.

Simon Clicus baillivus Engelardi recognovit qđ dñs suos recep x. m. de p'mo taillağ R H. iii. de Villa de Odiham.

Theobaldus Pictavensis 7 Wifls Juvenis d Portesmue aff. qđ facient pacem p hoibz d Portesmue de xl. m. de taillağ 7 de lviii. sol. d vino R.

Ep̃c Wintoñ deb r d Nova Foresta de tempe quo fuit in manu dñi R.

~~Idem deb r d Seleburñ 7 Tistede postq̃m p̃cept fuit qđ capent in manu dñi R.~~

Idem deb r de l. m. de p'mo tallag R H. iii. in Wintoñ.

Idem d x. sol. d Porcestř d eod tall.

Wifls de Ponte Arche deb ii. m. de scutağ primo R H. iii.

~~Joñs de Venuce af. fa. pa. de debitis suis.~~

Precept 7 qđ c. 7 xvii. solid. 7 viii. den 7 ob ĩre in Eylinges capiat in manu dñi R.

Predcs W. de Sčo Joñe deb r de pficuo com de diñ anno xv^o 7 de año xvi^o 7 de diñ anno xvii^o.

Allocandi sūt xx. sol. Rič d Leycestř de quodam tonello vini dño R portato.

Suhamt.

Wifls Bruguř recep d Basingestok ult^a debitā firmā xix. li. iiij. s. 7 iiij. d. de iii. ptibz anni xvii. R J. ita recognovit.

D Portesmue viii. li. vi. s. vi. d.

D Aueltoñ xviii. li. iii. s. ii. d.

D Balliva Wifli d Nevill d Nova Foresta xxxiii. li.

D Henř d Lindherst x. m.

II.

Establishment and Duties of Office and Fees.—See *ante*, p. 433.

Record Office, Tower of London—

Copy of a Document lately found amongst the Unsorted Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office, at the King's Mews:—

“ Fees aunciently due to the Keeper of the Records wthin the Tower of London.

For the Search x^s

For every Sheet writing j^s

For the Officer's hand to every copie ij^s

These fees have been payde there time out of minde, and to this hower no way encreased, Nor have I for these fifteen yeares that I have been Officer there, directly or indirectly receaved any one Penny above the said rates.

JOHN BOROUGH.”

“ Rec^d 12. Decēbr.

1627.”

Record Offices, Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane, and Tower of London.

Extract from the Presentment of the Commissioners chosen and sworn by the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Egerton, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, to inquire and present upon certain articles for the better reformation of sundry Exactions and Abuses supposed to be committed by Officers, Clerks and Ministers in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, made and given in the 8th day of March, in the fortieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth:—

“ The Clarkes of the Chappell in the Rolls.

For the search of the booke xii. d.

For writinge every leaf of pap contayneing fyfteene lynes viij. d.

For everye skynne of partchment exemplyfied xxvj. s. viij. d.

For everye cancellaçon iij. s. iij. d.

For everye Scire fač. v. s. vj. d.

But thauncyent fee was ij. s. But about thirtye yeres past

and since v. s. hath been taken by the allowance of S^r

Nicholas Bacon and S^r Wylm Cordeff in there tymes v. s. vj. d.

For the examynaçon of everye coppye written out of the

Records in the Rolls and not otherwise, and for the

Clarkes hande ij. s.

The Clarke of the Records in the Tower.

For one dayes attendance and assistance upon one or more psons repayreinge thether for search of any thinge the some of x. s. (vide^{lt}) for one whole day, as well all the forenone as afternoone, leavinge libertye to the ptye to have the same either at one or att di^vs tymes, namelie, the forenoone of one day and the afternoone some other day, when his leisure or occasion shall require or pmitt.

Besides there is and hath alsoe byn taken duringe all the tyme of xxiiij. yeres for writinge or copieing out of the said records the some of xii. d. for e^vye sheete, and alsoe ii. s. more for thoffi^cs handes subscribinge and testifieinge e^vye se^vall coppye to agree with the Record.” †

The Secretary has not yet been able to obtain any further information respecting the Commissions and Presentments alluded to, *ante*, p. 157.

* This Record was recently discovered amongst the Port-Books, in the vault beneath the Stone Tower, Westminster.—See *ante*, p. 401.

† See *ante*, p. 305.

III.

Account of the celebration of the Obsequies of Henry II. King of France, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, 1559.* See *ante*, p. 433.

From the
College of
Arms.

Th'ordre of the Obsequye of the most highe puissant and victorious Prynce Henrye the ij^{de} of that name, late the Frenche Kinge, kept in the Cathedrall Church of Powles, theight & ixth of Septembre, 1559, A^o p^{mo} Regine Elizabeth, w^{ch} prynce deptyd out of thys lyefe on the of Julye at Parrys, 1559.

In primis, in the myddest of the chauncell above the quere was ordeynid a goodlie stronge hersse, bourded above uppon the joyst^{el} viij. square & viij. ratchement^{el} ronnyng uppe to the pryncypall pyller, wth dowble barryers, xij. stooles & ij. tresles tables, coffyn all garnysshyd as ffollowyth, the hersse abowt the ynnereayles was compasse 22 yard^{el}, & the uttre rayles 33 yard^{el}, and there was no openyng into the seyde hersse but onelye in one place at theade.

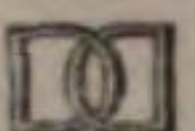
I^m, all the ground wthin the uttre & ynnereayles was fyrst strayed wth russhes & then co^{ved} wth brode & narrowe cotton.

I^m, bothe the rayles were co^{ved} wth one breade of brode clothe, & one bread of cotton, sown to yt wthin.

I^m, xj. stooles co^{ved} wth brode clothe wth x. clothe cussheons & xj. of velvet & one more stole and cussheon for the banⁿ berer.

I^m, the table & coffyn was co^{ved} wth blacke, & thereon leyde a pawle of clothe of gold, whereof was pynned vj. Eschoocheons of sarcenett, thelme & creste fayre gylte, beinge the flowre deluce, wth mantels of clothe of golde & tassells, & the knapps of golde, all w^{ch} were sett on the myddest of the coffyn, & on eyther syde thelme & crest laye the swerde & targett of his armes wthin the garter and the cote of armes embrotheryd hangyng on theade, and on the toppe therof standinge one round crowne ymperyall well gylte.

I^m, the pyllers fro the joyst^{el} to the rayles were co^{ved} wth velvet beinge ij. yard^{el} di q^{ter} a peece, & onn e^{ve}ye sett one Eschoocheon of his armes, som wthin the garter, som in the Thoyson, and som ppal of hym & his wyfe Katheryn doughtre to[†] Medic^{el} neece to Clement the Bussshoppe of Rome.

I^m, undre the joyst^{el} one Ma^{tie} of black tapheta cont 24 ells, lynyed wth buckeram, in the myddest wherof was wrowght the seyde King^{el} armes wthin the garter set undre a imperyall crowne garnysshed in viij. places wth viij. rundels, wherin was his woord (Donec totū impleat orbem) wthhis badge of the iij. cressant^{el} & ij. Dees .

I^m, rounde abowt the joyst^{el} hangyd a vallence of sarcenet of v. neyles in breade & theron paynted his woord afore-namyd in tres of golde, & therat hangyng one frynge of golde outward, & of blacke sylke ynnward, & on the seyde vallence in the mydest of e^{ve}ye square was wrowght his armes.

I^m, above the vallence fro pyller to pyller, laye one boorde co^{ved} wth velvet, between w^{ch} boorde & vallence were sett xij. dos^{es} of pencells, and on the seyde velvet, at eche corner, & in the myddest of eche square, was sett one great Eschoocheon of his armes

* This Narrative of the celebration of the Funeral Obsequies of the King of France is from a MS. of Funeral Ceremonies preserved in the College of Arms, marked I. 13, pp. 8 to 12. In the margins of some of the pages of that MS. are pen and ink sketches of the arms and badges painted on the various banners and escutcheons, exhibiting the bearings of the illustrious deceased, and some of the alliances of the Royal House of France. There is in the same Library another MS. marked I. 14, containing a similar account of these Obsequies, but more compressed in its description.

† She was daughter of Lawrence, Duke of Urbino, (of the illustrious House of Medicis,) was born 13th Apr. 1519, married to the King of France 28th Oct. 1533. She was after the death of her son Charles the IXth. some time Regent of France, and died 5 Jan. 1589.

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wthin the garter, & o^r yt a open crowne all of payste gylte; and lyinge on the boord hangynge owt xvj. Bannerolls, on eche square ij.

Iīm, theight ratchement^l conteynyed iiij. yard^l q^rter the peece, were co^ved wth blacke sarcenet (and so was the joyst between the Ma^{tie} & vallence), & on eyther-syde the ratchement^l hangyd vallence of sarcenett ffryngyd wth blacke sylke, & in the vallence wrytten his woord afore named, and on eche ratchement of eyther syde sett xv. pencells, and on the toppe of all uppon the cheefe pryncypall were sett ij. lyke great Eschocheons of his armes in payste, backe to backe, wth one imperyall crowne s^vyngge them bothe, and all theade of the hersse somewhat lower then the ratchement^l was co^ved wth blacke sarcenett lynyed wth cotton, & in the myddest of e^vye of the seyde squares uppon the sarcenet laye one greate Eschoocheon of his armes wthin the garter wth open crownes wrowght on payste.

Iīm, the table of mynystra^{con} was co^ved wth clothe, and at the comunyon tyme wth a whyte clothe and all the walls of the seid chappell wth the pulpytt & Busshopps see were hangyd wth cotton, all the ground lykewyse co^ved, garnyshed wth Eschocheons, in w^{ch} Busshopps sea sate the ij. Busshopps in surplesses, but at the comunyon tyme were in copes w^{ch} executyd.

Iīm, the iiij. seat^l in the walle on the right hand the table was also hangyd, wth a forme & cussheons for thembassadors.

Iīm, the backe of the stalles in the quere was hangyd wth one breade of narrowe cotton garnyshed wth Eschoocheons, wherein the Deanes stalle sate the Lord Mayre & his bretherene wth other in thother stalls by, and the quere underneth them.

The mann in pceedinge fro the great chambre in the Busshopps pallyce uppe to the hersse the seyde ffryday abowt iiij. of the clocke thorowe the hall & in at the west door of Powles.

In primis, xij. gentlemen in blacke gownes wth theyre hoodes on theyre shulders. Then iiij. pursuyvants of armes, Pcoollyce & Blewmantle, Roudgedragon & Rougecroix, wth theyre cootes of armes on theyre back^l, theyre hoodes on theyre head^l, ij. & ij. Then vj. Heralds lykewyse, Lancastre & Rychemond, Yorke, Som^{set}t, Chestre & Wynd^{so}r, ij. & ij.

Then S^r Wi^{llm} Seyntloe, knight, Capteyne of the Garde, wthis hoode on his heade bearinge the banner of Armes.

Then Norrey & Clarencieulx, King^l of Armes, lykewise.

Then Garter lykewise, & Brook, gentleman ussher, hys hoode on his heade & rodde in his hande.

Then Wi^{llm} Pawlet, M^{or}ques of Wynchestre, lord Th^{ir}er, as chyef morⁿ, his trayne borne by his owne man assysted by a gentleman ussher Tanner.

Then Lord Wi^{llm} Howard Barron of Efthing^hm, Lord Chambrelayne, & Henrye Lorde of Burgavennye.

Then Lord Dacres of the Sowthe, & Henrye Caree Barron of Hunsdon.

Then Wi^{llm} Brook Lord Cob^hm, & Henrye lorde Scroope.

Then Lorde Darcy of Chychey & S^r Rychard Sackevyle.

Then Charles son & heyre to the lord Wi^{llm} Howard, & S^r Edward Warner, Lyfeteⁿte of the Towre;

And then there yeoman in blacke, ij. & ij. accordinge to the degree of theyre m^{rs} for that that nyght there were no Embassadors there.

And lastlye all other comers.

In w^{ch} ordre they pceedyd thorowe the west dore till they came uppe to the hersse, where, afre assaye taken of the cussheons, the Chyefe Morⁿ was placyd at theade, & thother x. of bothe the syde^l. S^r Wi^{llm} Seyntloe wthowt at the feate wth the banⁿ of Armes, and at the corners the iiij. bannerolls holden by iiij. Heralds, the

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King^e of Armes, Gentlemen Usshers & thother Heralds, & Pursuyvants standynge about the rayles.

Rougedragon Pcoollyce.	Sr Will ^m Seyntloe, w th the great banner.	Rougcroix Blew mantle.
Rychemond, w th the Ban ^r of K. Edward the ij ^d . & his wyfe Isabell, dough- tre of ffrance. p pale.	1. Mr. Warner.	Mr. Howard. 2.
	3. Lord Darcy.	Mr. Sackvile. 4.
Lancastre.	5. Lord Scroope.	Lorde Cobh ^m . 6.
	7. Lorde Hunsdon	Lorde Dacres. 8.
Cestre, w th the ban ^r of King Loys & Quene Marye, daughtre to K. Henry the vij th . p pale.	9. Lord Burgave- neye.	Lord Will ^m Howard. 10.
	The Lord Chyefe Mor ^r .	Wyndsor, w th the seyd Kynge Henrye the ij ^d . & Katheryn de Medi ^e . p pale.
	Norrey. Tan ^r . Garter. Brooke. Claren.	

Then e^vye man placyd, Yorke Herald at the upper quere dore, bade the prayer fyrst in Englysshe & aftre in Frenche as followeth.

Blessyd be the Kinge of Eternall Glorie, who, thoroghe his dyvyne mercye, hathe translatyd the most highe puissant & victorieux Prynce Henrye the ij^{de}, late the Frenche Kinge, from this Earthlie unto his Hevenlye Kyngdome.

Benost soit leternell Roy du Glorie, le quel, par sa divine clemence, a translate le treshault, trespuissant & victorieux prince Henry le ij^{de}, feu Roy de Fraunce, du ceste terrestre au son celestiel Roiaulme.

Whyche same prayer he bade at thende of Bñdictus, and at thende of servyce, and on the morrowe at other tymes accustomyd.

Then Doctor Matheu Parker elect Archebusshoppe of C^aanturburye in his surplesse & round hode on his shuldre, who did execute, began the servyce assystyd wth Doctor Barloe, elect Busshoppe of * and Doctor Skorye, elect Busshoppe of † lykewyse appairellid as tharchebusshoppe was, assystyd wth ij. of the Prebendes in theyre grey amyses.

Fyrst was songe certen Spalmes of prayse for the deptyre of the Deade in the faythe of Cryste, and aftre that one chaptre of the Book of Job, and then certen lyke Spalmes aftre w^{ch} was wrade the xv^{me} chaptre of the fyrst Epystle of Pawle to the Corynthians, w^{ch} endyd Magnificat was songe, and last the lattre pte of the Evenynge Prayer, all w^{ch} endyd they returnyd in lyke ordre as they cam (except the Banner) to the greate chambre wthin the Busshoppe Pallyce afore namyd, where

* Chichester.—William Barlow, the deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1553, was elected to the See of Chichester in this year.

† Hereford.—John Scory, the deprived Bishop of Chichester in 1553, was elected to the See of Hereford in this year.

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they hadde a voyde of wyne & spyces & other thinge, and aftre they hadde taken ordre to meete there agayne by viij. of the clocke in the mornynge they shyftyd them & deptyd.

The Lorde Mayre cam not to the voyde, but deptyd forthe of the Church home.

Setterdaye the 9th of Septembre.

I^m, abowt viij. of the clocke they mett together at the seid Busshopps pallyce, and about ix^{me} of the clocke they pceadyd uppe to the hersse as they daye before, (except the Banner,) and all beinge placyd as afore, the iij. Busshopps elect afore namyd in copes & ij. prebend^e in grey amyses cam forthe of the vestrye unto the table of mynystracon, and then Yorke bade the prayer, aftre w^{ch} the comunyon began & pceadyd forward tyll the offerynge, unto the w^{ch} the chiefe mourner pceadyd, thofficers of Armes & Gentleman Ussher before hym, w^his trayne borne & assaye of cussheon & offerynge taken, & thother x. followinge hym, but he onely alone offeryd a peece of gold for the heade penny, & then he & thother returnyd to theade of thersse.

Then the seyde chiefe morner wth Clarencieux before hym agayne, pceadyd uppe wthout anye state & offeryd for hymcelfe & returnyd to his place.

Then the Lord Chambrelayne & Lorde of Burgavennye, wth ij. Heralds before them, pceadyd uppe & offeryd, & returnyd & toke theyr places; in w^{ch} lyke ordre offeryd all thother viij. morners (ij. aftre ij.); the money for them to offre was afore delyved unto them by Tanner Gentleman Ussher.

Then offeryd thembassador of the Frenche King (for that none other was there), wth Clarencieux before him, fatchinge a compesse abowt the hersse, & his men following hym, but offeryd not.

Then offeryd the Lord Mayre, wth hys bretherne followinge hym, but offeryd not.

Then Sr Wylm Seyntloe, wth Roudgedragon before hym, offeryd the banner to Clarencieux.

Then the offeringe fynysshed, the Sermond began by Doctor Skorye, elect Busshoppe of * hys Anthetheme was—*Veniet hora, et nūc est, quando mortui audient vocem Filii Dei, et qui audierunt, vivent.*

The howre shall com, & nowe hyt ys, when the deade shal here the voyce of the Son of God, & those w^{ch} do here shall lyve.

Wheruppon he declaryd & provid the last daye not to be for of, & therefore pswadid amendment of lyfe and to lyve well, and further he did goo abowt to pacyfy bothe pties of the people, thone thinkinge and seyinge howe the ceremonyes there used, yea rather none at all ought to be for the deade—and thother thinkinge them to be to fewe. Wheruppon he declarid & shewyd forthe of dyvse auntyent awthors thordre of the buryall of the deade in the prymatyve church and the s^svyce w^{ch} owght to be at the same, to geve prayse to God for takinge awaye theyre brother in the faythe of Chryste, w^{ch} selfe same ordre they hadde nowe obsved, & were abowte to fulfyll & obsve. And for the rest of thother ceremonyes there used (w^{ch} were but few) seyng theye were not contrarye to the faythe of Chryste, nor yet contrarye to brotherlye and Christyan charytie, but for the maynteñnce therof, the rather to contynewe amytie betwene bothe prynces, w^{ch} charytie Christ especiallie dothe com^mnde, & therfor owght to be observyd & not gaynesayd, and for thother ceremonyes, for that they be nether benefycyall to those w^{ch} be alyve, nor yet to the ptie being deade, nor yet accordinge to thordre of tholde fathers & prymatyve church, were nowe therfor taken awaye & abolishid; aftre w^{ch} don, comendinge the ptie deptyd for his woorthie & noble chyvalrye & valyant hart, as well in pspertye as advsytie, wth

* Hereford.

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

great comendaçôn of his chaste lyfe, keepinge hymselfe onelye to his own wyfe, being a rare thinge in prynces, and so amonge manye other thinge ffynesshyd hys sermond.

And then the comunyon went forward, at the receypt wherof the Lord Chamberlayne, the Lord Dacres, & S^r Edward Warner, rose uppe & went to the table, where knelynge together with the iij. Busshopps, they all vj. received the comunyon, all w^{ch} endyd wth thother sſvyce fynysshed, Yorke agayne bade the prayer, w^{ch} don, the mourners & other returnyd to the busshopps pallyce, fro whence they cam, in ordre as afore; where the seyd lord thembassador & all others w^{ch} dyd sſvyce there had a great dynn, & aftreward deptyd at theyre pleasure.

And in the aftre none, the Lorde Thſer toke ordre that the hersse shuld stand tylle the Quenes pleasure were knowen, and so it dyd, but that ymmediatlye the Heralds toke awaye the stooles, wth the clothes & cuyssheons, beinge lose about the seyd hersse.

Iſm, on Friday mornyng, the xvth of the same moneth, the heralds toke downe the hersse, who had all whollye the same together wth thuttre rayles, stooles, cuyssheons, Ma^{tie}, vallence, ffyrng, ratchement, velvet clothe and cotton, wth thatchement on the bodye, wth the xx^{tie} bannerolls, wth the pencells & eschoocheons, and all other thinge in, on, or about the same hersse, save onelye the pawle of clothe of golde restoryd to the Quene, and the great bann^r w^{ch} was offeryd to the church, and the tymbre of the bodye of thersse was agayne restoryd at the request of the Lord Thſer to the Waxe Chundellers, for that hyt was of them borowyd.

Iſm, the heralds had the gowns, clothes, & cotes for theyre men allowyd owt of the Wardrobe, accordinge to the olde order, together wth xx^{tie} m^{ks} in money, & x. li. besyde to M^r. Garter onelye.

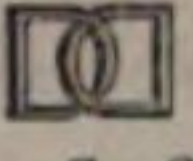
The Paynter's Chardge at the seyd Obsequye.*

Sergeaunt Paynter.

In primis, one greate bann^r of tharmes of ffr^aunce onelye, embrotheryd, fryngyd wth whyt & blacke

Iſm, xx^{tie} bannerolls of dyscent and maryages, at the peece, lykewyse frynged

† Thes iij. first banners were holden at the corners, & thother sett uppe.

Iſm, xxx^{tie} doossens of pencells, som blewe & a porkyepyne or, other b. a salamand or, other g. wth the ij.  or, & other wth the iij. crescant^r ar. sett in greene, wth other of ffr^aunce, Brytteyne, & Savoye, at the doosf

Iſm, xxx^{tie} doossen of pencell-styck^r to the same pencells, at the doossen

Iſm, xx^{tie} staves for the greate banner & bannerolls, at the peece

Iſm, vj. schoocheons of armes wrowght on sarcenet, at the peece

Iſm, doossen wrowght on buckeram, at the doossen . . .

Iſm, doossen in mettall wrowght on papre Royall, at the doossen

Iſm, doossen in color wrowght on papre Royall, at the doossen

* The sums charged are not stated in the MS. but see p. 489, where the costs of the several articles appear in the Exchequer Account.

† The banners in the MS. were sketched in the margin, and to which this remark refers.

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

The Obsequy of the Victorious Prince Henry, the Frenche Kinge, kepte in the Cathedra-
 drall Church of Sayncte Paule in Londoñ, the Fridaye and Saterdaye, that is to saye,
 the viiith 7 ixth daies of Septembre, anno p^{mo} R^e n^{re} Eliz., 1559, viz.

*From the
King's Re-
membrancer's
Office.*

Lyveryes for Morners.	The Lorde Treasurer, cheife mourñ, for his robes, viz. hode, sloppe 7 mantle, xvi. yard℥, whereof he toke none allowance; xii. servaunt℥ xviii. yard℥ receyved. The Lorde Wiffm Hawarde ix. yard℥; vi. servaunt℥ ix. yard℥. The Lorde of Hunsdoñ ix. yard℥; vi. servaunt℥ ix. yard℥. The Lorde Scroope ix. yard℥; vi. servaunt℥ ix. yard℥. The Lorde Darcy ix. yard℥; vi. servaunt℥ ix. yard℥. The Lorde Dacres ix. yard℥; vi. servaunt℥ ix. yard℥. The Lorde Burgavenny ix. y ^d ℥; vi. servaunt℥ ix. yard℥. The Lorde Cobham, <i>ex^r.</i> bannerberer, ix. yard℥; vi. servaunt℥ ix. yard℥.—Totalis . . c.xliiij. yard℥
Assistaunt℥.	S ^r Richarde Sakevile vi. y ^d ℥; ii. servaunt℥ iii. yard℥. S ^r Ed- warde Warner vi. yard℥; ii. servaunt℥ iii. yard℥. S ^r William Seyntlowe vi. yard℥; ii. servaunt℥ iii. yard℥. S ^r Charles <i>ex^r.</i> Hawarde vi. yard℥; two servaunt℥ iii. yard℥.—Totalis . . . xxxvi. yard℥
Liveryes for Busshoppes and Mynisters.	Tharchebusshoppe of Cant. x. yard℥; viii. servaunt℥ xii. yard℥. The Busshope of Londoñ viii. yard℥; iiij. servaunt℥ vi. yard℥. The Busshoppe of Heref viii. y ^d ℥; iii. servaunt℥ iiij. yard℥ di. The Busshoppe of Chichestre viii. yard℥; ii. servant℥ iii. <i>ex^r.</i> y ^d des.—Totalis lix. yard℥ di.
Enbassado ^r .	The Enbassado ^r of Fraunce ix. yard℥ <i>ex^r.</i>
Gent ^l Usshe ^r .	M ^r Frankwell, Gent ^l Ussher, vi. yard℥; one servaunte i. yarde di. <i>ex^r.</i> M ^r Broke vi. y ^d ℥; i. servaunte i. yarde di. xv. yard℥
Harraldes 7 Purcyvaunt℥.	S ^r Gilberte Dethicke, Knighte at Garther Principall Kinge at Armes, vi. yard℥; ii. servaunt℥ iii. yard℥. M ^r Clarenč iiij. yard℥ di.; i. servaunte one yarde di. M ^r Norrey iiij. yard℥ di.; i. servaunte one yarde di. Wyndesore harralde iiij. yard℥ di. Richmonde harrald iiij. yard℥ di. Somerset ^t haralde iiij. yard℥ di. Yorke harralde iiij. yard℥ di. Lanč harralde iiij. yard℥ di. Rugedragon Purcyvaunte iiij. yard℥. Rugecrosse p ^c civant iiij. yard℥. Portecules Purcyvaunte iiij. y ^d ℥. Blew- <i>ex^r.</i> mantle p ^c civante iiij. yard℥. Chestre harralde iiij. yard℥ di. . lxiiij. yardes
Officers of Thousholde, &c.	Thomas Pynner in place of the M ^r of the Housholde, vi. yard℥; one servaunte i. yarde di. Nichas Lisarde, S ^r jeaunte Paynter, <i>ex^r.</i> iiij. yard℥ di. Johñ Russell, Carpenter, iiij. yard℥ di.—Tōlis xvi. yard℥ di.
Officers of the Greateward.	The M ^r of the Warderobe vi. yard℥; ii. servaunt℥ iii. yard℥. The Clarke of the Warderobe v. yard℥; one Undere Clarke i. yarde di. The Deputy to the M ^r v. yard℥. The Portoure <i>ex^r.</i> iiij. yard℥. The Yeoman Tailoure iiij. yard℥.—Totalis . . xxviii. yard℥ di.
Vergers 7 Bellryngers.	Symon Cawston, Verger, iii. yard℥. Michell Shallowe, Verg ^e , iii. yard℥. Thomas Willoughbie, Verg ^e , iii. yard℥. Thomas Shepde, Verg ^e , iii. yard℥. Johñ Myke, Bellring ^e , iii. yard℥. <i>ex^r.</i> Johñ Ore, Bellryng ^e , iii. yard℥ xviii. yard℥

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

Black Cloth for Morners.	Frauncis Pope for ^{xx} iiij. viii. y ^d of fyne blacke clothe for the	
	aforesaide liveryes, at xix. s. therde	^{xx} iiij. iiii. li. xii. s.
	I tm , xliii. yard ^e di. at xvi. s.	xxxiiij. li. xvi. s.
	I tm , xiiij. yard ^e di. at xiii. s. iiij. d.	ix. li. xiii. s. iiij. d.
	I tm , lvii. yard ^e di. at xii. s. viii. d.	xxxvi. li. viii. s. iiij. d.
	I tm , xii. yard ^e , at xii. s.	vii. li. iiij. s.
	I tm , c.lviii. yard ^e , at ix. s.	lxi. li. ii. s.
	I tm , xvii. yard ^e , at viii. s.	vi. li. xvi. s.
	Sm ^a . . yard ^e , ^c iii. ^{xx} iiij. x. di.	ex ^r Ar ^g cc.xlix. li. xi. s. viii. d.
	M ^d .—Delivered to S ^r Richard Sakevile, Knighte, ii. yard ^e of blacke clothe, in consideration that his garment was marde by his taylor, at xix. s.	xxxviii. s.
For co ^v ing and garnyshinge the hersse.	Off the store in the Quenes Ma ^{tes} greate Warderobe lxxii. yard ^e of blacke sarstinett, to make viii. panes for the tope of the hersse, rounde aboute the same, at iiij. s. iiij. d.	xv. li. xii. s.
	Off the same store, xvi. yard ^e sar ^s blacke, to cover the uper rayles rounde aboute the tope of the same herse, at iiij. s. iiij. d. lxix. s. iiij. d.	
	Willm Chelsham, for xx. y ^d of vel blacke, to co ^v viii. post ^e of the same, at xii. s. viii. d.	ex ^r . xii. li. xiii. s. iiij. d.
	I tm , for xxiiij. yard ^e di. of blacke velvet, for to cover the upper post ^e rounde aboute the same hersse, at xiii. s. iiij. d.	ex ^r . xvi. li. vi. s. viii. d.
	Alice Smythe, for vii. lb. xi. oz. smale silke frendge, for the ratchment ^e , cont ^r lxxii. yard ^e , at xxiiij. s. le lb.	ex ^r . ix. li. iiij. s. vi. d.
	I tm , di. lb. Penny brode ribande	xiii. s. iiij. d. ex ^r .
	I tm , x. ounce sowing silke, at ii. s.	xx. s. ex ^r .
	Fraunc ^e Pope, for xxii. yard ^e di. brode clothe to co ^v thynner rayles, at viii. s.	ix. li. ex ^r .
	I tm , for xxxvi. yard ^e q ^u blacke cloth, to co ^v thutter rayles of the saide hersse, at vi. s.	x. li. xvii. s. vi. d. ex ^r .
	I tm , for lxiiij. yard ^e narrowe cotton, to cover the inside of bothe the same rayles, at viii. d.	xlii. s. viii. d. ex ^r .
	I tm , xliij. yard ^e brode cotton, to co ^v the grounde between the railes of the same hersse, at ii. s. viii. d.	v. li. xvii. s. iiij. d. ex ^r .
	Sm ^a . . ^{xx} iiij. vi. li. xvi. s. viii. d.	ex ^r . { D stauro xix. li. xvi. d. ex ^r . D emp ^{coe} lxvii. li. xv. s. iiij. d. ex ^r .
	Off the store in the Quenes ma ^{tes} greate warderobe, xl. yard ^e of taffata blacke, for the majesty, at x. s. vi. d.	xxi. li.
	Of the same store, xxiiij. yard ^e of sarstinett blacke, for ratch- ment ^e frendged withe silke, at iiij. s. iiij. d.	v. li. iiij. s.
	Willm Chelsham, for iiij. rowles of buckeram, to lyne y ^e ma ^{tie} , at viii. s. viii. d.	ex ^r . xxxiiij. s. viii. d.
The Ma ^{tie} of the hersse.	Alice Smythe, for vii. lb. iii. ounce di. frendge of Venice golde, for the vallance of the same majesty, cont ^r in lengthe xxii. y ^d , at iiij. li. x. s. lb. 7 vii. s. vi. d. oz.	ex ^r . xxxii. li. xvi. s. iii. d.

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

The Ma^{tie} 7 Itm, for viii. lb. of silk frendge, for the same cause, at xxiiij. š.
 Quishions, &c. the lb. ix. li. xii. š. *ex^r*.
 Wi^llm Chelsham, for xvi. yard^l di. blacke velvett, to co^v xi.
 quyshions for mourners, at xiii. š. iiij. đ. xi. li. *ex^r*.
 Itm, for v. yard^l blacke velvett, to co^v ii. quyshions, thone for
 the chese mourner, thother for thenbassador, price the yarde,
 xiiij. š. iiij. đ. lxvi. š. viii. đ. *ex^r*.
 Itm, for ii. yard^l q^rt blacke velvett, for an offringe quishion, at
 xii. š. viii. đ. xxviii. š. vi. đ. *ex^r*.
 Fraunc^l Pope, for vi. yard^l blacke cloth, to co^v xiiij. quishions
 for the mourners and iii. quishions for the bussoppes, at viii. š.
 therde xlviij. š. *ex^r*.
 Itm, to hym for xv. yard^l blacke cloth, to co^v the stooles, at
 viii. š. vi. li. *ex^r*.
 Itm, for vi. yard^l blacke cloth, for hanginge the pulpitt, at viii. š. xlviij. š. *ex^r*.
 Itm, for ii. yard^l di. blacke cloth, for an offeringe carpett, at viii. š. xx. š. *ex^r*.
 Sm^a . . .^{xx} *ex^r*.
 . . .^{xx} xiiij. xvii. li. xviii. š. i. đ. { Đ stau^r xxvi. li. iiij. š.
 { Đ emp^c lxxi. li. xiiij. š. i. đ. *ex^r*.

The helmett Off the store, iii. yard^l tawnie clothe of gold, with work^l for the
 and mantellet^l mantellet^l, helmett, and shethe sine pretio.
 &c. Of the same store, iii. yard^l white satten, to lyne the same, at
 xi. š. xxxiii. š.
 Wi^llm Chelsham, for i. yarde di. blacke velvett, for powderings
 for the same mantellet^l, at xiii. š. iiij. đ. xx. š. *ex^r*.
 Alice Smyth, for one oz. Venice gold frendg. vii. š. vi. đ. *ex^r*.
 Itm, ii. buttois, wth tassells of white and blacke silke wth caules,
 at v. š. x. š. *ex^r*.
 Sm^a . . .^{ex^r}.
 . . .^{ex^r} lxx. š. vi. đ. { Đ stau^r xxxiii. š.
 { Đ emp^c xxxvii. š. vi. đ. *ex^r*.

The carpett for Wi^llm Chelsham, for xx^vv. yard^l of blacke velvett, to co^v the
 the cōion table. cōion table cont, v. breed^l and vi. yard^l long, price the
 yarde, xiii. š. iiij. đ. xvi. li. xiii. š. iiij. đ. *ex^r*.
 Sm^a p³ de nova emp^cōne.

Banners, Ban- Off the store, one yard di. sarse white, ffor scochions, at vii. š. . x. š. vi. đ.
 nerolles, and Of the same store, xiii. yard^l di. qu^ar^t. sarš blacke, for pencells
 pencells. 7 banⁿroll^l, price the yarde iiij. š. iiij. đ. lvi. š. x. đ. o^b.
 Of the same store xii. yard^l sarš blacke, for the same cause, at
 vii. š. iiij. li. iiij. š.
 Off the same store, ix. yard^l taffa^t blacke, for skochions 7 ban-
 nⁿrolls, at x. š. vi. đ. iiij. li. xiiij. š. vi. đ.
 Off the same store, v. yard^l q^rt damaske purple, for a banⁿ of
 arms sine pretio.
 Off the same store, v. yard^l satten p^ple, for a coate of armes,
 at xiii. š. iiij. đ. lxvi. š. viii. đ.

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

Wittm Chelsham, for xlviij. yard ^e sar ^s blewe, for the same banne, at iiij. s.	ix. li. xii. s. ex ^r .
I tm , xxii. yard ^e q ^r t sar ^s rede, for the same cause, at iiij. s.	iiij. li. ix. s. ex ^r .
Alce Smyth, for ii. lb. di. white and blacke frendge, for banners, at xxiiij. s.	lx. s. ex ^r .
Nichas Lisarde, s ^j eaunte painter, for gildinge and paintinge one greate ban ⁿ of armes of damaske, wrought w th fyne gold, price therof	lx. s. ex ^r .
I tm , for gildinge and paintinge iiij. lardge banners of sar ^s , wrought w th golde and silver, price the pece lxvi. s. viii. d.	xiii. li. vi. s. viii. d. ex ^r .
I tm , for gildinge and paintinge xvi. banerolles of sarstinett, wrought with gold and silver, at xx. s.	xvi. li. ex ^r .
I tm , for a coate of arms, wroughte w th fyne gold on satten	iiij. li. ex ^r .
I tm , for xxxvi. dd. pencells wroughte with gold and sil ^v at xii. s. the dd.	xxi. li. xii. s. ex ^r .
I tm , vi. skochio ⁿ s wrought on silke w th fyne gold, price the peece, v. s.	xxx. s. ex ^r .
I tm , iii. dd. scochio ⁿ s on buckeram in mettall, price the dd. xl. s.	vi. li. ex ^r .
I tm , x. dd. skochions on pap roia st in mettalt, at xxxii. s. the dd. xvi. li.	ex ^r .
I tm , for viii. dd. skochio ⁿ s on pap in coloures, price the dd. xviii. s.	vii. li. iiij. s. ex ^r .
I tm , for makinge, payntinge, and guyldinge xxiiij. armes, en- bossed w th the garther, price the peece, xx. s.	xxiiij. li. ex ^r .
I tm , for ii. greate armes w th in the garther and a greate impiall crowne o ^f the same, price therof	iiij. li. ex ^r .
I tm , for guyldinge the ma ^{tie} of taffat, price therof	vi. li. xvi. s. ex ^r .
I tm , for guyldinge xxii. yard ^e of brode vallaunce w th l ^r es 7 ar ^m of gold	lx. s. ex ^r .
I tm , for guyldinge lxviij. yard ^e of vallaunce for rache ^m s, price	vi. li. xiiij. s. ex ^r .
I tm , for xxi. ban ⁿ staves, at xvi. d.	xxviii. s.
I tm , for xxxvi. dd. pencellstick ^e , at viii. d. dd.	xxiiij. s.
Sm ^a . . . c. lxviii. li. viii. s. ii. d. o ^b . { Stau ^r xv. li. xii. s. vi. d. o ^b . Emp ^c c. lii. li. xv. s. viii. d. ex ^r .	
Thelmet, man- tellett ^e & sworde.	S ^r Gilberte Dethicke, knight, at garther principa st kinge at armes, for a helmett of stele all gilte w th fyne golde, price therof
	lxx. s.
	I tm , for a greate crowne carved 7 guylte, price therof
	xxx. s.
	I ^t , for makinge the mantellett ^e , price
	iii. s. iiij. d.
	I ^t , for ii. knopps of burnished gold, for the same mantellet ^e , price x. s.
	I tm , for an armynge Sword, the hilte and pomell gilte w th fyne gold
	xxvi. s. viii. d.
	I tm , for makinge the skabbarde 7 girdle, and for guyldinge the chape, w th buckle and pendaunte to the same
	xiii. s. iiij. d.
	I tm , for a tergett carved 7 guylte with fyne golde, price
	xl. s.

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

	Iłm, for sowing the matie and the frendge on the vallaunce and the ratchements, price	xiii. š. iiij. đ.
	Iłm, for pynnes to pynne on the Skochions, and for cordel to make faste the bannere aboute thersse	iii. š. iiij. đ.
	Sm ^a . . . x. fi. x. š. đ empcoe. ex ^r .	
For hanginge 7 covinge the grounde of the chaunceff 7 quere.	Frauncel Pope, for ^c viii. ^{xx} iii. x. y ^d el narrowe cotton, for covinge all the grounde in the chauncell, 7c. at viii. đ.	xxix. fi. xiii. š. iiij. đ. ex ^r .
	Iłm, c.iiij. yardel iii. qrt. brode cotton, to hange about the chaunceff, at iii. š. iiij. đ.	xvii. fi. ix. š. ii. đ. ex ^r .
	Iłm, for hyringe lxxv. yardel brode cotton, for the same cause, at iiij. đ.	xxi. š. ix. đ. ex ^r .
	Sm ^a . . . xlviii. fi. iiij. š. iii. đ. đ empcoe.	
Rewarde to tharralldel at armes.	Paied to Mr. Garter principall king at armes, for his rewarde	x. fi.
	Iłm, in rewarde to tharralldel at armes for theire fees the tyme of thobseſ	x. fi.
	Sm ^a . . . xx. fi. đ empcoe.	
The duties of the Church of Pawles.	The Deane of Paules agreed w th as well for the duties of the Church as rewardel to verges and bellringers	xiii. fi. vi. š. viii. đ. ex ^r .
	Sm ^a p ^z de nova empcoe.	
The hier of thersse.	Iłm, agreed w th the Waxchaundl ^{re} for the hire of the hersse ingreate	vi. fi.
	Sm ^a p ^z đ empcoe.	
Thoffring.	Iłm, paied to the Lordel for the offeringel at the same obsequie	xvii. š. iiij. đ.
	Sm ^a p ^z đ empcoe.	
Rewarde to the clarke of the warderobe.	Iłm, paied to the clarke of the warderobe for his laboure 7 travell in writinge, castinge, and exainge this accompe	v. fi. ex ^r .
	Sm ^a p ^z đ empcoe.	
Expenš ncc ^{ie} .	Thomas White and Richarde Tisdale for workinge aboute the sowinge of all the blacke cottons that hanged aboute the quere and the chaunceff, by the space of vi. daies, at xii. đ. the day, xii. š. Iłm, to Wiłm Thomson, Wiłm Atwell, Rošte Hubbarte, Jołn Welton, Rošte Welton, Jołn Silvestre, Rošte Bradsale, Wiłm Wilde, Henry Garrett, Thomas Weller, Wiłm Griffin, Richarde Crokel, Philip Banbury, Hughe Coke, Rošt Tyas, James Huntington, 7 Matthew Alin, evy of them workinge by the space of v. daies, at viii. đ. the daye, lvi. š. viii. đ. Totalis	lxviii. š. viii. đ.
	Thomas White for ii. bolts of blacke threde to sowe all the blacke cottons, p ^{ce} the bolte, v. š.—x. š. Iłm, cc. greate hookel, at viii. đ. the c.—xvi. đ. Iłm, for iii. trasse, at iiij. đ. the c.—xii. đ. Iłm, for vi. bundell of rushes, at ii. đ.—xii. đ. Iłm, xx ^{ty} stone of flockel to stuff xxx. quishions, at xiiij. đ. the stone—xxiii. š. iiij. đ. Iłm, xii. joyned stools, at xii. đ.—xii. š. In toto	xlviij. š. viii. đ. ex ^r .

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

John Grene, coffermaker, for hymself and iiij. servaunt^e working aboute the garnyslinge of the post^e 7 all y^e tope of the hersse, for ii. daies worke, at xii. d. the daie—x. s. Itm, for v. m^l. blacke nails, at iii. s. iiij. d. m^l.—xvi. s. viii. d. . . . xxvi. s. viii. d.
Sm^a . . . vii. li. iiij. s. d emp^coe. ex^r.

Paid to Jo^{hn} Russell, the Quenes ma^{tes} carpenter, for settinge upp and takinge downe thersse as following: viz.

CARPENTERS.

xii. d. p diem.	John Collbrande, iiij. daies	iiij. s.
xi. d. p diem.	Ro ^{ste} Penythorne, v. daies	iiij. s. vii. d.
	Jo ^{hn} Peter, v. daies	iiij. s. vii. d.
	Jo ^{hn} Marten ⁿ , vi. daies	v. s. vi. d.
	Richarde Dyckma ⁿ , v. daies	iiij. s. vii. d.
	Richarde Ludforde, v. daies	iiij. s. vii. d.

SAWYERS.

ix. d. p diem.	Richarde Warden, iiij. daies	iii. s.
	Ro ^{ste} Wise, iiij. daies	iii. s.

LABORERS.

viii. d. p diem.	William Mowlinge, iiij. daies	ii. s. viii. d.
Cariag ^e .	I tm , to William Smyth and his ffellowes, for vii. carres for the carriage of thersse from the Waxchaundlers Hall to Paule's Church, at iiij. d. the carre	ii. s. iiij. d.
Tymbre, quarters, and plaunchborde.	I tm , to Ro st Pennythorne for one loade of tymbre—xiii. s. iiij. d. Half a loade of doble quarters 7 single q ^a rt ^e —viii. s. And for cc. di. plaunchborde, at iiij. s. the c.—x. s. Totalis	xxxi. s. iiij. d.
Lynkes.	I tm , paied to Wi ^{llm} Spencer for one dosen lynk ^e , at iiij. d.	iiij. s.
Sparres.	I tm , paied to Jo ^{hn} Chapma ⁿ of Londo ⁿ , for xxx. small sparres iii. d. the peece	vii. s. vi. d.
Cariage.	I tm , to Ro st Smyth for cariage of ii. loades of stuff for the railles from Charing Crosse to Paules Churche, at xii. d.	ii s.
Nailles.	I tm , paied to Jo ^{hn} Hill, of Londo ⁿ , ironmonger, for vii. v ^d nailles at iiij. d. [c.] ii. s. iiij. d. I tm , vi. v ^d nailles at v. d. c. ii. s. vi. d. iii. x ^d nailles at vi. d. c. xviii. d. And for cc. iiij ^d nailles at iii. d. c. vi. d.	vi. s. x. d.
Joyntes.	I tm , to Jo ^{hn} Kayme, locke-smythe, for iiij. paier of joynt ^e , price the paire viii. d.	ii. s. viii. d.

The charg^e of takinge downe the same Hearsse, viz.

CARPENT^{rs}.

xi. d. p diem.	Ro ^{ste} Pennythorne i. daie	xi. d.
	Jo ^{hn} Marley i. daie	xi. d.
	Richarde Richardson i. daie	xi. d.

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

LABORERS.

viii. d. p diem.	Johñ Mowlynge i. daie	viii. d.
	Richarde Fissher i. daie	viii. d.
	Rošte More i. daie	viii. d.
Cariage.	Iłm, to Rošte Smyth and his fellows for vii. carres to carie thersse to the Waxchaundl's Hall, at iiij. d.	ii. s. iiij. d.
Attendaunce.	Iłm, to Johñ Russełł, carpent, for his attendaunce the space of viii. daies, at xii. d. the daie	viii. s.
	Sm ^a toł of the carpent's bylle	v. li. viii. s. iii. d. ex ^r .

The Chardg^e of the diett for the mourners 7 other officers for the same Obsequie one Frydaie
at nyght voidie and Saturdaie dinn^e kept at the B. of Londons Palace, viz.

Y ^e Pantry.	Thom ^a s Edward ^e for breade	xxii. s.
	Iłm, for spiced cak ^e	viii. s.
	Sm ^a	xxx. s. ex ^r .
The buttry and cellar.	Thomas Walker for one pipe of ale	xvi. s. viii. d.
	Richarde Nixoñ for i. hhd. bere, p'ce	viii. s. viii. d.
	Richarde Denbowe for i. hh. bere	viii. s. iiij. d.
	James Johnson for xxxiiij. gallons of wyne at xvi. d. the galloñ, xlv. s. iiij. d.	
	Iłm, for one galloñ of sacke	xviii. d.
	Symoñ Palmer for xv. gallons wine	xx. s.
	Sm ^a	c. s. ii. d. ex ^r .

The spicery.	Nichas Harris, for v. peres at xvi. d. the c., vi. s. viii. d.; xxxiiij. bunches of grapes, ii. s. ix. d.; c. peaches, ii. s.; di. bushell damsons, xxii. d.; one peck di. barburyes, iii. s. iiij. d.	xvi. s. viii. d.
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Lawrence Shreve, for vii. ȝz. pep, xiii. d.; vi. uncel cloves, xix. d.
oř.; iii. ȝz. mace, ii. s. vii. d.; di. unce saffroñ, vii. d. oř.; ii.
łb. di. synamoine, xxi. s.; i. łb. v. ȝz. gynger, vi. d. q^a; iiij. ȝz.
m^d xxii. d. oř. Iłm, for suger, xlv. s. xi. d.; ii. łb. di. biskett^e
and carowez, iii. s. iiij. d.; iiij. łb. dates, xvi. d.; iii. łb.
corawus, vii. d. oř.; ii. łb. prunes, iiij. d.; iiij. marche panes,
xxiiij. s.; i. galloñ rosewater, ix. s.; i. quere of pap, ii. d.;
one strayner, iiij. d.; one pynte of oyle, iiij. d.; one creme
clothe, xv. d.; ii. łb. di. long comphett^e and muske, v. s. x. d.;
ii. łb. almonde comphett^e, iii. s. iiij. d.—Total^e . . . vi. li. v. s. i. d. q^a.

Wifm Dane, for xlvi. ells of Brussells, at xiiij. d. the elle, liii. s.
viii. d.; two ell^e of canvass, price therof xiiij. d. in ałł . . . liij. s. x. d.

Sm^a . . . ix. li. xvi. s. vii. d. q^a. ex^r.

The kychin and larder.	Wifm Skote, for half a freshe salmoñ, price	iii. s. iiij. d.
	Edmonde Andros, for iiij. ling ^e , x. s.; vii. grene fysshes, xii. s.; vi. salmons, xiiij. s.; vii. cople soles, vii. s.—Toł . . .	xliii. s.
	Johñ Yonge, for iii. dossers of fyshe with the hires	xxv. s.

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

	Thom̃s Lucas, for x. pik℄, at xx. đ., xvi. š. viii. đ.; iiij. carpes, viii. š.; tenne tenches, at xvi. đ., xiii. š. iiij. đ.; vi. barbills, vi. š.; ccc. smelts, v. š.; xx. đđ crevessis, x. š.; ii. jowles 7 ii. raunds sturgioñ, xxv. š.; i. panyer of shrimpes, xx. đ.; di. c. roches, iii. š. iiij. đ.; i. bñ oysters, xii. đ.—Total℄ iii. li. x. š.
	Johñ Haynes, for di. bussell white salte, x. đ.; di. bñ graie salte, viii. đ. xviii. đ.
	Sm ^a viii. li. ii. š. x. đ. ex ^r .
Y ^e pultry.	Johñ Cottingham, for butter, xxxv. š. viii. đ.; egg℄, xviii. š. ix. đ.; vii. bunches of unyons, ii. š. iiij. đ.—Tot℄ lvi. š. vi. đ.
	Sm ^a p̄z.
Y ^e wodyarde.	Johñ Ballande, for one lode of talwode iii. š.
	John Cooke, for cc. fagott℄ vi. š. iiij. đ.
	Tomas Dente, for xx. đđ russhes, at xvi. đ. xxvi. š. viii. đ.
	Johñ Skynner, for the cariage of ix. lod℄ of wode and russhes, ii. š. iiij. đ.
	Sm ^a xxxviii. š. iiij. đ. ex ^r .
The pastry and salsorry.	Thomas Stevens, for vi. gañ of vinegre, iii. š.; ii. gallons verjoise, vi. đ.; ii. gallons mustarde, xii. đ.; vi. lb. of candelles, xviii. đ. vi. š.
	Margarete Lynnett, for iiij. gallons creme, iiij. š.; ii. gallons mylke and frument, xviii. đ. v. š. vi. đ.
	Geffreie Frenche, for ii. busselles of flower, at ii. š. vi. đ. the b̄z, v. š.
	Sm ^a xvi. š. vi. đ. ex ^r .
Y ^e scullery.	Henry Bellinge, for i. loode of coles xiii. š. ix. đ.
	Agnes Parkins, for iii. bolles, vi. š. viii. đ.; and one flaskett, price viii. đ. vii. š. iiij. đ.
	Witñm Foxe, for ii. erthen pannes and ii. pott℄, viii. đ.; herbes, xvi. đ.; ii. lock℄, xvi. đ.; vii. tancard℄ of water, vii. đ.; for cariage of ii. lod℄ of kitchen stuff and plate frome Hampton Courte to Londoñ, to and fro, vii. š. iiij. đ.; and for one laborer hiered, vi. đ.—Totalis xi. š. iii. đ.
	Sm ^a xxxii. š. iii. đ. ex ^r .
Y ^e chambr.	Johñ Horner, for the cariage of ii. lodes of fourmes and treselles frome Westm̃ to Londoñ, to and fro ii. š. x. đ.
	James Harmañ, for the cariage of iiij. lodes of wardrobe stuff from Westm̃ to Londoñ, to and fro ii. š. viii. đ.
	Sm ^a v. š. vi. đ. ex ^r .
The hole chardge of the diett.	The Pantrie, xxx. š. The buttrie, c. š. ii. đ. The spicerie, ix. li. xvi. š. vii. đ. q ^a . The kytchin, viii. li. ii. š. x. đ. The pultrie, lvi. š. vi. đ. The woodyard, xxxviii. š. iiij. đ. The pastrie, xvi. š. vi. đ. The skullery, xxxii. š. iiij. đ. The chambr, v. š. vi. đ. xxxi. li. xviii. š. ix. đ. q ^a . ex ^r .

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

The Borde Wag^{el} of all such Officers as were apoynted to gyve attendaunce at the same
Obsequie for one daie cōmyng before, viz.

		Rewarde.
Humphrey Dymock	xx. d.	x. s.
Chrofer Mekins	xx. d.	ii. s.
Chrofer Buske	xx. d.	vi. s. viii. d.
Johñ Thorogood	xx. d.	x. s.
Thom ^a s Flemyng	xx. d.	ii. s.
Richarde Peke	xx. d.	ii. s.
Johñ Irelande	xx. d.	ii. s.
Thom ^s Hemmyngway	xx. d.	ii. s.
Wylm Skerne	xx. d.	ii. s.
Thom ^a s Smyth	xx. d.	ii. s.
Robte Plome	ii. s. vi. d.	xx. s.
Thom ^a s Clarke	xx. d.	ii. s.
Peter Cole	xvi. d.	ii. s.
Wylm Edward ^e	xvi. d.	ii. s.
Gregory Burtoñ	xx. d.	ii. s.
Thom ^a s Foxe	xx. d.	ii. s.
Geffreie Frenche	xx. d.	ii. s.
Robte Dover	xvi. d.	ii. s.
John Skynner	xx. d.	ii. s.
Roger Rap	xx. d.	ii. s.
Thom ^a s Ball	xx. d.	ii. s.
Wylm Browñ	xx. d.	ii. s.

Sm^a . . . xxxvi. s. vi. d. ex^r. Sm^a . . . iiij. li. ii. s. viii. d. ex^r.

The turnebroches vi. s.

Sm^a . . . vi. li. v. s. ii. d. ex^r.

Sm^a tot^{el} of the diett^{el} aforesaide . . . xxxviii. li. iii. s. xi. d. q^a. ex^r.

The dole.

Paied by thand^{el} of S^r Richarde Sakevile, knyghte, one of
thassistaunt^{el} to the chefe mourner, in almes to the pore
people, the sum of x. li.

Sm^a p^z.

Sm^a Tott^{el} . . . ^c vii. ^{xx} iij. ix. li. x. s. x. d. o^b. { ^c D stau^r lxii. li. x. s. x. d. o^b.
D emp^c vii. xxvii. li. ex^r.

Y^e names of the
creditours for
the same Ob-
sequie.

Fraunc ^e Pope	^c iii. xxxvii. li. ix. s. v. d.
Alice Smyth	lvii. li. iii. s. vii. d.
Wylm Chelsh ^a m	lxxviii. li. iij. s. ii. d.
Nichas Lisarde	c. xxxv. li. xiiij. s. viii. d.
M ^r Garter	x. li. x. s.
The Harrald ^e	xx. li.

(OBSEQUIES OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.)

The duties of the church of Paules	xiii. li. vi. s. viii. d.
The offerynge	xvii. s. iiij. d.
Johñ Russeft	v. li. viii. s. iii. d.
The hire of therse	vi. li.
The clarke of the wardrobe	v. li.
Thom ^a s Mounte	xxxviii. s.
The diett	xxxviii. li. iii. s. xi. d.
Expens ^e ncc ^a ie	vii. li. iiij. s.
The dole	x. li.
Sm ^a	^c vii. xxvii. li.

The totall of	Clothe of gold tawny w th work	iii. yerd ^e
silk ^e of the	Satten purple, at xiii. s. iii. d.	v. yerd ^e
store for the	Satten white, at xi. s.	iii. yerd ^e
said Obsequy.	Damask purple, sine pretio	v. yerd ^e q̄.
	Taffata blacke, at xi. s. vi. d.	xlix. yerd ^e
	Sarstinet blacke, at iiij. s. iiij. d.	c. xxv. yerd ^e di. q̄.
	Sarstinet white, at vii. s.	i. yerd di.

Of the Treasurer and Chambleyne of Thexchequer. Receyved of the Treasurer and Chamberleyne of Thexchequer, by vertue of a privie seale beringe date the fourth daie of Septemb^r, anno primo regine Eliz. dc. li.

IV.

Wardrobe Accounts of the 21st year of Edward I. and the 18th year of Edward II. See *ante*, p. 434.

21 Edw. I. (12th April.) Dynnesle. D pš i. dot čviš. Die Dñica sequenti. Disp^a cvi. s. iiij. d. Buť x. li. Cera viii. fš. xviii. s. viii. d. oš. Coquina xxv. li. viii. s. i. d. Scuť xliii. s. Salš vii. s. i. d. o. Aula ix. d. Camera ii. s. ix. d. oš. Stabulū vi. li. xv. s. ii. d. Vadia iiij. li. ix. s. iiij. d. oš. Summa lv. li. xi. s. iiij. d.

Whethamstede. Cera lxvi. li. Die Lune sequenti. Disp^a lxvii. s. x. d. Buť vi. li. veñ filius R. xi. s. vi. d. oš. Coquina x. li. xvii. s. iiij. d. Scuť xxi. s. v. d. Salš iii. s. xi. d. oš. Aula iiij. s. xi. d. Camera xlii. s. ii. d. Staš vi. li. vii. s. viii. d. oš. Vadia iiij. li. xv. d. Elem^a iiij. s. Summa xxxiiii. li. xlii. s. i. d. oš.

Apud Sčm Albanū. D pš v. s. pañ 7 Die Martis sequenti. Disp^a iiij. li. xvii. s. iii. d. Buť x. li. iii. s. oš. Coquina xxi. li. xviii. s. i. d. o. Scuť xliii. s. viii. d. oš. Salš iiij. s. ix. d. Aula vii. s. Cera viii. xliij. fš. Avena de pš xxiiij. q^ař. Camera iiij. s. x. d. oš. Staš lxxvi. s. iiij. d. Vadia iiij. li. vii. d. oš. Elem^a iiij. s. Summa xlvii. li. iiij. s. viii. d. oš.

(WARDROBE ACCOUNTS.)

Watford.	Đ pš i. doł vini. Avena vi. q^ař. Cera c. řb.	Die Mercuri sequenti. Dispⁿa iiij. ři. xvii. ř. i. đ. Buř vi. ři. xix. ř. vi. đ. Coquina xvi. ři. v. ř. Scuř xxxviii. ř. viii. đ. ř. Salř xvi. ř. ii. đ. oř. Aula xiiij. ř. ii. đ. Camera xxxvii. ř. viii. đ. Stabulū vi. ři. xii. ř. iiij. đ. Vadia lxxix. ř. Elem^a iiij. ř. Summa xliij. ři. iii. ř. viii. đ.
Harwe.	Đ pš v. seř vini ři. Cera c. řb.	Die Jovis sequenti. Dispⁿa iiij. ři. viii. ř. i. đ. Buř viii. ři. x. ř. vii. đ. Coquina xi. ři. ii. ř. v. đ. oř. Scuř xl. ř. iiij. đ. Salř viii. ř. Aula v. ř. viii. đ. Camera xxviii. ř. i. đ. ř. Stař vii. ři. x. ř. vi. đ. Vadia lxxix. ř. Elem^a iiij. ř. Summa xxxix. ři. xvi. ř. ix. đ.
Actone.	Cera ^{xx}iiij. řb.	Die Veneris sequenti. Dispⁿa lxxvii. ř. Buř vii. ři. viii. đ. Coquina xi. ři. xi. ř. vi. đ. oř. Scuř xxxvi. ř. vi. đ. Salř vi. ř. iiij. đ. oř. Aula ix. ř. i. đ. Camera xxv. ř. v. đ. oř. Stabulum vii. ři. xi. ř. v. đ. Vadia lxxix. ř. vii. đ. oř. Elem^a iiij. ř. Summa xxxviii. ři. xx. đ.
Chelchethe.	Cera lxxii. řb.	Die Sabbti sequenti. Dispⁿa xxxvii. ř. Buř vii. ři. viii. ř. vi. đ. Coquina xiii. ři. xvii. đ. Scuř xxv. ř. vi. đ. Salř xiiij. ř. vi. đ. Aula iiij. ř. i. đ. Camera xix. ř. xi. đ. oř. Stabulū vii. ři. vii. ř. iiij. đ. Vadia iiij. ři. v. ř. x. đ. oř. Elem^a iiij. ř. Summa xxxvii. ři. viii. ř. ii. đ.
Sūma Septimane cc.^{xx}iiij. xv. ři. xix. ř. v. đ. p^r.		
Westmoñ.	Cera c.lxxix. řb.	Die Dñica sequenti. Dispⁿa vii. ři. xi. ř. Buř xii. ři. xv. ř. xi. đ. oř. Coquina xxvii. ři. xvi. ř. ii. đ. ř. Scuř vi. ři. xii. đ. Salř viii. ř. ř. Aula xxxvi. ř. vi. đ. oř. Camera lxx. ř. xi. đ. Stař vii. ři. vi. ř. xi. đ. Vadia iiij. ři. ix. ř. ix. đ. Elem^a iiij. ř. Summa lxxi. ři. iiij. đ.
Đ pš iiij. boř vi. porč.		
Cera c. řb.	Die Lune sequenti. Dispⁿa cxi. ř. v. đ. Buř x. ři. v. ř. vii. đ. oř. Coquina xviii. ři. ii. ř. viii. đ. Scuř liij. ř. Salř xxv. ř. xi. đ. oř. Aula vi. ř. iiij. đ. Camera xxxviii. ř. x. đ. Stabulū c.xi. ř. iiij. đ. oř. Vadia iiij. ři. vi. ř. iiij. đ. oř.	Summa l. ři. ii. ř. vii. đ.
Đ pš v. boř ři x. porč ři x. multoñ.		
Cera ^{xx} v. vi. řb.	Die Martis sequenti. Dispⁿa vi. ři. ix. ř. x. đ. Buř xii. ři. iii. ř. xi. đ. oř. Coquina xxiii. ři. xix. đ. Scuř li. ř. viii. đ. Salř v. ř. v. đ. ř. Aula iii. ř. Camera xxviii. ř. Stař cxi. ř. x. đ. oř. Vadia iiij. ři. vi. ř. iiij. đ. oř.	Summa lvi. ři. xxi. đ.
Đ pš vi. boř ři xv. mult v. porč ři.		

(WARDROBE ACCOUNTS.)

Cera ^{xx} v. viii. tñ.	Die Mercuŕ sequenti. Dispna vi. ti. ii. š. ix. đ. Buť xii. ti. xii. š. iii. đ. Coquina xxvii. ti. xix. š. vi. đ. Scuť liii. š. v. đ. ob. Salš xvi. š. xi. đ. Aula vii. š. Camera xxi. š. vi. đ. Stať c.iii. š. viii. đ. ob. Vadia iiij. ti. viii. š. x. đ. ob.
Đ pš vii. multoñ.	Summa lxi. ti. v. š. xi. đ. ob.
Cera c.lx. tñ.	Die Jovis sequenti. Dispna vi. ti. xvii. š. Buť xiiij. ti. iiij. š. vi. đ. Coquina xxix. ti. xv. š. vii. đ. Scuť li. š. ii. đ. ob. Salš xv. š. ix. đ. Aula iiij. š. x. đ. Camera xviii. š. i. đ. Stať vii. ti. vi. đ. Vadia iiij. ti. xii. š. x. đ. ob.
Recessit filius R.	Summa lxxvii. ti. iiij. đ.
Cera l. tñ.	Die Veneris sequenti. Dispna iiij. ti. xi. đ. Buť ix. ti. v. š. vii. đ. Coquina x. ti. v. š. xi. đ. o. Scuť xviii. š. v. đ. ob. Salš iii. š. viii. đ. o. Aula iii. š. ii. đ. Camera viii. š. i. đ. Stabulū iiij. ti. xix. š. iii. đ. o. Vadia iiij. ti. iiij. š. ix. đ.
	Summa xxxiiij. ti. ix. š. xi. đ.
Cera ^{xx} vii. tñ.	Die Sab̃ti sequenti. Dispna xxiiij. š. x. đ. Buť viii. ti. iiij. š. viii. đ. Coquina x. ti. v. š. vi. đ. Scuť xix. š. vi. đ. ob. Salš xi. š. viii. đ. ob. Aula iii. š. xi. đ. Camera vii. š. x. đ. Stabulū iiij. ti. vii. š. viii. đ. Vadia iiij. ti. iiij. š. iiij. đ. o.
	Summa xxx. ti. x. š. ob.
Sūma Septimane ccc.lxx. ti. x. š. xi. đ. p ^r	

18 Edw. II. xx^o die Julii.

Elem^a.—Margeŕ atte Wode de Longedendale dicenti se fuisse Nutricem dñi Regis p aliquod tps apud Karnarvan venienti ad Regem & petenti ab eo aliquod de elemosina sua de elemosina Regē p m^o ppŕ apud Porcestŕ xx. die Julii—đi m^aŕ.

xx^o die Aug^oti.

Ncč^aia.—Ricardo Attehustrete maĝro cuj^odam Shulte & vi. soč suis & uni garčoi ducent đñm R p aq^m Thamiš una vice p v. dies & dčo Ričo & sex soč suis pđcis ducent eundm đñm R alia vice p vii. dies p aq^m pđcam sine garcone mense pŕsenti p vađ & expñ suis p totū tempus pđcm cuilt pđčoŕ vii. š. iii. đ. & dčo garč i. đ. o. p diē p manus ppŕ apud Westm xx^o die Aug^oti—xxi. š. vii. đ. ob.

xxviii^o die Aug^oti.

Elem^a.—In obtonibz dñi R ad magnū altare in ecclia convent de Bello ad magnam missam celebr in pš iŕi^o dñi R ap^d Bellū xxviii. die Aug^oti in denaŕ vii. š. & in pćio uni^o panni ad auŕ in šico ruš de Raffat oblať p iŕm iđ eod die l. š.—Sm^a lvii. š.

Dona.—Sancio de Sabello maĝro navis vocate la Juliane de Bermeio in Ispania venienti ad Regē usq Abbathiam de Bello & redeunti de ibiđm

(WARDROBE ACCOUNTS.)

- ad ptes pp̄r de dono R̄ in p̄cio uni^o ciphi ar̄g deaurat̄ dupliĉ & talliaĉ
ext^a de Babewynis cum pede & coopculo de Thesauro Tr̄is Londoñ eidm
p̄ ip̄m Regē in recessu suo ponder̄ līi. š. & p̄cii c.iiij. š. p̄ manus pp̄r ibid̄
eodm die—c.iiij. š.
- xxix^o die Aug^oti. Dona.—Joh̄i Payn maġro & factori navis R̄ vocate la Nicholas de Wyn-
chelse venienti ad Regē & nūciant̄ eidm rumores de consūmacōe opis d̄ce
navis de dono ip̄i^o dñi R̄ p̄ m^o pp̄r ibidm xxix. die Aug^oti—c. š.
- viii^o die Sept̄. Dona.—Nich̄o le Harper menest^ollo dñi Radi de Camoys venienti ad Regē
in comitiva dñe de Camoys & ludenti coram d̄co dño Rege de dono ip̄i^o
dñi R̄ p̄ man^o pp̄r ap^d Midhirst̄ viii. die Sept̄—xx. š.
- xix^o die Sept̄. Dona.—Reymūdo Segyn Vasconi misso p̄ dñm Regem in negoĉ suis sec̄r ad
ptes t̄nsmariñ de dono ip̄i^o dñi R̄ nōie exp̄n suaž sic eundo p̄ man^o pp̄r
ap̄d Porcest̄r xix^o die Sept̄ xx. š. Guiffo Andr̄ Vasconi misso in cons̄
negoĉ R̄ ad ptes p̄d̄cas de cons̄ dono R̄ p̄ m^o pp̄r ibidm eodm die—xl. š.
—Sm^a lx. š.
- xxiiij^{to} die Sept̄. Ncĉ^aia.—Dño Hen̄r de Faucom̄bge viĉ Notynḡh p̄ denař p̄ ip̄m soluĉ p̄ vad̄
triū carectař Reḡ & exp̄n xvii. equoz carectař & emendacione carectař ip̄i^o
R̄ una cum ferr^a & liřa p̄ eisdm̄ equis cariant̄ q^asdam armat̄as R̄ de No-
tynḡh usq̄ Porcest̄r morando & eundo a xxx^o die Aug^o usq̄ xii. diē Sept̄
ut^oq̄ comp̄ p̄ xiiij. dies & p̄ conducōne duaž carectař p̄ cons̄ armat̄is R̄
cariand̄ inĉ loca p̄d̄ca vid̄z queĉt car̄ta cum vi. equis p̄ x. dies & p̄ vad̄
Joh̄is de Feriby clici sui faĉ exp̄n p̄d̄cas p̄ p̄d̄cos x. dies sicut pat̄z p̄ par-
ticulas d̄ci Joh̄is liř ap^d Porcest̄r in Gard̄ xxiiij^{to} die Sept̄—c.iiij. š. i. d̄.
- Ultio die Sept̄. Ncĉ^aia.—Dño Rob̄to Bendyn militi Admirallo flote Reḡ ex pte Aust^ali &
occidentali Tamisie p̄ dennagio faciendo in x. navib̄z d̄ce flote ordinaĉ p̄
dñm Regem & consiliū suū ad cariant̄ blada de portu de Portesmut̄h usq̄
partes Vascoñ ex parte dñi Reḡ p̄ cast̄s suis ibidm̄ inde victualiant̄ videlt̄
p̄ q^alib̄t navi x. š. p̄ ĉtam convencionē inĉ d̄cm dñm Rob̄tum & maġros
d̄caž x. naviū f̄cam p̄ man^o pp̄r ap̄d Porcest̄r ultio die Septembr̄—c. š.
- P^omo die Octobr̄. Dona.—Joh̄i Salkyn maġro navis vocate la Godyeř de Dover̄ Aleřo de
Dunolm̄ maġro navis vocate la Nicholas de ead̄m & Joh̄i Sageman [maġro
navis] vocate la Stede de Hethe missis cum d̄cis navib̄z ad ptes t̄nsmarinas
& ad explorand̄ sup̄ mare de dono R̄ nōie exp̄n suaž sic eundo p̄ man^o
d̄ci Joh̄is Salkyn ap̄d Porcest̄r p^omo die Octobr̄—iiij. li.
- viii^o die Oct̄. Ncĉ^aia.—Joh̄i de Enefeld švienti Reḡ ad arma p̄ denař p̄ ip̄m soluĉ p̄ cariaġ
viginti miliū marcaž de Tr̄i Londoñ usq̄ Porcest̄r ad Regem in xiiij.
carectis ip̄i^o dñi Reḡ quaĉt carecta cum vi. equis ut in feno aveñ liřa & fer-
rura & vadiis carectariož una cum stip̄ndiis quoždam aliož equoz p̄ ip̄m
conductož in auxiliū cariagii p̄d̄ci inĉ xxv. diē Sept̄ anno p̄senti & p^omū
diē isti^o men̄s Octobr̄ utroq̄ comp̄ p̄ vii. dies p̄ man^o pp̄r ap^d Wolm̄e oc-
tavo die Octobr̄—lxiii. š. ix. d̄.
- xiii^o die Oct̄. Elem^a.—In oblonib̄z dñi Reḡ participaĉ ad p^omam missam dñi Wiffi de
Fucale capeĉfi sui de novo ordinati celeb^atam in p̄senĉ sua in capella ip̄i^o
dñi Reḡ inf^a maneř suū de Shene die Translaĉone Sĉi Edwardi Reḡ videlt̄
xiii^o die Oct̄—iii. š. x. d̄.

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- xiiij^o die Oct̃. Dona.—Egidio de Myrepois nup mareschallo equoz staḇli Reḡ in partem soluconis c. ṡ. concessoz eidm annuatim de dono ip̃ius dñi Reḡ dū steḡit in offiço p̃dco vidz p iii^o q^{arto} & in psoluconē hujusmodi feodi quia fact^o est sviens ad arma hospitii ejusdm dñi Reḡ p man^o pp̃r ibidm xiiij^o die Oct̃—xxv. ṡ.
- xxvi^{to} die Octobr̃. Nc̃c̃ia.—Joḡi le Hanaper de Wodestrete p duobz coffinis corio nig^o coop̃t & ferro ligaḡ ab eo emp̃t uno videḡt p magno disco argent̃ p elemosina Reḡ & alio p olla arḡ d̃ce elem^e Reḡ infra cariaḡd & custodiend p manus pp̃r ap̃d Turrim Londoñ xxvi^{to} die Octobr̃—xxvi. ṡ. viii. d̃.
- xxviii^o die Oct̃. Dona.—Walḡo Paunsilloun gar̃coni dñe Isabelle de Monte H̃meri ducenti ad dñm Regem unū palefridum badiū ex pte d̃ce dñe sue de dono ip̃i^o dñi Reḡ noīe feodi sui p man^o pp̃r ap̃d T̃rim Lond̃ xxviii. die Oct̃—di mar̃c̃.
- P̃mo die Novēbr̃. Elem^a.—In oblonibz participatis ad missam celebratam in p̃sencia dñi Reḡ in capella inf̃a maneḡ de Mortelake die Oīm S̃coz p man^o dñi Roḡti de Wodehous Custodis Gardeḡ denaḡ p̃ticip ap̃d Mortelaḡ p̃mo die Novēbr̃—ix. d̃.
- iii^o die Novēbr̃. Elem^a.—In oblonibz Regis unus pannus ad auz in canabo sine p̃cio de illis duobz pannis ad auz in canabo de diḡsis sectis recept̃ de dño Roḡo de Walth^am nup Custode Gardeḡ ip̃i^o Regis per indenturam & missus p p̃ceptū suum speciale p dñm Joḡiem de Dentoñ Elemosinaḡ suum de Mortelake usq; Londoñ ad ponendū ṡr corp^o P̃hi de Arinis valetti cañe sue ibidm defuncti & sepulti in ecclia bi Jacobi de Garlekhith & ad morandū in ecclia p̃dca in memoriale ip̃i^o P̃hi ibidm l̃cio die Novēbr̃.
- vii^o die Noḡ. Dona.—Reymūdo Segyn Vasconi venienti ad Regem de p̃tibus Vascoñ cum rumoribz de d̃cis partibz de dono ip̃i^o dñi Reḡ noīe exp̃n suaḡ p man^o pp̃r ibidm eodm die—vi. ṡ. viii. d̃.
- xiii^o die Noḡ. Nc̃c̃ia.—Joḡi le Hanaper de Wodestrete p ii. hanapiis p candelabris calice campana t̃riblo & aliis ornamentis capelle infra ponend & cariaḡd p man^o pp̃r ap̃d Westm̃ xiii die Novēbr̃—x. ṡ.
- Ultio die Noḡ. Nc̃c̃ia.—Nich̃o Lovel Joḡi de Foz & Rado de Erlh^am mis̃s in negoḡ Reḡ usq; partes de Bampton p falconibz ibidm querendis p exp̃n suis eundo morando & redeundo videḡt d̃cis Nich̃o & Rado p xi. dies & Joḡi p ix. dies mense Sep̃t d̃co Nich̃o p̃cipiente p diē iiij. d̃. ob̃. Rado ix. d̃. p diē & Joḡe iiij. d̃. ob̃. p m^o pp̃r i^o d̃ eod̃ die—xv. ṡ. ix. d̃.
- vii^o die Decemb̃. Dona.—F^anco Rolandi m̃icatori civitaḡ Londoñ venienti ad Regem usq; castrum de Notyngh^am & defer̃ eidm l̃ras dñe Margarete Ducisse Brabancie consanguinee sue de dono R̃ p m^o pp̃r ap̃d Notyngh^am vii^o die Dec̃—xx. ṡ.
- xviii^o die Dec̃. Dona.—Thome Gavely scutif̃o existenti quondam in obsequiū dñi ñri Reḡ in guerra sua Scocie & bene se ibidm h̃nti venienti ad cuḡ ejusdm dñi Reḡ p quibzdam negoḡ suis ibidm expediend de dono ip̃i^o dñi Reḡ in recessu suo p m^o pp̃r ap̃d Notyngh^am xviii^o die Decēbr̃—xx. ṡ.
- xxiiij^{to} die Dec̃. Nc̃c̃ia.—Jacobo le Butif̃r p̃f̃o inf̃a e^atem & in custodia Reḡ existenti p

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Ēto quod pcipit p annū p pceptum Reġ speciale vidz p calciat'a sua ad
tmīos Oīm Sčoz & Penteč p equales porciones p anno xvii. xl. š. & p
sell p ipo & socio suo p anno pđco xiii. š. iiij. đ. p man^o Thome de Cor-
brigge apđ Notingh^m xxiiij. die Deč. Sm^a liij. š. iiij. đ.

Primo die Januař. Dona.—Nicŕo de Harue vařttto dñe Regine ducenti ad dñm Regem unū
palefridum badiū ex pte dñe Regine de dono ipi^o dñi Reġ nōie feodi
sui p man^o ppř apđ Ravensdale pmo die Januař vi. š. viii. đ. Dño Robto
de Grendon militi & maresč Aule dñi Regis de dono ipi^o dñi Regis nōie
robaž suaz hyemaliū & estivalium anni xvii. vidz p ut^aq seisona liii. š.
iiij. đ. p m^o ppř ibiđm eodm die c.vi. š. viii. đ. Sm^a c.xiii. š. iiij. đ.

ii^{do} die Januař. Ncč^aia.—Dionisie Durdent lotrici mappā & cam^e dñi Reġ p Ēto quod pcipit
annuatim p eiñibz ex consuetudine videtz pro seisona hyemali anni pŕsentis
xviii. p man^o ppř apđ Ravensdale sčdo die Januař—xiii. š. iiij. đ.

iii^o die Januař. Ncč^aia.—Fri Robto de Duffeld confessori dñi Regis, p sellis capellis botis
& aliis quibzdam ncč^aiis p se & socio suo anno pŕsenti xviii. ex consue-
tudinē annua p man^o Joñis de Monte Gomý apđ Ravensdale iii^o die
Januař xl. š. Joñi de Monte Gomý Joñi de Holt Walfo de Takkele &
Wiffo Prest vařtttis dčoz fřm p robis suis totius anni pŕsentis xviii. ex
consimili consuetudine cuiřt x. š. p man^o dčei Joñis de Monte Gomý ibiđ
eod die xl. š. Sm^a iiij. š. fi.

v^o die Januař. Dona.—Guiffo de Fossato garčoni dñi Amaneni de Fossato & Seguino de
Gasenis garčoni Guiffo de la Launde Vascoñ venient ad Regem cum řris
dčoz dñoz suoz & redeuntibz ad eosdm cum řris Reġ de dono Reġ nōie
expñ suaz sic eundo & redeundo, apđ Ravenesdale v^o die Januař utriq
x. š. p m^o ppř xx. š. Pet^o Bidan & viii. sociis suis de Insula Oleronis in
Vasconia ejectis de ptibz suis per potestatem Reġ F^ancie & venientibz ad
dñm Regem p subsidio ab eo petendo & assignatis p dčm dñm Regem ad
exp^tand adventum suum Londoñ de dono Reġ nōie expñ suaz ibiđ eod
die ii. m^ař. Sm^a xlvi. š. viii. đ.

vi^{to} die Januař. Elem^a.—In obřonibz dñi Reġ ad magnam missam celebr in pŕsentia sua die
Ephie in pćio uni^o floreni auri p ipm dñm Regem oblati una cum thure &
mirra in capella sua inf^a manñiū de Ravenesdale in honore dčei festi apđ
Ravenesdale vi^{to} die Januař—iii. š. iiij. đ.

xvi^o die Januař. Ncč^aia.—Guiffo de Lynces & Arnaldo de Lynces hastatoribz Regis missis
usq Londoñ p hastis ibiđm faciend p expñ suis sic eundo p iiij. dies
utroq capiente p diem iiij. đ. p manus dčei Guiffo apud Northburghi xvi^o
die Januař—ii. š. viii. đ.

xxii. die Januař. Elem^a.—Dño Henř de Brikhuř paupi Capřfo demonst^anti ad Regem unū
novū calendař & petenti ab eo aliq^d de elem^a sua de dono & elemosina
ipius p manus pp^as apud Eytoñ xxii^o die Januař—v. š.

xxix. die Januař. Dona.—Andree Petri venienti in nunciū Regis Castelle Ispanñ ad dñm nřm
Regem de dño ipius dñi Regis in recessu suo řsus ptes suas pprias in
pćio duaž pelviū argenti alb cum borduř deaurař & in fundo aymett de
armis Angł & F^ancie ptiř de thesauro Tris Londoñ ponderē vi. fi. xi. š.

(WARDROBE ACCOUNTS.)

viii. d. vii. ti. xviii. s. iiij. d. unius cippi argenti deaurati cum pede & coopcto de ope Paris ing^avati de empcoe ponder xliij. s. LX. s. et unius panni radiati de empcoe LX. s. Et Petro Johis venienti una cum dco Andř ad dcm dnm nrm Regem in idem nunciu pdci Regis Castelle de consimili dono Regis in pcio duaz pelviu argenti alba cum bordur deaurat & in fund ing^avatis de armis Angt & F^ancie cons de pdco thesauro Turris Londoñ ponder iiij. ti. xiiij. s. ii. d. cxiiij. s. ii. d. unius cippi argenti deaurati cum pede & coopculo & aymeft in fundo de ymagine Sçe Katine de empcoe ponder xlviij. s. LX. s. & unius panni radiati de empcoe LX. s. p man^o Wiffi de Walingford lib eis dona pdca apud Londoñ xxix. die Januař. Sm^a xxv. ti. xii. s. vi. d.

Ultimo die Januař. Elem^a.—In oblaconibz pticipat ad missam celebratam in psencia dñi Regis p aia dñi Petri de Gaveston nup Comit Cornub in magna capella inf^a maniu de Childerlangele ultio die Januař ix. s. iii. d. et in pcio duoz pannoř ad aur de Raffat de empcoe q^oz unus rub & alt alba pc ut^{usq} L. s. posit p ipm dnm Regē sup tumulu ejusdem Peti in eadem ecclia humať ibidem eodem die c. s. Et Priorisse & monialibz Sçe Margē jux^a Berkh^amstede de dono & elem^a Regis noie pitancie sibi faciend p man^o ejusde Priorisse ibidem eodem die—xx. s.

Primo die Febr. Dona.—Martino Rodriz nuncio donn Joh^an de Ispanñ venienti ad Regem cu tris dci domini sui & redeunti ad eundem cu tris dñi nri Regis de dono Regis noie expñ suaz sic redeundo p manus pprias apud Harwe pmo die Febr—v. s.

iiij. die Februař. Ncc^aia.—Robto le Passageour de Potenhuth & xi. sociis suis de eadem & x. batillař aque Thamiř passantibz dnm nrm Regem & Reginā eoř familiā & lineř equos & car^etas inť Cheswyk & M^etelake & itum inť Potenhuth & Fulh^am in t^ansitu suo de Mortelake versus Westm tam p vad & expen suis q^am p emendacoe bargeaz & batilloř suoř fractoř in eisdem passag p m^o ppř apud Westm iiij^o die Febr—xii. s.

xviii^o. die Febr. Ncc^aia.—Ade Fournival naute & xviii. sociis suis nautis ducent dnm Huę le Despenř inť Trim Londoñ & Westm & retro in negoç dñi Regis pro passag suis p manus pprias apud Turrym Londoñ xviii^o die Febr ii. s. Johi de Monte Gomý Johi de Holt Walfo de Takleye & Wiffi Prest Valtis fris Robti de Duffeld confessoris Reg p calciament suis estivať anni xvii. & p calciament suis hyem anni psentis xviii. cult iiij. s. viii. d. p man^o Johis de Holt ibidem eodem die xviii s. viii. d. Sm^a xx. s. viii. d.

xx^o die Febr. Ncc^aia.—Dño Riço de Potesg^ave capellano capelle Regis misso p Regem de Notingh^am usq Cantuař p oblaconibz ipius dñi Regis ibidem faciend in festo Sçi Thome Martiris ex antiqua consuetudine noie chivagii p vadiis & expñ suis sic eundo & redeundo p x. dies limitať pci p diem xii. d. p m^o ppř reč denař apud Turrym Londoñ xx. die Febr x. s. Johi Lirreys cultellario p uno pari cultelloř magnoř cu manubriis de ambř & argento fenestratis ab eo empť p svicio oris Reg p Wiffm de Rampton Panetař hospicii dci dñi R p man^o ppř reč denař ibidem eodem die xvi. s. Sm^a xxvi. s.

Primo die Marcii. Nuncii.—Ade de Wenynghon deferenti tras Regis sub pⁱvato sigillo Wiffi

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de Bendoñ duppł Rošto de Kendale una cum q^odam rotulo sub eodem sigillo continente noīa ituroz cū dñā Regina ad ptes t^{ns}marinas & sub magno sigill^o comiti Cestr^e de t^{ct}atu progando p expñ suis apđ Turrim Londoñ p^{mo} die Marcii vi. đ. Ričo de Wighth^m deferenti tras Reğ sub p^vato sigillo Joñi de Ormesby Rošto de Carlel Joñi de Snowdoñ mağro Simoni de Richemound Joñi de Tothwick & mağro Nicño Lengynour p expñ suis ibidem eodē die ii. š. Sm^a ii. š. vi. đ.

iiij^{to} die Marcii. Dona.—Dño Gilbto de Haan miliř comiř Hanonie venienti ad Regem in nunciū dci dñi sui de dono Regis in ptem expñ suaz morando in ptibz Angł p negoč suis expediend p manus Petri Compair reč denař ad deferē eidem apud Turrim Londoñ iiij^o die Marcii iiij. fi. Et dño Erembrighō de Brythenole militi comiř de Veerneburgħ in Almanñ venienti ad dñm nřm Regem in nunciū dci dñi sui de conš dono ř in recessu suo versus ptes pprias in pćio uni^o ciphi argenti deaurati cāmocati & aymellati in fundo & pomello empto de Thoma de Berking aurifabro Londoñ pond xxxvi. š. vi. đ. lxviii. š. p man^o ppř ibidem eodem die. Sm^a vii. fi. viii. š.

Sčdo die Ap^lis. Elem^a.—Dño Roğo de Feltoñ militi hospicii ř defuncto & sepulto in ecclia inf^a maneriū de Merweř in pćio uni^o panni ad auř de Luķ virid cū volučr emř de Thoma de Usflet clico magne Gardeř ř & positi p pćeptū dñi ř sup tumulū ejusdem dñi R. apud Merweř sčdo die Ap^lis—xxxiii. š. iiij. đ.

v^{to} die Ap^lis. Elem^a.—In oblačōibz dñi Reğ ad crucem adorandam ipso die Paresceves in ecclia conventuali de Bello loco ap^d Bellum locum v^{to} die Ap^lis—vii. š.

vii^o die Ap^lis. Elem^a.—In oblačōibz dñi Reğ ad crucem adorandam in resurecōne dñi isto die Pasch in aurora diei apđ Bellum locum vii^o die Ap^lis vii. š. et ad diřsas reliquias in Abbia de Bello loco coram eodem dño Rege pśentař ibidem eodem die vii. š. et in oblačōibz pćipatis ad magnam missam ad magnū altare in ecclia cōventuali de Bello loco celebratam in pśentia ipi^o dñi Reğ ibidem eodem die iiij. š. viii. đ. et in put^a cc. paupum in honore pśentis festi Pasch de elemosina Regis de antiq^a consuetudine p man^o dci Joñis de Dentoñ elemosinař ibidem eodem die xxv. š. Sñ^a xliii. š. viii. đ.

x^o die Aprilis. Ncč^aia.—Guifmo de Lintheux & Arnaldo de Lintheux factoribz lanceaz dñi Reğ missis usq Angre in Esseř ad morand ibidem circa lanceas faciend p expñ suis sic eundo de Bello loco usq ibidem p iiij. dies utriq p diem iiij. đ. p man^o ppř apud Bellū locum x^o die Ap^lis ii. š. viii. đ. Eisdm Guifmo & Arnaldo p uno equo conducto p eisdem Guifmo & Arnaldo & utensilibz & lectis suis inř pđča loca cariařd p pđčos iiij. dies & redeundo p alios iiij. dies ad Bellū locum pđčm videřt p diem v. đ. ibidē eodē die iii. š. iiij. đ. Sñ^a vi. š.

xi^o die Aprilis. Ncč^aia.—Joñi atte Puř p uno equo Powys ab eo empto p banqueř aule Regis portand p man^o ppř ap^d Bellū locum xi^o die Ap^lis—xxxvi. š.

xii^o die Aprilis. Ncč^aia.—Joñi de Neusum clico & custodi quozdam equoz Reğ ext^a cuř phendinanciū p expñ dčoz equoz a xxi^o die Octobr anno pśenti xviii^o usq vi. diem Ap^lis anno eodm ut^oq comp p clxviii. dies ut feno aveñ

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- pane furfure litera candela rebz medicinalibz & hñesio p eisdem equis
empť p vices diſſas & expendit inf^a tempus hujus compoti vadiis suis ppř
Michis de Corbrigge ferratoris & vařtoz dčos equos custodienciũ p com-
potum secum fčm apud Bellũ Locum xii^o die Ap^llis—cxxxvi. fi. ii. š.
vi. đ. ob q^a.
- xxii^o die Aprilis. Dona.—Nicho Hakeney garčoi dñi Gerardi Doz venienti ad dñm Regem
cũ fr̄is dči dñi sui & redeunti ad eundẽ cũ liřis dči dñi Reğ de dono ejus-
dem dñi Reğ nõie expensaz suaz apud Bellũ Locũ xxii^o die Ap^llis—vi. š.
viii. đ.
- xxix^o die Aprilis. Ncč^aia.—Henř le Milword de Suthř p uno equo albo liardo p carecta
salsař ab eo empto p man^o ppř ibidem eodem die—xxiiij. š.
- iii^o die Maii. Ncč^aia.—Johi le Fry p uno equo grisello pomellato ab eo empto p officio
lardař & liř p Thom̄ Gentilcors Roğo de Stynedeleye carectař ejusdem
officii p man^o ppř apud Wynton iii^o die Maii ii. m^ař & Michi Feryng p
uno equo bruno badeo ab eo empto p officio panetř & liř p eundem
Thomam Nicho de Tikhuff carectař ejusdem officii p man^o ppř ibidem
eodem die xxx. š. Sm^a lvi. š. viii. đ.
- vi^o die Maii. Dona.—Reymundo Cerintř nuncio dñi Reğ Arragoñ deferenti fr̄as dči dñi
sui ad dñm nřm Regem Angł de dono ipius dñi nři Reğ p man^o ppř
ibidem eodem die—x. m^ař.
- vii^o die Maii. Dona.—Dño Gilbto de Hane militi comitis Hanoñ de dono Regis apud
Wynton vii^o die Maii p man^o ppř—c. š.
- ix^o die Maii. Elem^a.—In oblačoi bz pticipatis in ecclia conventuali de Tichefeld p aĩa
dñi Rořti de Grendoñ militis et marescalli Aule Reğ defuncti & ibidem
sepulti & in apparatu de armis ejusdem dñi Rořti empť & pviř p sepul-
tura sua p dñm Rořtm de Sapy militem apud Porcestř ix^o die Maii.—
xxii. š. vii. đ. Et in pčio uni^o panni ad aurum viridẽ de Luķ cũ volucribz
airř empť de dño Thoma de Usflete clico & providore magne Garderobe
Reğ positi sup tumulũ dči dñi Rořti in eadem ecclia & p pceptum Reğ
ibidem relictĩ ibidem eodem die xxxiii. š. iii. đ. Sm^a lv. š. xi. đ.
- xiiij^o die Maii. Ncč^aia.—Rořto de Holden Wiffo de Northwell Wiffo de Fyncale Wiffo
de Elmh^am Johi Sprot Rořto de Tong Rořto de Hemelh^amstede Rořto
de Brustwik Johi de Aula Roğo de Northwell Johi de Shirburñ &
Thome le Chapeler assignatis ad pvidend m^l. q^ař fr̄i ad opus dñi Regis
infra coĩ Suthř p guerra Ducatus sui Vascoñ mense Septembr̄ anno
psenti tam p expñ suis ppř q^am p portagio cariagio & aliis misis circa
dčam pvidenciam p ipos fčis p compotũ fčm cũ eisdẽ ap^d Porcestř xiiij^o
die Maii.—lxxiii. š. iiij. đ.
- Primo die Junii. Ncč^aia.—Jacobo le Butiler puero infra etatem & in custodia Regis esistenti
p čto quod pcipit p annum p pceptũ Regis spčale videř p calciatura sua
ad tminos Om̄ium Sčoz & Pentecostes p eq^ales porciones p anno psenti
xviii^o apud Cippenh^am p^lmo die Junii xl. š. & p sellis p ipō & socio suo
p eodem anno ibidem eodem die xiii. š. iiij. đ. Sm^a liii. š. iiij. đ.
- ix^o die Junii. Ncč^aia.—Dño Rořto de Hemelh^amstede capellano capelle Regis & magro

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- Joñi de Mildenhale ferratori missis p dñm Regē ex^a cuñ ad diſsa loca ad inq̄rend de jument pullanis qui fuerunt dñi comit Pem̃b existent in diſsis parcis ejusdem comit in comitatu Norff & Suff, Esseḡ & H̃tford & ad eosdem jument & pullanos fugand & educend usq Stretfeld Mortym in com Berḡ mensibꝫ Augusti & Septembꝫ anni p̄sentis tam p putura dcoꝝ jumentoz & pullanoꝝ p vices & loca p̄dca q^m p vadiis diſsoꝝ hoim eosdem fugancium & custodienciũ p computũ f̄cm cũ eisdem apud Bustlesham ix^o die Junii xli. ḡ. iii. d. ob. Joñi del Cophous vallecto came Regis misso p ipm Regem usq Plūmutḡ Knareburgḡ Eboꝝ & Pontem fractum in diſsis negotiis secretis ipius dñi Regis p diſsas vices anno p̄senti pro expensis suis p man^o p̄p̄r ibidem eodem die xxxiii. ḡ. iiij. d. Sm^a lxxiiij. ḡ. vii. d. ob.
- x^o die Junii. Elem^a.—In oblaḡoibꝫ dñi Regis ad altare in capella inf^a mañiũ de Hamelden in honorem S̄ci Thome H̃ford Ep̄i confessoris in p̄cio uni^o panni virid palliati cũ ruḡ & volucribꝫ viridibꝫ cũ capitibꝫ deaur de Luḡ empti de Thoma de Ouseflete apud Hamelden x^o die Junii—xl. ḡ.
- xxiii^o die Junii. Ncḡ^aia.—Dionisie Duredente Lotrici mappaḡ & came Regis p eto quod pcipit añuatim p ciñibus ex consuetudine videḡt p seisona estivali anni p̄sentis xviiiⁱ p m^o p̄p̄r apud Elth^am xxiii^o die Junii—xiii. ḡ. iiij. d.
- xxvii^o die Junii. Elem^a.—In oblaḡoibꝫ participatis ad duas missas celebratas in ecclia conventuali f̄rm de Monte Carmeli Londoñ p aña Jacobi de Puttenham janitoris Regis ibidem sepulti apud Westm̃ xxvii^o die Junii v. ḡ. vi. d. et in p̄cio unius panni ad auḡ in canabo emp̄t de dño Thoma de Ouseflete c̄lico & pvisore magne Gardeḡ Regis positi sup tumulũ d̄ci Jacobi & ibidem relictī ibidem eodem die xii. ḡ. Sm^a xvii. ḡ. vi. d.
- xxviii^o die Junii. Ncḡ^aia.—Riḡo de Hortoñ coffraḡ de Londoñ p tribꝫ pibus barilloꝝ ferro ligatoꝝ quoḡt barillo de di. seḡ p̄c̄ cujust paris iii. ḡ. iiij. d. p m^o Joñis de Eynesh^am ḡvient sui apud Westm̃ xxviii. die Junii x. ḡ. & p tribꝫ paribꝫ barilloꝝ ferro similiḡ ligatoꝝ quoḡt barillo de una lagena p̄cii cujust paris xx. d. p man^o ejusdem Joñis ibidem eodem die v. ḡ. Sm^a xv. ḡ.
- vi^o die Julii. Ncḡ^aia.—F̄ri Thome de Cantebrigge de ordine f̄rm minoꝝ venienti ad dñm Regem ad mandatum suum pro quibusdam negociis secretis cũ eo tractand & postea redeunti usq partes de Cantebrigge p exp̄ns suis & quozdam equoꝝ dñi Regis p̄dci assignatoꝝ eidem f̄ri Thome p equitatura sua p man^o Joñis de Walesby apud Westm̃ vi^o die Julii—viii. ḡ. iiij. d. ob.
- vii^o die Julii. Elem^a.—Dño Joñi de Wodeford capitali capeḡto capelle dñi Regis p allocaḡoe sibi f̄ca p oblaḡoibꝫ ipius dñi Regis cotidianis ad missam suam in magno denaḡ ponderante vii. d. ab viii. die Julii anno presenti xviii^o incipiente usq vii. diem ejusdem mensis anno eodem finiente utroq die comp̄ p ccc.lxvi. dies quia f̄uat ann^o bisextilis p computũ secum f̄cm apud Westm̃ dco vii^o die Julii x. ti. xiii. ḡ. vi. d. Dño Joñi de Dentoñ elemosinaḡ Reḡ p denaḡ ipm soluḡ xxxv. infirm̃ b̄ndcis p ipm dñm Regem p vices & loca diſs infra tempus p̄dcm videḡt cuilt infirmo i. d. p comp̄ f̄cm cum eodem ibidem eodem die ii. ḡ. xi. d. In coi partizona f̄ca in denaḡ p p̄ceptũ Reḡ p aña dñi Edwardi quondam Regis Angḡ p̄ris sui die anniſaḡ sui ibidem eodem die xxxii. ti. xii. ḡ. et in oblaḡoibꝫ participatis ad

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missam celebratam in p̄sentia ip̄ius dñi Regis p̄ aīa dñi patris sui in ecclia conventuali Westm̄ ibidem eodem die iii. š. v. đ. et in oblađoibz ejusdem dñi Regis ad feretrum Sđi Edwardi in eadem ecclia eodem die vii. š. Et in p̄cio q̄tuor pannoꝝ ad aurū q̄oꝝ duo de Luķ de šico tuť & ruť de emp̄coe p̄c ut'usq; xl. š. pōiti sup tumulū dñi p̄ris sui in vigilia anniṽsař sui p̄dci sero et duo de Turķ marmoz emp̄t de dño Thoma de Usflete anno xvii. p̄c ut'usq; liii. š. iiij. đ. positsup tumbam ejusdem p̄ris sui die anniṽsař ad missā ix. fi. vi. š. viii. đ. Sm^a liii. fi. v. š. vi. đ.

Summa Totalis Expensaz Forinsecaz in isto rotulo, videlt.

Elem ^a c.xxix. fi. xii. đ.	{ Et de mappar sine p̄cio. . .	viii. mapp̄ Paris	Total M ^l .DCCC.lxvii. fi. vi. š. ođ p̄b. pr ^r .
		iii. mapp̄ de canabo	
		ii. šr mapp̄ linee tele	
		xvii. manuſgia c'ta	
		ii. pecie linee tele	
		vi. portitores linee tele & canabi	
		vii. sacci de canabo	
Ncč ^a ia d.xliii. fi. xviii. š. ix. đ.			
Dona dcc. fi. iii. š.	{ Et unū par calcař deaur cū tissuť de šico ruť sñ p̄cio. .		
Vađ nauť cccc.xlv. fi. xviii. š. iiij. đ. ođ.			
Nuncii xlviii. fi. iiij. š. xi. đ.			

V.

Liber Roberti Hayroun, Contrarotulatoris Walteri de Amondesham, de denariis Regis per eundem Walterum receptis pro expensis exercitus Regis in partibus Scotiæ faciendis per visum et testimonium dicti Roberti. See ante, p. 445.

Recepta dñi Walři de Agmodesh^am receptoris deñ dñi Regis Edwardi ad expens̄ exēcit^{us} ip̄ius dñi Regis quem dñs J. comes de Warenū duxit in ptibz Schoť de anno regni sui xxvi. p̄ visum 7 testimonium dñi Roťti Heyrun cont^arotulatoris sui p̄ comisionē ip̄ius dñi R. — videlt.

Đ dño Joře Byrun vič Eboꝝ die Mart̄ pxi^a post festum Sđi Nichi scilt ix. die Decembř p̄ manus dñi Symōis psone Ečce de Eveldriķ de arreraĝ quīte dño Regi a clero Archidiaconatus Noting^aie concesse in domo Sđi Leonardⁱ ađd Eboꝝ predčm xx. fi.

Đ Priore Dunolm̄ die Lune pxio p^ot festum Sđe Lucie virĝis scilt xiii. die Decembř de deñ eidm̄ Priori p̄ dñm Petrum de Dunwico liberať in deposito cc.xix. fi. xvi. š. viii. đ.

Đ Roťto Beaufoi die Sab^ai pxi^a ante festum Natalis dñi videlt xx. die ejusdm̄ mens̄ de residuo recepti sui ^{xx}iiij.xii. fi.

Đ dčo dño Joře Byrun vič Eboꝝ die Venřis pxi^a p^ot festum Natalis dñi videlt xxvi. die ejusdm̄ mensis ađd Novū Castrū sup Tynam p̄ manus Jacobi de Wyndesleie valletti sui dc.xvi. fi. unde vidz

De q̄nta cleri cccc.xxvi. fi. et de exiť ballive sue ^{xx}c.iiij.x. fi.

Đ Henř le Schoť 7 socio suo collect̄ nove custume ađd Novū Castrū sup Tynam v. die Januař cccc. fi.

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- Ð Ričo de Bissoptoñ clico de deñ recept de Joñe de Harvile 7
 Wiffo de Staff collect none in com Stafford xiii. die Jañ . . . c.l. fi.
- Ð Joñe de Borham clico de deñ recept in com Salop de collect none
 in com predco ccc.xlvii. fi. xvii. š. vi. đ.
- Ð dño Priore de Sčo Oswaldo apd Novu castru sup Tynam p
 manus frat's Mich'is de Huddresfeld de q'nta dño Regi concessa
 a clero in Archiepatu Eboz de pp'is bonis dci Prioris ii. die Febř xx. fi.
- Ð Joñe de Raigate 7 Ričo de Linch collect none dño Regi cōcesse
 in com Eboz de pparte de Westrithing apd Novu castrum
 predcm iii. die Febř. d. fi.
- Ð Wiffo de Sčo Quintino collect none in com Eboz de pparte de
 Estridthing p man^o Alani de Roston iii. die Febř c.xx. fi.
- Ð Wiffo de Walcote 7 Rošto Playcy collect none in com Eboz de
 pparte de Northridding p manus Joñis de Billesgate 7 Wiffi de
 Bubwith apd Novu castrum pdcm iiij. die Febř d.l. fi.
- Ð dño Thom de Metham collect none in com pdco de pparte de
 Estridding apd Novu castrum predcm p manus Wiffi de Hayte-
 feld iiij. die Febř predco c.xx. fi.
- Ð dño Joñe de Lytegraynes escaetore dñi Regis citra Tren de
 exitu ballie sue p m Joñis de Ravenesthorp apd Novu castru
 predcm v. die Febř ccc.xxxiii. fi. vi. š. viii. đ.
- Ð dño Luca Taillebois 7 Ad de Bnton colt none in com Nor-
 thumb apd Novu castrum predcm vi. die Febř p manus eožd
 L. 7 A. l. fi.
- Sm^a huj^o m'm'm'.d.xxxix. fi. x. đ.
- Ð Rožo Mauduth 7 Rožo de Mleie collect duodecie in com Nor-
 thumb apd Novu castru predcm vi. die Febř p manus eožd . . . c. fi.
- Ð vič Eboz apd Novu castrum predcm p manus Roži de Branton
 vii. die Febř dccc.^{xx}iiij.xi. fi.
- Unde vidz de q'nta cleri dc.^{xx}iiij.xii. fi. di. m^ar et de fine Roži de Lasceles
 xxxix. fi. ix. š. et de exiř ballie c.lix. fi. iii. š. ii. đ.
- Ð Mažo Ričo de Abbingdon receptore deñ dñi Regis in com
 Lanč xxii. die Febř apd Berwič sup Twedam p manus ejusdm R. c.lx. fi. xviii. š. x. đ.
- Ð vič Eboz xxiiij. die Febř apd Berwič predcm m^ldc.xxxi. fi. xiii. š. iii. đ.
- Unde vidz de q'nta cleri m.^liiij.^clxix. fi. i. m^ar et de exiř ball sue c.lxii. fi.
- Ð Harschulpho de Cleseby seneš Richemuđ p manus Galfrī de
 Estoñ eođm die apd Berwic predcm de exiř teñ comiř Richeñ c.vi. fi. xiii. š. iiij. đ.
- Ð dco vič Eboz apd Berwič predcm p manus Jacobi de Tankerleie
 7 Alani de Furneis xii. die Marč de viridi cera 7 at exiř ballie
 sue dcccc.xxviii. fi. viii. š. i. đ.
- Unde vidz de q'nta d.xiii. fi. et de exiř traz J. de Britañ
 com Richm cc. fi. 7 de exiř ballie sue cc.xv. fi. xviii. š. i. đ.

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Ð dco Thoñ de Meth^m coñ none in coñ Ebož de pparte Destri-
thing xii. die Marč aǵd Berwič predčm lvi. fi.

Ð Wiffo de Sčo Q^{ntino} coñ none in coñ Ebož de pparte Des-
trithing eodm die p manns Thoñ de Harph^m aǵd Berwič
predčm ^{xx}iiij. fi.

Ð Wiffo de Walcote 7 Rožo Plaice coñ none in coñ Ebož p manus
Wiffo de Bubwith eodm die aǵd Berwič predčm lxxix. fi. v. š. v. đ.

Ð dco vič Ebož aǵd Berwič predčm ii. die Aprit dcccc.xxxi. fi.

Unde vidz de q^{nta} cleri ^{xx}dc.iiij.xiiij. fi. et de exitibz ballive sue cc.xxxvii. fi.

Ð Joñe de Raigate 7 Ričo de Linč coñ none in coñ Ebož de
pparte de West Rithing eodm die aǵd Berwič predčm c.xx. fi.

Ð dño Račo de Daltoñ xxi. die Aprit in pretio vič liš peđ 7 at
ad vađ dñi Regis existent put patz in compoto dci Radi . cccc.xiiij. fi. ix. š. iii. đ.

De dño Luca Tailebois 7 Ad de Bentoñ coñ none in coñ Nor-
thumb^r p man^o suas ppř xxviii. die Aprit aǵd Berwič predčm . ^{xx}iiij. fi.

Ð vič Ebož predčo p manus dcož Alani de Furnais 7 Jacobi de
Wyndesleie aǵd Berwicum predčm xxviii. die Aprit . ^{xx}ccc.iiij.xiii. fi. iiij. š. iiij. đ.

Unde vidz de q^{nta} cleri c.xlv. fi. i. m^{ar} 7 de Johanne de Ligreyns escaet cc.
m^{ar} et de nona vii. fi. 7 de exiř bař c.vii. fi. iii. š. iiij. đ.

Ð dco Račo de Daltoñ coñ bladi in coñ Ebož xxviii. die Aprit cc.xxviii. fi. xix. š. x. đ.

Ð eodm Račo in blado liš dño Rožo de Clifford eodm die 7 in
vađ iřius dñi Roži alloč lx. š.

Ð eodm Račo in preř pannoz liš diversis hoñibz in allocat vađ
suož aǵd Berwič predčm eodm die c.lii. fi. xi. š. i. đ.

Ð dño Rožo de Balliolo vič Norhūš xvi. die Maii aǵd Berwič
predčm xxx. fi. xix. š. vi. đ.

Ð dño Rožo Herun custode nove custume aǵd Berewič predčm x.
die Maii c.ii. fi. x. š. vii. đ.

Sm^a huj^o vi. m^ccccc.^{xx}iiij.xi. fi. ii. š. vi. đ.

Ð Gerardo Orgoile custode vinož dñi Regis aǵd Berwič predčm
eodm die in preř xxiii. doliož vini preř doř iiij. fi. ^{xx}iiij.xii. fi.

Ð Henř le Schoř coñ nove custume aǵd Novū castrū predčm
xxiii. die Maii l. fi.

Ð dño Luca Tailebois 7 Ad de Bentoñ coñ none in coñ North
eodm die xv. fi.

Ð hominibus Novi castrī predci de exiř ejusdm ville xxv. die Maii c. fi.

Ð dco dño Rožo Herun custode nove custume predče aǵd Berwič
predčm xxvi. die Maii c.l. fi. iii. š. iiij. đ.

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De dño Johē de Cambou custode ville Berwici predci de exit ejusd
ville xxviii. die Maii xvii. li.

De Gilbo de Arderne chico de deñ dñi Regis recept in com Derby
7 Warwik de collect none in comitat predcis ccc.lxxiiij. li. xiii. s.

Sm^a huj⁹—^{xx}dcc.iiij.xviii. li. xvi. s. iiij. d.

Sm^a tocius huj⁹ recept—x. m^dcccc.xxviii. li. xix. s. ix. d.

De quibus comput in vad libat Comit Baroñ Miliit Armigis Centenar Pedit Balist
Sag 7 omibus aliis opariis ad vad ipius dñi existent in guerra sua Schoñ anno
sup^adco.

Apd Novu In primis comput p vad Wiffi de Holm Wiffi de Bedelesdale
Castrum Henr de Nosterfeld Johis de Leming 7 Robi Talkan centen
sup Ty- quolz capiente p diem xii. d. cu cccc.xxiii. pedit sagitt quoz
nam. xxi. sunt vintē quolz eoz capiente p diē iiij. d. 7 quolz alio
ped sagitt ii. d. ut patet in compot de pt solucois ejusdm a die
Mercuri xviii. die Decembr usq diē Venis xx. diem ejusdm mens
ut^oq computato p iii. dies xi. li. xvii. s. p^r.

Soldař. Iidm comput p vad Radi de Roucheclive Alani fit Alani de Tese-
dale 7 Alexi de Rokeby cent cap p diem ut sup^a ccc. ped sagitt
quoz xv. sunt vint cap p diem ut sup^a p predco die Venis xx. die
Dec quo die primo ad vad p illo die tm put patz in pt lv. s. vi. d. p^r.
Sm^a huj⁹ xiiij. li. xii. s. vi. d. p^r.

Sold. Pro vad predci Wiffi de Holm Radi de Roucheclive Wiffi de
Bedelesdale Henr de Nostfeld Johis de Lemeng Alani fit Alani
Alexi de Rokeby Robi Talkan 7 Robi de Pothowe cent cap p
diem ut sup^a cu dccc.vi. ped quoz xlv. sunt vint cap ut sup^a a
die Sab^ai xxi. die Dec usq diem Lune xxiii. diem ejusdm mens
p iii. dies ut^oq comput put patet in pt xxv. li. ii. s. vi. d. p^r.

Vint Sold. Pro vad Robi de Allerthorp Hugois de Binthon Nichi le Packer
7 Ade Athelard vint ped sagitt quolz cap p diē ut sup^a 7 lxvii.
pedit sagitt cap ut sup^a p die Sab^ai tm xxi. die Dec quo die
primo ad vad put patz in pt xii. s. vi. d. p^r.

Balt. Pro vad Johis de Thornhuft vint Balt cap p diem vi. d. et xix. soč
suoz balt cap p diem quolz iiij. d. a predco die Joř xix. die
Decembr quo die p^o ad vad usq diem Lune xxiii. diem ejusdm
mens p v. dies put patz xxxiiij. s. ii. d. p^r.

Cent. Pro vad Wiffi del Seiles 7 Henr de Marton cent cap ut sup^a 7
c.lxxiii. ped sagitt quoz viii. sut vint cap ut sup^a p dcis diebz
Sab^ai 7 Dñice xxi. 7 xxii. diebz Dec quibz p^omo ad vad put
patz in pt lxiiij. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Item p vad eozdm Wiffi 7 Henr cent cap ut sup^a 7 c.xi. sagitt ped
quoz q^onq sut vint cap ut sup^a p dco die Lune xxiii. die Dec tm
put patz xxi. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Cent. Pro vad Galfri le Boteler 7 Godefri de Alta Ripa cent cap ut sup^a
cu c.xiiij. ped sagitt quoz v. sut vint cap ut sup^a p pdcis iii. die-

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Novum bus Sab^ai Dñice 7 Lune xxi. xxii. xxiii. diebus Deč quibz p^{mo}
Castrum. 7c put patz in pť lxv. š. vi. d. p^r.

Pro vad dčorum Godefrī de Alta Ripa Wiłli de Holm Henř de Martoñ Roři de Pottou Wiłli de Bidelesdene Walři de Haukeswelle Henř de Nosterfeld Alexi de Rokeby Alani fił Alani Wiłli del Seiles Nicři de Levingthorř Jořiis Lemeng Roři Talkan Jořiis Bakepuť Radi de Roucheclive Roři de Mřsk Radi de Pincebeč Egid le Boteler 7 Roři de Flokethorp cent cap p diē ut sup^a apd Novum cast^m sup Tynam eunt versus ptes Schoť 7 ibidm expect advent Dñi com de Warenñ capitanei exēcit^o dñi nři 7 ibidm cū m^bcccc. ped sagitť quoz ^{xx}iiij. xv. sūt vint cap p diem ut sup^a a die Mart xxiiij. die Deč usq diem Joř xxvi. diem ejusdm mens. p iii. dies ut^oq₃ comput put patz in pť lii. fi. xiiij. š. vi. d. p^r.

Vint Pro vad Jořiis de Appeltoñ vint ped sagitť cap ut sup^a 7 xix. soč sagitť. suoz ped sagitť cap ut sup^a p predčis diebz Mřcuř 7 Joř xxv. xxvi. diebz Deč quibz p^o ad vad put patz in pť vii. š. p^r.

Vint Bał. Pro vad dči Jořiis de Thornhułł vint Bał cap ut sup^a 7 xix. soč suoz Bał cap ut sup^a a dčo die Mart xxiii. die Deč usq diem Joř xxvi. diē ej^od mens. p iii. dies ut^oq₃ comp put patz in pť xx. š. vi. d. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o ^{xx}iiij. ix. fi. ii. š. iiij. d. p^r.

Cent. Pro vad pdčoř Wiłli de Holm Eddi le Boteler Wiłli del Seiles Godefrī de Alta Ripa Henř de Martoñ Roři de Poutou Wiłli de Bedelesdale 7 Walři de Haukeswell cent cap ut sup^a cū dccc. ped sağ quoz xl. sunt vint cap ut sup^a a die Venřis xxvii. die Deč usq diem Mřcuř i. diē Januař p vi. dies ut^oq₃ comp put in pť xliij. fi. viii. š. p^r.

Cent. Iťm ibidm p vad pdčoř Roři Talkan Jořiis Bakepuř Radi de Roucheclive cent ad equos cooptos 7 Radi de Pincebeč cent ad eqū discoopt cap ad equos cooptos p diē xii. d. 7 ad eqūm discooptum vi. d. cū cccc. ped sağ quoz xx. sunt vint cap put sup^a ut patz in pť p eosdm vi. dies ut^oq₃ comput xxii. fi. xii. d. p^r.

Cent. Iťm p vad dčoř Henř de Nosterfeld Alexi de Rokebi Alani fił Alani Nicři de Levīgesthorř Jořiis de Lemeng Roři de Mřsk 7 Roři de Flokethorř cent cap ut sup^a cū dcc. ped sağ quoz xxxv. sunt vint cap ut sup^a set šbt^actis inde xii. d. p sagitť deficient p iii. dies de cent dči Henř 7 xx. d. p v. sağ ped deficient p ii. dies de cent dči Alexi 7 xx. d. p v. ped sağ def p ii. dies de cent dči Alani 7 iiij. d. p ii. ped sağ def p i. diē de cent dči Nicři 7 iiij. d. p ii. ped sağ def de cent dči Jořiis p i. diem 7 viii. d. p iiij. ped sağ def p i. diē de cent Roři de Mřsk 7 ii. d. p i. ped sağ def p i. diē de cent Roři de Flokethorř a dčo die xxvii. die Decembř usq i^m diē Januař p vi. dies ut^oq₃ comp deficient šbt^act put patz in pť xxxviii. fi. vi. š. ii. d. p^r.

Sagitť. Iťm comp ibid p vad Jořiis de Appeltoñ vint sağ 7 xix. soč suoz ped sagitť cap ut sup^a p eosdm vi. dies ut^oq₃ comput xxi. š. p^r.

Bał. Iťm ibidm p vad Jořiis de Thornhułł 7 Jořiis le Balauncer vint Bał cū lxii. soč suis Bał cap p diē ut sup^a p eosdem vi. dies put patet in pť vi. fi. x. š. p^r.

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Novum

Castrum. Pro vad Johis de Tame 7 Wiffi David Bafl cap ut sup^a p pdcis
Sagitt. pxis iii. diebz Lune Mart 7 Mercur quibz p^o ad vad put patet 7c ii. s. p^r.

Pro vad Johis de Chelgave 7 xiii. soč suorum ped sag cap p diem
quolz ii. d. p dcis iii. pxis diebz eo qđ tuc p^o ad vad put patet 7c vii. s. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o c.xiii. fi. ii. d. p^b.

Cent. Pro vad dcoz Godefri de Alta Ripa Wiffi de Holm Henr de Mar-
ton Robi de Poutou Wiffi de Bidelesdale Walci de Haukes-
well Henr de Nosterfeld Rogi de Misk Alexi de Rokebi Nichi
de Leivingethorp Alani fit Alani Egid le Boteler Wiffi del
Seiles Johis de Leming Johis Bakepuz Robi Talkan 7 Radi de
Pincebeč nuc ad equ cooptu cu cetis soč suis Rogi de Floke-
thorp 7 Radi de Roucheclive cent cap ut sup^a cu m^dcccc.lx. ped
sag quoz ^{xx}iiij.xiii. sut vint cap ut sup^a a die Jo^v ii. die Januar
usq diem Mart vii. die ejusdm mens p vi. dies ut^oq comput set
sbt^actis xii. d. p i. ped sagitt def p eosd vi. dies de cent Henr de
Marton 7 xii. d. p i. ped sagitt def de cent Wiffi de Bidelesden
p eosd vi. dies 7 ii. d. p i. alio ped sag def de eodm cent p unu
diem 7 iiij. d. p ii. ped sagitt def de cent Henr de Nosterfeld
p i. die. Et ii. d. p i. ped sag def de cent Rogi de Misk p i.
diem. Et iiij. s. p iiij. ped sagitt def de cent Alexi de Rokeby
p dcos vi. dies 7 sic deficient sbt^actis put patz in p^t c.iii. fi. iiij. d. p^r.

Vint. Irm ibidm p vad Hugois de Saulton Robi de Wilderfosse 7 Johis
de Appelton vint ped sag cap ut sup^a 7 lxvii. ped soč suo sag
p eosdm vi. dies ut patet 7c lxxiii. s. p^r.

Pro vad Johis de Tame 7 xii. soč suo ped sag cap ut sup^a p dcis
diebz Jo^v 7 Venis ii. 7 iii. diebz Januar put patet in p^t iiij. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Sagitt. Irm p vad ejusdm Johis nuc vint sag cu xix. soč suis ped sagitt
cap ut sup^a a die Sab^ai iiij. die Januar usq diem Mart vii. diem
ej^odm mens p iiij. dies ut^oque comput ut p^t xiiij. s. p^r.

Bafl. Pro vad Wad Walci Baret Johis de Thornhufl 7 Johis de Cana
vint Bafl 7 lvii. soč suo bafl cap ut sup^a put patet p eosdm
vi. dies vi. fi. iii. s. p^r.

Pro vad Wiffi le Teynt^rer vint Bafl 7 xix. soč suo Bafl cap ut
sup^a a die Sab^ai iiij. die Januar usq diem Mart vii. diem ejusdm
mens p iiij. dies ut^oq comput ut p^t xxvii. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Cent. Pro vad Robi de Maniis cent cap ut sup^a 7 c. ped sag nuc p^o ad
vad a die Venis iii. die Januar usq diem Mart vii. die ejusdm
mens p v. dies ut^oq comput ut p^t iiij. fi. xii. s. vi. d. p^r.

Irm comp lib p precept dni Radi fit Wiffi capitanei excitus dni
Regis ibidm loco dci dni com Hug le Keu 7 xviii. soč suis
redeunt de Novo Cast^o sup Tynam usq com Richemondie p iiij.
dies quolz pc p die ii. d. put patet in p^t xii. s. viii. d. p^r.

Irm comp lib lix. ped sagitt redeunt usq com Eboz p precept
ej^odm capitan p iiij. dies put patet ut sup^a xxxix. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Pro vad Johis de Baddeby 7 Johis de Baddeleie Bafl cap ut sup^a

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Novum ut ñc p^o ad vad p predcis pxis diebz Joñ 7 Venis ii. iii. diebz
 Castrum. Januañ xvi. d.

Pro vad pdcoz Godefrī de Alta Ripa Wiffi de Holm Henñ de
 Manton Alani fñ Alani Egid le Boteler Wiffi de les Seiles Robi
 de Poutou Wiffi de Bidelesdale Nichi de Levingthorþ Walñi
 Haukeswe Henñ de Nosterfeld Aleñi de Rokeby Joñis de
 Lemeng Rogi de M'sk Robi Talkan Joñis Bakepuz Radi de
 Pincebeñ Rogi de Flokethorþ Radi de Rouchelive 7 Robi de
 Manñis cent capient ut sup^a cū m^lm^l. ped sañ quoz cent sūt vint
 cap ut sup^a set sht^actis xii. d. p iii. ped sagit deficient de cent
 Wiffi del Seiles p ii. dies a die M'cuñ viii. die Januañ usq die
 Dñicam xix. diē ejusdm mens p xii. dies ut^oq comput put patz
 in Roñlo de pñ cc.xxi. li. xix. s. p^r.

Pro vad Hugōis de Saulton 7 Robi de Widerfosse vint sañ cap
 ut sup^a 7 xxxviii. soñ suoz sagit cap ut sup^a set sht^acti xii. d. p
 vad uni^o ped sañ de pdcis def p vi. dies dcoz xii. diez p eosdm
 xii. dies put patet in pñ 7c iiij. li. iii. s. p^r.

Pro vad pdcoz Joñis de Thornhuñ Walñi Baret Joñis de Camia 7
 Wiffi le Teyntñrer vint Bañ cū lxxvi. soñ suis Bañ cap ut sup^a p
 eosd xii. dies sz sht^acti iiij. s. p ii. ped Bañ defiñ de vint Wiffi
 le Tayntñrer p vi. dies de pdcis xii. diebz p eosd xii. dies put
 patz 7c xvi. li. iiij. s. p^r.

Sm^a hujus ccc.lxiij. li. xiii. s. x. d. p^r.

Pro vad Symōis le Taverner vint Bañ cū xii. soñ suis Bañ cap ut
 sup^a a die M'cuñ viii. die Januañ usq die Joñ xvi. diē ejusd
 mens p ix. dies ut^oq die comput put pz xl. s. vi. d. p^r.

Iñ p vad ejusd Symōis 7 xix. soñ suoz Bañ cap ut sup^a p diebz
 Venis Sab'i 7 Dñice xvii. xviii. 7 xix. diebz predci mens put
 patz 7c xx. s. vi. d. p^r.

Pro vad dñi Godefrī de Alta Ripa cent 7 xix. soñ suoz pdcoz cent
 cap ut sup^a cū m^lm^l. ped sañ quoz c. sūt vint cap ut sup^a a die
 Lune xx. die Jañ usq die Sab'i xxvi. diem ejusdm mens p vi.
 dies ut^oque comput set sht^acti viii. d. p ii. ped sañ defiñ de cent
 Walñi de Haukesweñ p iiij. dies 7 iii. s. p iii. ped defiñ de cent
 Robi de Manñis p vi. d 7 vi. d. p i. ped sañ defiñ de cent Robi
 de Pottou p iii. dies 7 vi. d. p i. ped sañ defiñ de cent Joñis
 Lemeng p iii. dies 7 vi. d. p i. ped sañ defiñ de cent Rogi de
 Flokethorþ p iii. dies 7 ii. s. p ii. ped sañ defiñ de cent Radi de
 Rouchelive p vi. dies p eosdm vi. d ut pa^t in pñ c.x. li. xii. s. x. d. p^r.

Iñ 9^{tat} ibidm p vad predcoz Hugōis de Saulton 7 Robi de Wilder-
 fosse vint sagit 7 xxxviii. sañ ped soñ suoz cap ut sup^a set sht^ac-
 tis vi. d. p uno sagit ped def de vint pdci R. p iii. dies p eosdm
 vi. dies put patz in pñ xli. s. vi. d. p^r.

Pro vad Joñis de Thornhuñ 7 iiij. soñ suoz pdcoz vint Bañ 7
 iiij.^{xx}xv. socioz suoz Bañ cap ut sup^a p eosdm vi. dies set sht^actis
 iiij. d. p uno Bañ defiñ de vint predci Symōis le Tavernñ p unū
 diē put patet in pñ x. li. iiij. s. viii. d. p^r.

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Novum Iť ibidm p vad pđci Godefrī cent 7 dcoz xix. soč suož cent cap ut
Castrum. sup^a c m^lm^l. ped sağ quoz c. sūt vinť a die Dñica xxvii. die
Januar usq diē Sabbati p^mū diē Februar p vi. dies ut^o q³ compuť
šbt^acť vi. đ. p uno sağ defič p iii. dies de cent Nicłi de Levīg-
thorp 7 vi. đ. p uno ped defič p iii. dies de cent Henř de Nos-
terfeld 7 xiiij. đ. p ii. ped sağ defič p iii. dies 7 i. sagiť defič p
unū diē de cent Alexi de Rokeby 7 ii. đ. p i. ped defič p unū
diē de cent Jołis de Bakepuz 7 ii. š. p ii. ped defič de cent
Radi de Roucheclive p eosđ vi. dies 7 xii. đ. p i. ped defič p
eosđm vi. dies de cent Rođi de Flokethorp 7 iii. š. p iii. ped
defič de cent Robi de Małlis p eosđm vi. dies put patet in pť c.x. fi. xi. š. viii. đ. p^r.

Iť ibidm p vad dcoz Hugōis de Saultoñ 7 Robi de Wildreffosse
vinť sagiť cum xxxvii. soč suis ped sağ cap ut sup^a p eosđm vi.
dies set šbt^acť vi. đ. p i. ped sağ defič de ped pđcis de vinť Robi
de Wildreffosse p iii. dies put patz in pť xl. š. vi. đ. p^r.

Iť ibid^{xx} p vad dcoz Jołis de Thornhułt 7 iiij. soč suož vinť bałt
cū iiij.xv. soč suož bałt cap ut sup^a p eosđm vi. dies. x. lib. v. š. p^r.

Iť ibidm p vad Petr de Moreis loco predci Godefrid cent 7 xviii.
soč suož cent cap ut sup^a cū m^lcccc. ped sagiť quoz iiij.x. sūt
vinť cap ut sup^a a die Dñica ii^o die Febř usq diem Dñicam ix.
diē ejusđm menš p viii. dies put pat 7c šbt^acť xii. đ. p iii. ped
sagiť defič de cent Wiłli del Seiles p ii. dies ut pat i pť c.xl. fi. xii. š. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o ccc.iiij.ix. fi. viii. š. ii. đ. p^r.

Iťm ibidm p vad Henř de Martoñ cent cap ut sup^a cum c. sağ ped
quoz v. sunt vinť cap ut sup^a p predcis duobz diebz Sab^ai 7
Dñice viii. 7 ix. diebz Febř put patet 7c p ii. dies xxxvii. š. p^r.

Iťm ibidm p vad dcoz Hugōis de Saultoñ 7 Robi de Wildreffosse
vinť sagiť cū xxxviii. soč suis sagiť cap ut sup^a p eosđm ii. dies
Sab^ai 7 Dñice put patet 7c xiiij. š. p^r.

Explicit Iť cōp in vad Rođi de Cheyny 7 xii. soč suož cent cum m^lccc. ped
garnisona sagiť de cōm Salop quoz lxx. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a quos dñs
Novi Cas- Thom de Rossale 7 Ričs de Bisshopestoñ clicus duřūt usq
tri. Novū Cast^m sup Tynam put pat in compoť dci Riči qui eis solvit
vad sua usq tūc de pcepto dñi Regis p bre suū c.xlix. fi. xiii. š. iiij. đ.

~~Iť p vad dcoz dñi Thom 7 Riči cū iii. shoe suis p cariağ deñ dñi
Reg p vadiis illis liband put patet in compoť ejusđ c.vii. š. iiij. đ.~~

q³ in sm^a pcedenti.

Iđm comp p vad pđcoz Rođi de Cheyny 7 soč suož pđcoz cū ped
predcis a xxvii. die Januar usq ix. diē Febř p xiiij. dies ut^o q³
comp put patet in pť c.lxviii. fi. vii. š. p^r.

Iť p vad pđci dñi Thom cum iii. bałt suis ut supra p eosđm xiiij.
diēs lxx. š. p^r.

Iť p vad xxx. const cū m^lm^lm^l ped sagiť quoz c.l. sūt vinť quos
Meuerik de Benet 7 soč sui duřūt de řra de Snoudoñ usq Novū

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Novum Cast^m p^dc^m d^{co} Wal^{to} de Agmodesh^am ibid^m liband^t put patet
Castrum. in comp^o Joh^{is} de Borh^am c^{lici} ad vad^t eo^zd^o solvend^t p^o illud i^{ps}
assig^ai 7 de quib^z id^m d^{ns} W. o^{nat}r cū vad^t d^{ci} Meuerik 7 so^c
suo^z pred^{co}z 7 pred^{ci} Joh^{is} c^{lici} ccc.xlvii. li. xvii. s. vi. d.

I^t comp^o p^o vad^t xl. constablan^or ad equos cooptos cū m^lm^lm^lm^l ped^t
sagit^t quo^z cc. sūt vin^t quos Hamo de Mascy 7 Ra^{ds} de Vernū
du^xūt de com^o de Cestr^o usq^z Novū Castrū pred^cum pred^{co} d^{no}
Wal^{to} ibid^m deliband^t una cum vad^t d^{co}z Hamoⁿ 7 Ra^{di} 7 Gilbi
de Arderne c^{lici} ad vad^t eis^dm solvend^t assig^o put p^az in compo^t
Ex^r usq^z ejus^dm Gilbi de p^t de quib^z id^m d^{ns} W. o^{nat}r ccc.lxxiiij. li. xiii. s.
huc.

I^t comp^o p^o vad^t Joh^{is} de Acre vin^t sagit^t 7 xvii. so^c suo^z vin^t 7
ccc.xlii. sagitta^r comoran^t in villa Novi Cast^o p^o tuicone ejus^dm
ville p^o p^{re}cept^t consit^t i^{pi}o dⁿⁱ Re^g de quib^z Ro^{bs} Beaufai c^{lic}us
solvit vad^t sua p^o q^lnq^z dies die Jovis p^xo ante festū Nati^v Dⁿⁱ p^o
p^lmo computato put patet in compo^t ejus^d Robi xv. li. xv. s. p^r.

Id^m compu^t p^o vad^t uni^o constabla^r ad eq^m cooptū cū c. sa^g ped^t quo^z
v. sūt vin^t quos comes Herford^t duxit secū de t^{ra} sua de Breg^h-
nock usq^z Novū Cast^m pred^cm p^o xxiiij. dies cap^t vad^t dⁿⁱ Re^g p^o
xvii. dies eo q^d p^o vii. dies p^o quos phend^t ap^d Ebo^z nichⁱ cepunt
de Rege put pat^t in ro^llo de p^t xv. li. xiiij. s. vi. d. p^r.
Sm^a m^l.lxxviii. li. xvi. d. p^r.

Pro vad^t ejus^d const^t 7 pred^{co}z c. ped^t sagit^t cap^t ut sup^a p^o dieb^z
Sab^ai 7 Dⁿⁱce i. 7 ii. dieb^z Feb^r put patet ut sup^a. xxxvii. s. p^r.

I^t p^o vad^t ejus^dm const^t cap^t ut sup^a 7 vi. ped^t sa^g quo^z vi. sūt vin^t
a die Lune iii. die Feb^r usq^z diem Sab^ai viii. diem ejus^dm mens^o
p^o vi. dies ut^oq^z comp^o put pat^t 7 c^o vi. li. xii. s. p^r.

Pro vad^t vi. constabla^r ad equos coopertos cū dc. ped^t sagit^t quo^z
xv. sūt vin^t cap^t ut sup^a quos com^o Arundell^t duxit secū de t^{ra} de
Clunie ap^d Novū Cast^o pred^cm p^o xiii. dies ult^o die Jaⁿ p^o p^lmo
cputato ad vad^t d^{ci} dⁿⁱ Re^g put pat^t in p^t lxxii. li. iii. s. p^r.

I^t p^o vad^t iiij. const^t de d^{ci}s vi. const^t cum cccc. ped^t sa^g cap^t ut sup^a
p^o pred^{ci}s duob^z i^o 7 ii^o dieb^z Feb^r put p^z 7 c^o vii. li. viii. s. p^r.

I^t p^o vad^t Robi Blundel 7 iii. alio^z const^t cū cccc. ped^t sagit^t quo^z xv.
sūt vin^t cap^t ut sup^a p^o dieb^z Ven^{is} 7 Sab^ai vii. 7 viii. dieb^z Feb^r
p^o ii. dies put patet 7 c^o vii. li. viii. s. p^r.

I^t p^o vad^t Wiffi de Carlton^o const^t ad eq^u coop^t cū c. ped^t sagit^t quo^z v.
sūt vin^t cap^t ut sup^a quos com^o Mareschⁱ duxit secū de t^{ra} sua de
Stragoylle usq^z Novū Cast^o pred^cm a die Mar^t xxii. die Janua^r
usq^z diē Dⁿⁱcū ii. diē Feb^r p^o xii. dies ut^oq^z compu^t put pat^t in p^t xi. li. ii. s. p^r.

Pro vad^t Wal^{ti} Baret Simois le Tavner Joh^{is} de Thornhust Wiffi
le Taint^rrer 7 Joh^{is} de Cam^a vin^t bast cū iiij.xv. so^c suo^z bast
cap^t ut sup^a p^o ii. 7 iii. dieb^z Feb^r p^o ii. dies put patet 7 c^o lxviii. s. iiij. d. p^r.

I^t p^o vad^t xx. bast quo^z unus est vin^t cap^t p^o diē ut sup^a p^o dieb^z
Ven^{is} 7 Sab^ai vii. 7 viii. dieb^z Feb^r quib^z p^o ad vad^t put patet xiii. s. viii. d. p^r.

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- Novum Iť p vad alioz xx. bařt quož unus est vinť cap ut sup^a p die Sabⁱ
Castrum. řm viii. die Febř quo p^o ad vad put patet 7č vi. ř. x. đ. p^r.
- Iť p vad Hugōis Scharleř const bařt cū cc.v. peđ balisť quož x. sūt
vinť cap ut sup^a a die Marť iiij. die Febř usq_đ đcm diē Dñicū ix.
diē ejusđm menř p vi. dies utroq_đ die comput xxi. ři. vi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad xx. Wallenř peđ com Maresch de řra sua de Strogoile
quož unus est vinť cap ut sup^a p eosđ vi. dies xxi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad iiij. const de com Salop vi. const comitis Arundell 7 xii.
const de řra dñi Henř de Perci cū m^lm^lc^{xx}.iiij.v. peđ sağ quož
c.ix. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p eosđm vi. dies put patet 7č c.xxi. ři. vi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad ii. const ejusđ Henř cū cc. peđ sagitť quož x. sūt vinť
capient ut sup^a a die Dñica ii. die Febř usq_đ diem Dñicū ix.
diem ejusđ menř p viii. dies ut^oq_đ comput put patet 7č xiiij. ři. xvi. ř. p^r.
- Sm^a huj^o cc.lxix. ři. vii. ř. x. đ. p^b.

~~Pro vad dñi dñi Thom de Rossale militis iii. valletť suož et xiii.
constab ad equos cooptos ipo cap p diē ii. ř. 7 quolž valť 7 con-
stablāř xii. đ. cum m^lccc. peđ de com Salop q^ož lxv. sunt vinť
cap ut sup^a a die Dñice xxvi. die Januāř usq_đ diem Sabⁱ viii.
diē Febř p xiiij. dies ut^oq_đ comp ut patet &c. c.lxxi. ři. xvii. ř.~~

Canť ista pticula q_đ řrius in pxio folio řced.

- Iť p vad uni^o const comit Maresch Riči de Herford Hugōis de la
Mare Phī de Mens Adlarđ de Westoň Thom de Stoteville
Joñis de Ulram Thom de Rocheclive Joñis de Warda Ade le
Vavassur Alani Cobbe Wiffi Hunť Godefrī de Alta Ripa Wiffi
de Tholmodeby Roği de Flecham Hugōis de Schaletōň Ničhi
de Scharertoň Petř de Tadecaster Thom de Scoketoň Roři
Dayville Ničhi del Lound Henř de la Croice Galfrī de Berthorp
Roği Manği Riči Pollard Radi de Wandesleie Roři de la Bare
Roği Turtais Wiffi de Mřsk Dionř Alain Roři de Caistoň
Joñis de Lepigtoň Huğ de la Mare Michis de Thorp Joñis de
Banebrig Ničhi de Holteby Roři de Daltoň Stepři de Cořham
Joñis de Croft Roři de Appelcroft Wiffi de Bealassise Wiffi le
Porť Ad Maunsel Joñis de Mitoň 7 Wiffi de Roucheclive const
cap ut sup^a cum m^lm^lm^lccc.lxvi. peđ sagitť quož cc.xviii. sūt
vinť cap ut sup^a a die Marť iiij. die Febř usq_đ diē Dñicū nonū
diem ejusđm menř p vi. dies ut^oq_đ comp ut patet 7č cc.xlii. ři. xiiij. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Thom de Mitoň const cap ut sup^a cū c. peđ sagitť quož
v. sunt vinť cap p seiřo p eosđm vi. dies 7 p peđ predcis a die
Dñica ii^o die Febř usq_đ đcm diem Dñicū ix. diē ejusđm menř p
viii. dies ut^oq_đ comp vii. ři. vi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Wiffi Buscy Wiffi de Sheffield Riči de Hoptoň Thom
Nowel Joñis de Meultoň Roři de Stanleie Wiffi Gamel Thom
de Middeltoň Thom Walran Joñis le Keu Joñis de Birtoň
Thom del Grene Roři de Gisburne Benedči de Stolkes Joñis
de Stolkes Wiffi de Allerthayt Alani de Roucester David de
Brantingham Joñis Pati Roği Turtais Wiffi de Otteleie Joñis

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Novum de Elmeshale Joh̃ de Cotingham Robi de Gamelestoñ Wiffi de
Castrum. Levingthorþ Petri le Criur Riçi Wade Joh̃is de Langare Joh̃is de
Stretford Rogi le Ragged Thom̃ de Redinges Wiffi de Flame-
stede Joh̃is de la Marche Robi de Crokedale Gerardi Samson
Robi de Tokeford Wiffi le Moigne Joh̃is de Sutton Hugōis de
Notingham Wiffi de Birtoñ Robi de Greseleie Egidii de Eir-
lawe Robi de Beltoñ Robi Plorger Wiffi de Farendone Joh̃is
de Herford Riçi de Herford Riçi le Bret Henr̃ de Lindeseie 7
Joh̃is de Assheburne constab cap̃ ut sup^a cū v. m^l.iiij.v. ped̃ sagitt̃
quoz cc.lxxv. sūt viñ capient̃ ut sup^a p̃ p̃dcos vi. dies put patet
in p̃t cc.iiij.^{xx}xviii. li. xv. s. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o d.xlviii. li. xv. s. p^b.

Whel- Id comput̃ ap̃d Whelpington p̃ vad Robi de Gerdestoñ Riçi de
pington. Marton Wiffi de Shefeld Joh̃is de la Marche Wiffi Corbett
Petri de Tadcastre Joh̃is de Bakepuz Thom̃ de Helperthorp
Galfr̃i de Acclum dñi Thom̃ de Rossale 7 Riçi de Bisshopestoñ
milenañ cum c.x. constablañ ad equos cooptos cap̃ p̃ diē quolz
tam millenañ q^a constabulañ xii. d. cū x.m^l.dccc.xxxiiij. ped̃ sagitt̃
quoz d.xlii. sunt viñ cap̃ ut sup^a p̃ diebz Lune 7 Martis x. 7 xi.
diebz Febr̃ p̃ ii. dies put patet 7c̃ cc.i. li. xvi. s. p^r.

Iť p̃ vad Traer̃ Taal constab 7^{xx} vi. ped̃ sagitt̃ quoz vi. sūt viñ de
Waleñs com̃ Herford 7 xiiij. const̃ cū m^l.cccc. ped̃ sagitt̃ quoz
lxx. sūt viñ de feodo dñi H. de Percy Wiffi de Charlton const̃
cum vi. ped̃ sagitt̃ quoz vi. sūt viñ de Waleñs comit̃ Marchi P̃hi
de Mens Adlardi de Westoñ Joh̃is de Codigham Wiffi de
Allerthayt Wiffi de Holm Alani de Roucestre 7 vi. alioz constab
Robi de Pottou Nichi de Levingthorþ Joh̃is de Leming̃ Wiffi
de M^lsk Stephi de Coŷham Wiffi de Otteleie Joh̃is Helmesale
Rogi de Flokethorþ Thom̃ de Redinges Joh̃is de Langare Robi
Bloundel Joh̃is Walran Thom̃ de Stoteville Thom̃ del Grene
Thom̃ de Coppeleie Godefr̃i de Alta Ripa 7 Thom̃ de Waltoñ
constab soldař cū m^l.m^l.xlix. ped̃ sag̃ cū iť lx. ped̃ q^os Robs de
Greseleie h̃t in custod̃ sua ult^a cent̃ put patet in p̃t quoz c.xlii.
sūt viñ cap̃ ut sup^a p̃ eosdm̃ ii. dies put patet ut sup^a^{xx}
iiij.vi. li. xi. s. p^r.

Iť p̃ vad vi. const̃ cū d.iiij.^{xx}xvi. ped̃ sag̃ quoz xxx. sunt viñ cap̃ ut
sup^a de Waleñs comit̃ Arundell p̃ eosdm̃ ii. dies xi. li. viii. d. p^r.

Iť p̃ vad Hugōis Scharlet const̃ bař cū cc.xlv. ped̃ bař quoz xii.
sūt viñ cap̃ ut sup^a p̃ eosdm̃ ii. dies put patet 7c̃ viii. li. ix. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Iť p̃ vad iii. vař pred̃ci Thom̃ de Rossale miliř 7 milleñ ad equos
cooptos cap̃ p̃ diē quolz xii. d. p̃ eosdm̃ ii. dies vi. s. p^r.

Iť comp̃ p̃ vad xii. constab de com̃ Westmerland cū m^l.viii. ped̃
sagitt̃ q^oz l. sūt viñ quos dñi Robs Lengleis 7 Wiffs de Bever-
cote duxerunt de com̃ p̃dco usq̃ Whelpington p̃ iii. dies quibz
p^o ad vad 7 p̃ vad Nigeř Hayrons Ade del Begging̃ 7 xiiij.
const̃ alioz de eodm̃ comit̃ cū m^l.cccc.xxvi. ped̃ sagitt̃ quoz lxxi.

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Whel- sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p ii. dies put patet in compoť dēi dñi Wiſſi
pington. cłici ad vad̃ solvend̃ assignat̃ liiij. fi. iii. s. iiij. d.

Iť comp̃ p vad̃ dēi dñi R. Lengeleis 7 uni^o vaff̃ sui p dēos v. dies
put patet in dēo compoť dēi dñi Wiſſi xv. s.

q₃ in sm^a p̃c̃.

Iť p expens̃ ejusdm̃ Wiſſi cłici eundo versus dēm com̃ 7 redeundo
cū ped̃ p̃dēis put patet in cōpoť ejusdm̃ xxxi. s. viii. d.

Sm^a huj^o ccc.lxiii. fi. xviii. s. p^r.

Rokes- Iđm comp̃ p vad̃ dēoz Thoñ de Rossall Roñi de Gerdestoñ Galfrī
burgh. de Acclum Thoñ de Alta Ripa Joñis de la Marche Riči de
Marton Wiſſi Corbet Pet̃r de Tadcastre Wiſſi de Schefeld Thoñ
de Hopthor̃p Roñi de Poctou Wiſſi de les Seiles 7 Joñis de
Bakepuz milleñ cū c.xlvi. const̃ ad equos cooptos cap̃ quolz ut
sup^a cū xiiij. m^l. dccc.xlv. ped̃ sag̃ quoz dcc.iiij.vii. sūt vinť cap̃ ut
sup^a a die Mart̃ xii. die Feb̃r usq₃ diē Veñis xiiij. diem ejusdm̃
meñs p iii. dies ut^o q₃ comp̃ ut patet &c̃ cccc.xiii. fi. xiii. s. vi. d. p^r.

Iť p vad̃ vi. const̃ predēoz de Walens̃ com̃ Arundel̃ cū dc. ped̃ sag̃
quoz xxx. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a 7 Traer̃ Taal const̃ cū vi. ped̃
sag̃ de Walens̃ com̃ H^{xx}ford̃ quoz vi. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a 7 Wiſſi
de Charltoñ const̃ cū vi. ped̃ sag̃ de Walens̃ com̃ Mañ quoz vi.
sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosdm̃ iii. dies put p^t 7c̃ xxiii. fi. v. s. p^b.

Iť p vad̃ Godefri de Alta Ripa Joñis de Leming̃ Joñis de Suttoñ
Joñis de Langare Roñi de Flokethor̃p Wiſſi de Ottelei Joñis
de Elmesale Thoñ de Coppeleie Joñis de Cotingham Thoñ de
Waltoñ Wiſſi Griffin 7 Roñi de Bradeford constab̃ sold̃ ad vad̃
dñi Reğ cap̃ ut sup^a cum m^l.d.iiij.vi. ped̃ sag̃ cū vinť Roñi de
Aula quoz lxxix. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosdm̃ iii. dies ut^o q₃
comp̃ ut p₃ xliii. fi. viii. s. vi. d. p^r.

Pro vad̃ dēi Hug̃is Scharlet constab̃ baſt cap̃ ut sup^a cū cc.xlv. ped̃
ballist̃ quoz xii. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosdm̃ iii. dies put pat̃ 7c̃ xii. fi. xiiij. s. p^r.

Iť p vad̃ Galfrī de Chesdale milleñ 7 ix. const̃ cap̃ ut sup^a cū
dcccc.vi. ped̃ sag̃ quoz xlv. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p dieb₃ Jovis 7
Veñis xiii. 7 xiiij. dieb₃ Feb̃r p ii. dies put patet 7c̃ xvi. fi. xvii. s. p^r.

Iť p vad̃ Riči de Derleie Joñis Gernet Ade del Bigging̃ 7 Nigeſt̃
Cairous const̃ cap̃ ut sup^a cū cccclxx. ped̃ sag̃ quoz xviii. sūt
vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosdm̃ ii. dies put patet 7c̃ vi. fi. xvii. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Pro vad̃ iii. vaff̃ predēoz dēi Thoñ de Rossale 7 uni^o vaff̃ dñi
R. Lengeleis cap̃ p diē quolz xi. d. p eosdm̃ iii. dies predēos put
patet 7c̃ xii. s. p^r.

Berwič. Iđm comp̃ ap̃d Berwič sup Twed̃ p vad̃ dēi dñi Thoñ de Rossale
Roñi de Gerdestor̃p Galfrī de Aclum Joñis de la Marche Riči
de Martoñ Joñis Bakepuz Wiſſi de les Seiles Roñi de Poctou
Wiſſi Corbet Wiſſi de Schefeld Thoñ de Helpthorp Pet̃r de
Tadcastre Thoñ de Alta Ripa 7 dñi Roñi Lengeleis millenañ cum

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c.xliii. constab cap ut sup^a cū xv.m^l.cc.lxiiij. ped sag quoz
 dcc.lxiii. sunt vin cap ut sup^a a die Sabb^ai xv. die Feb^r usq^b diē
 Lune xvii. diē Feb^r p iii. dies ut^oq^b cōp 7c cccc.xxiiij. li. x. s. vi. d. p^b.

Sm^a huj^o dcccc.xli. li. xvii. s. x. d. p^b.

Pro vad Johis de Langare Thom de Walton Johis de Cotingh^m
 Rogi de Flokethorp Johis Flemen^g Galfri de Alta Ripa Thom
 de Coppeleie Wiffi de Otteleie Johis de Elmesale Wiffi Griffin 7
 Rogi de Bradeford const cap ut sup^a cum m^l.lxx. ped sagit cū
 vin predci Rogi de Aula quoz liii. sūt vin cap ut sup^a p eosdm
 iii. dies put p^t 7c xxix. li. xiiij. s. vi. d. p^r.

I^t p vad vi. const pdcoz cum pdcis dc. ped sagit com Arundell
 quoz xxx. sūt vin cap ut sup^a p eosdm iii. dies ut patet 7c xvi. li. xiii. s. p^r.

I^t p vad predcoz Traer Taal Wiffi de Carlton constablar cap ut
 sup^a cum cc.xl. ped sagit de ped com Maresch 7 Herford quoz
 xii. sūt vin cap ut sup^a a die Sabb^ai xv. die Feb^r usq^b diem Mar^t
 xviii. diem ejusdm mens p iiij. dies ut^oq^b comput viii. li. xvi. s. p^r.

I^t p vad dci Hugis Scharlet const baft cap ut sup^a cum cc.lxv. ped
 baft quoz xiii. sūt vin cap ut sup^a p pdcos iii. dies put
 patet 7c xiii. li. xiiij. s. vi. d. p^r.

I^t p vad iii. vaft dci dñi Thom de Rossale 7 uni^o vaft dci dñi
 R. Lengeis p eosdm iii. dies put patet 7c xii. s. p^b.

Berwič. I^t p vad predcoz dci dñi Thom de Rossale dñi Robi Lengeis
 Wiffi de Schefeld Johis de la Marche Riči de Marton Robi de
 Gerdeston Galfri de Acclum Petri de Tadecast^r dñi Wiffi de Acre
 dñi Robi de Johnby Thom de Alta Ripa Wiffi Corbet Johis
 Bakepuz Robi de Poctou Thom de Helpthorp 7 Wiffi de les
 Seiles mille cap ut sup^a 7 c.lxxvi. const quoz xvi. sūt ad equos
 discooptos cap p diē quolz vi. d. ceti ad equos cooptos cum
 xvi.m^l.xlvi. ped sagit quoz dccc.ii. sūt vin cap ut sup^a a die
 Martis xviii. die Feb^r usq^b diem Sabb^ai xxii. diem ejusdm mens p
 v. dies ut^oq^b comput put patet 7c. dccc.xlix. li. x. d. p^r.

I^t p vad Johis de Langare Thom de Walton Thom de Coppeleie
 Rogi de Flokethorpe Johis de Leming Godefridi de Alta Ripa
 Johis de Elmeshale Wiffi de Otteleie 7 Radi de Baumburg^h
 const cap ut sup^a cū dc.^{xx}iiij.xiiij. ped sagit cum vin Rogi de
 Camā pdci quoz xxxiiij. sūt vin cap ut sup^a p eosdm v. dies xxxii. li. xi. s. viii. d. p^r.

I^t p vad vi. const pdcoz cū dc. ped sagit comit Arundell p eosd v.
 dies ut pa^t 7c xxvii. li. xv. s. p^r.

I^t p vad Traer Taal 7 Wiffi de Carlton predcoz const cum cc.xl.
 ped sag. q^oz xii. sūt vin cap ut sup^a de ped com Maresch 7 Her-
 ford a die Merč xix. die Feb^r usq^b diem Lune xxiiij. diē ejusdm
 mens p vi. dies ut^oq^b comp put pa^t 7c xiii. li. iiij. s. p^r.

I^t p vad dci Hugois Scharlet const baft cum cc.lxv. ped baft
 quoz xiii. sūt vin cap ut sup^a p eosd pⁱmos qⁱnq^b dies put 7c. xxii. li. xvii. s. vi. d. p^r.

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Iť p vad cc. ped sagitt quoz x. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a quos Thom de
Rossall fuit in custod sua ultra millenam suam p^o cap vad R p
diebz Joŭ 7 Venis xxvii. 7 xxviii. diebz ejusdm mens p ii. dies . lxx. s. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o dcccc.xviii. fi. ix. s. p^b.

Iť p vad dcoz iii. vallett dci dñi Thom de Rossale 7 iii. valť dñi
Robi de Joneby 7 i. valť dci dñi R. Lengeis p eosdm v. dies . xxxv. s. p^r.

Abigdoñ. Idm comput p vad Hugois de Holcroft const 7 xvii. soč suoz
const cap ut sup^a cū m^l.dccc.xxv. ped sagitt quoz ^{xx}iiij.xi. sūt vinť
cap ut sup^a 7 p vad Johis de Haltchogh const 7 xviii. soč suoz
const quoz xiii. sūt ad eq^os discooptos cap p diē vi. d. ceti ad
equos cooptos cap ut sup^a cū m^l.dccc.lv. ped sagitt quoz ^{xx}iiij.xii.
sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p iii. dies sicut patet in compos magri Riči
de Abigdone clici ad vad eis solvend p eosd dies assiğ qui eos
duxit de com Lanč usq Berwič sup Twed ut pat c.i. fi. iii. s. p^b.

Iť p vad dci dñi Thom de Rossale Johis de Bakepuz Thom de
Alta Ripa Wiffi Corbet Wiffi de Schefeld dñi Robi de Joneby
Galfrī de Acclum Wiffi de les Seiles dñi Robi Lengeis dñi
Wiffi de Acre nō capientis vad p seiĥo miť cū c.xi. const cap ut
sup^a 7 x.m^l.dccc.iiij.viii. ped sagitt quoz d.xliij. sunt vinť cap ut
sup^a a die Dñica xxiii. die Febř usq diem Dñicū iim diem Marč
p viii. dies ut^oq comp put p3 dccc.xi. fi. vi. s. viii. d. p^r.

Iť p vad dcoz Petⁱ de Prestoñ Nicħi de Prest Johis de Spense
Ade de Dinleie Henř de Hercy Wiffi Biset Johis de Noteshawe
Henř de Aycre 7 Wiffi de Waltoñ const capient ut sup^a cum
dccc.xxviii. ped sagitt quoz xli. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p eosdm
viii. dies ut^oq comp ut patet 7c lxi. fi. x. s. viii. d. p^r.

Iť p vad dcoz vi. const comitis Arundell 7 Johis de la Marche const
cap ut sup^a cū dcc.xx. ped sagitt quoz xxxvi. sūt vinť cap ut
sup^a p eosdm viii. dies ut 7c liii. fi. iiij. s. p^r.

Iť p vad dcoz Traer Taal 7 Wiffi de Charltoñ const cap ut sup^a cū
cc.xl. ped sagitt quoz xii. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a a die M^arť xxv.
die Febř usq diem Lune iii. diem Marč p vii. dies ut^oq die com-
put put patz 7c xv. fi. viii. s. p^r.

Iť p vad Hugois Scharlett const bať cap ut sup^a cū cc.lxv. ped
bať quoz xiii. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p eosd viii. dies xxxvi. fi. xii. s. p^r.

Iť p vad iii. valť dci dñi Thom 7 iii. valť dci dñi R. de Joneby 7
uni^o valť dci dñi R. Lengeis p eosdm viii. dies put patet 7c. . lvi. s. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o m^l.^{xx}iiij.iii. fi. xv. s. iiij. d. p^b.

Iť comp p vad dci Riči de Martoñ Robi de Gerdestoñ Petⁱ de
Tadcastř Robi de Poctou Thom de Helpthorĥ milleñ 7 L.
const cap ut sup^a 7 v.m^l.li. ped sagitt quoz cc.lii. suť vinť cap ut
sup^a a die Dñica xxiii. die Febř usq xxviii. diem ejusd mens p
v. dies ut^oq comput cc.xxxiiij. fi. xiiij. s. ii. d.

Iť p vad Thom de Copleie Thom de Waltoñ Johis de Langare

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Berwič. Godefri de Alta Ripa 7 Johis de Leming const sold cap ut sup^a
cū cccc.xxxix. ped sagitt cum illis xl. qui libabāt dco Ričo de
Marton nūc p^o quoz xxii. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p eosd v. dies
put pat 7c. xx. li. ix. š. ii. d. p^r.

Iť p vad dcoz Riči de Marton Robi de Poctou Thom de Hauticlo
Peti de Tadcastre Thom de Helpthorp Robi de Gerdeston
millenar 7 xlii. constab cap ut sup^a cū v.m^l.^{xx}liij.xv. ped sagitt quoz
cc.liij. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a a xxviii. die Febř usq dcm diem
Dnicu iim diem Marč p iii. dies ut^oq comp put patet 7c. c.xl. li. xviii. š. vi. d. p^r.

Iť lib dco Ričo de Marton 7 Johi de la Marche p vad viii. const
de mist ejusd Johis 7 mist dci Godefri de Alta Ripa 7 Rogi de
Flokethorp cum m^l.lxxix. ped sagitt quoz liii. sunt vinť cap ut
sup^a p eosdm iii. dies put p3. xxix. li. x. š. vi. d. p^r.

Iť p vad Johis de Leming Thom de Coppeleie Thom de Walton
Johis de Elmesale 7 Wiffi de Otteleie const cap ut sup^a cū
cc.lxvi. ped sagitt quoz xiii. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p eosd iii. dies
put patet 7c. vii. li. xiiij. š. vi. d. p^r.

Iť comput p vad predcoz Riči de Marton Johis de la Marche
Robi de Pouctou Thom de Halteclogh Petri de Tadcastre
Thom de Helpthorp Robi de Gerdeston Thom de Alta Ripa
Ade de Dynle dñi Thom de Rossale Wiffi de Shefeld Johis le
Balaun loco Galfri de Acclum dñi Robi de Joneby Johis de
Bakepuz Wiffi Corbet 7 Wiffi de Holm cū c.xxxi. const quoz
ii. sūt ad equos discooptos cap ut sup^a cū xiii.m^l.^{xx}cccc.iii. ped sagitt
quoz dc.^{xx}liij.x. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a a die Lune iii. die Marč usq
diē Sabbai viii. diē ejusdm menš p vi. dies ut^oq comput put pat
milit capient ut sup^a. dcc.lxix. li. xii. d. p^r.

Iť p vad dcoz Johis de Leming Thom de Coppeleie Thom de
Walton Johis de Elmesale Wiffi de Ottele Johis de Chete-
wynd Johis de Cotes 7 Ade de Chetewynd const cap ut sup^a
cū d.xlviii. ped sagitt quoz xxvii. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p eosd vi.
dies ut pat3. xxxi. li. iii. š. p^r.

Pro vad pdcoz vi. const com Arundest cap ut sup^a cum dc. ped
sag quoz xxx. sūt vinť capient ut sup^a p eosd vi. dies put patet xxxiii. li. vi. š. p^r.

Iť p vad Traer Taal 7 Wiffi de Charlton predcoz const cap ut
sup^a cū cc.xl. ped sagitt quoz xii. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a a die
Mart iiiij. die Marcii usq diē Lune x. diem ejusd menš p vii.
dies ut^oq comp. xv. li. viii. š. p^r.

Iť p vadiis dci Hugois Scharlet const baft cap ut sup^a cum cc.lv.
ped baft quoz xii. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p predcos vi. dies ut sup^a xxvi. li. viii. š. p^r.

Iť p vad dcoz ii. vatt dñi Thom de Rossale cap ut sup^a p eosdm
vi. dies ut patet 7c. xii. š. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o m^l.ccc.ix. li. iiij. š. x. d. p^b.

Iť comput p vad dcoz Robi de Gerdeston Wiffi de Schefeld Riči
de Marton Petri de Tadcastre Rogi de Cheyni dñi Thom de

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Rossalle Roði de Poctou Wiñi Corbet Thoñ de Alta Ripa
 Joñis de Berneviñ Joñis le Balaunñ Thoñ de Helpthorþ
 Joñis Bakepuþ miñ cum c.ix. const cap ut sup^a cū x.m^l.lv. peð
 sagiñ quoþ d.ii. sūt vinñ cap ut sup^a a die Dñica ix. die M^arcii
 usq³ diē Jovis xiii. diē ejusdm menñ p v. dies ut^oq³ compuñ put
 patet 7c. cccc.lxx. li. xii. s. vi. d. p^r.

Iñ p vað iiij. const quoþ ii. ad equos discooptos cap p diem quolþ
 vi. d. cum ccc.lxiiij. peð sañ qui fūñt in miñ dñi R. de Joneby
 nūc nō miñ quoþ xviii. sūt vinñ cap ut sup^a p eosdm v. dies put
 patet. xvi. li. xiii. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Iñ p vað dcoþ Ade de Dynle Wiñi Bisset const cap ut sup^a cū
 c.^{xx}lii.xv. peð sañ quoþ ix. sūt vinñ cap ut sup^a p eosdm v dies
 put patet 7c. ix. li. p^r.

Iñ p vað iiij. const cū ccc.xl. peð sagiñ de hoñibþ dñi Roði de
 Clifford qui fūñt in miñ dñi R. Lengleis quoþ xvii. sūt vinñ cap
 ut sup^a p eosd v. dies. xv. li. xvii. s. vi. d. p^r.

Iñ p vað dcoþ Petⁱ de Prestoñ Henñ de Ayncre Niñi de Prestoñ
 Joñis del Spense Joñis de Noteshawe Roñi de Flecarn Alani
 de Roucestre Joñis de Seilkes Thoñ del Gren Joñis de Elme-
 shall Wiñi de Otteleie Joñis de Leming Thoñ de Coppeleie
 Thoñ de Waltoñ 7 Godefñi de Alta Ripa const cap ut sup^a cū
 m^l.^{xx}liij.xiii. peð sagiñ quoþ liij. sūt vinñ cap ut sup^a p eosdm v.
 dies. li. li. x. s. x. d. p^r.

Iñ p vað dcoþ vi. const cū pñcis d.^{xx}liij.xi. peð sagiñ com Arundell
 quoþ xxix. sūt vinñ cap ut sup^a p eosdm v. dies put patet
 7c. xxvii. li. vi. s. viii. d. p^r.

Iñ p vað dcoþ Traer Taal 7 Wiñ de Charlton cū predñis cc.xl. peð
 sagiñ q^oþ xii. sūt vinñ cap ut sup^a a die M^artis xi. die Marñ
 usq³ diem Venñis xiiij. diem ejusdm menñ p iiij. dies ut^oq³ compuñ
 put patet. viii. li. xvi. s. p^r.

Iñ p vað dñi Hugōis Scharleñ const bañ cap ut sup^a cū cc.lv. peð
 bañ quoþ xiii. sunt vinñ cap ut sup^a p pñcos v. dies ut patet 7c. xxii. li. x. d. p^r.

Iñ p vað iii. vañ pñcoþ dñi Thoñ de Rossale p eosdm v. dies. . xv. s. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o dcxxii. li. xii. s. viii. d. pñ.

Berwiñ Iñ p vað Wiñ Harding const cū c. peð sañ quoþ v. sūt vinñ cap ut
 alias. sup^a a die Joñ xiii. die Marcii usq³ diē Dñicā xxiii. diē ejusdm
 menñ p xi. dies ut^oq³ comp⁷ 7 p vað ^{xx}liij.xviii. peð sañ existent in
 custod ejusd Wiñi a die Sab^ai xxii. die Marñ usq³ diem M^ocuñ
 xxvi^m diē ejusd menñ p v. dies put pþ 7c. 7 p vað Roñi le
 Clerk vinñ cū xix. soñ suis sagiñ peð cap vað sua a die Joñ
 pñco xiii. die Marñ usq³ diem Marñ xviii. diem ejusdm menñ p
 vi. dies ut^oq³ cōpñ. Et p vað Roñi de Ellington 7 Roñi de
 Etoñ vinñ cū xxxviii. soñ suis peð sagiñ cap vað sua a die
 M^ocuñ xix. die Marñ usq³ diem Lune xxiiij. diem ejusdm menñ
 p vi. dies ut^oq³ comp⁷ 7 p vað Roði Colle vinñ bañ cap p diem

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- vi. d. cū xix. soč suis bařt quolz cap̃ p diem iiij. d. ut sup^a a
dco die JoŃ xiii. die Marč usq; diem Venis xxi. diē ejusdm
mens p ix. dies ut^oq; die comp̃ put patet in p̃t. xx. fi. xiii. š. x. d. p^r.
- Alias Iť p vad dcoz Thom̃ de Alta Ripa JoŃis Bakepuz Riči de MartoŃ
Berwič. Peti de Tadcastre miřt cū xxxv. const cap̃ ut sup^a 7 m^lm^lm^l.cc.xxi.
peđ sagit̃ quož c.lxi. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p diebz Venis 7 Sabbi
xiiij. 7 xv. diebz Marč p ii. dies ut p^az. lx. fi. v. š. iiij. d. p^r.
- Iť p vadiis Roři de Notingh^m Roři de Beckeles Roři de DaltoŃ
Thom̃ de Haltclogh JoŃis Chetewynd Phi de MiddeltoŃ 7 x.
alioz const de com̃ Salop̃ JoŃis Balaunč Wiři de Garceford 7
Eustač de Boyviřt const cap̃ ut sup^a cū m^l.dccc.xlii. peđ sagit̃
quož ^{xx}iiij.ii. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosdm ii. dies put patet
7č. xxxii. fi. viii. š. viii. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad Taeř Taal const cū p̃dcis ^{xx}vi. peđ sağ comitař Herford
quož vi. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p diē Sabbi 7 Dñice xv. 7 xvi. dies
Marcii put patz 7č. xliij. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad cc.xvi. bařt cū const quož xi. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p
p̃dcos ii. dies. vii. fi. vii. š. viii. d. p^r.
- Alias Iť p vad dcoz Thom̃ de Alta Ripa Huğ de MitoŃ loco Riči de
Beř. MartoŃ Petri de Tadcastre 7 JoŃis Bakepuz miřt cap̃ ut sup^a
cū xxxix. const cap̃ ut sup^a 7 m^lm^lm^l.dcccc.lxii. peđ sagit̃ quož
c.^{xx}iiij.xviii. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p diebz Dñica 7 Lune xvi. 7
xvii. diebz Marč p ii. dies put patet 7č. lxxiii fi. xii. š. viii. d.
- Iť p vad JoŃis Balaunč Roři Blundel Hugōis de Notingh^m
JoŃis Georgge Thom̃ de Halteclogh Wiři de Gayford 7 xi.
alioz constab de com̃ Salop̃ 7 Roři de LentoŃ const cap̃ ut sup^a
cū m^l.dccc.lxvi. peđ sağ quož ^{xx}iiij.viii. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosdm
ii. d put patet 7č. xxxii. fi. xiiij. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad cc.xviii. bařt quož xi. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosdm ii. dies
put patz. vii. fi. ix. š. p^r.
- Alias Iť p vad p̃dcoz Peti de Tadcastre Thom̃ de Alta Ripa JoŃis
Beř. Bakepuz Roři de DaltoŃ Phi de MiddeltoŃ miřt cū xlvi. const
cap̃ ut sup^a 7 m^lm^lm^l.dccc.xxv. peđ sağ quož ccxli. sūt vinť cap̃
ut sup^a p diebz Martis 7 M^lcuř xviii. 7 xix. diebz Marcii p ii.
dies put patet 7č. ^{xx}iiij.ix. fi. x. š. viii. d. p^r.
Sm^a huj^o cccxxvi. fi. iiij. š. x. d. p^b.
- Iť p vad p̃dcoz JoŃis le Balanč 7 Roři de LentoŃ const cap̃ ut
sup^a cū cc.lvi. peđ sagit̃ cum iřt lxiii. peđ de homibz dñi Roři
de Clifford quož xiii. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosd ii. d put patz
7č. iiij. fi. xiii. š. viii. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad cc.xx. bařt quož xi. sūt vinť cap̃ ut sup^a p eosdm ii.
dies. vii. fi. x. š. iiij. d. p^r.
- Alias p vad dñi Thom̃ de Rossael p̃dci Riči de MartoŃ Roři de Beckls
Beř. Thom̃ de Alta Ripa JoŃis Bakepuz Peti de Tadcastre 7 Phi de

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- Middeltoñ miß capiēt ut sup^a cū lvi. const cap ut sup^a 7
vi.m^l.c.lxxiii. peð sagitū quoꝝ cccix. sūt vinī cap ut sup^a p diebꝫ
Jovis 7 Venīis xx. 7 xxi. diebꝫ Marcii p ii. dies put patꝫ. c.xiiij. li. viii. s. iiij. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad Wißi de Gaiford 7 Mich^ais de Furneis loco Traer Taal
const cap ut s^a cū cc.xx. peð sagitū quoꝝ xi. sūt vinī cap ut sup^a
p eosdm dies put patꝫ iiij. li. xii. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad cc.xx. baß quoꝝ xi. sūt vinī cap ut sup^a p eosdm ii. dies
put pꝫ vii. li. x. s. iiij. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad iii. valletū dēi dñi Thom de Rossale pē ut sup^a p eosd ii.
dies ut pa^t vi. s. p^r.
- Alias Iť p vad dcoꝝ Thom de Alta Ripa Robi de Daltoñ Petⁱ de Tad-
Berwič. castre Johis Bakepuꝫ 7 Johis de Chetewynd miß cū xlviij. const
cap ut sup^a 7 m^lm^lm^lm^l.dcccc.lxii. peð sagitū quoꝝ cc.xlviii. sūt
vinī cap ut sup^a p diebꝫ Sabbi 7 Dñice xxii. 7 xxiii. diebꝫ Marč
p ii. dies put patꝫ ^{xx}iiij.xii. li. ii. s. viii. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad dcoꝝ Robi de Lentoñ Johis le Balaunē 7 iii. alioꝝ const
Thom de Halteclogh 7 Wißi de Gaiford const cap ut sup^a cū
dc.lxviii. peð sag quoꝝ xxxiii. sūt vinī cap ut sup^a p eosdm ii.
dies put patet 7c. xii. li. vii. s. viii. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad cc.xx. baß quoꝝ xi. sūt vinī cap ut sup^a p eosdm ii. dies
ut pa^t. vii. li. x. s. iiij. d. p^r.
- Alias Iť p vad dcoꝝ Thome de Alta Ripa Hugōis de Mitoñ Petⁱ de Tad-
Berwič. castre Phi de Middeltoñ 7 Johis de Bakepuꝫ miß cū xxvii.
const cap ut sup^a 7 m^lm^lm^lm^l.dccc.lii. peð sagitū quoꝝ cc.xxxviii.
sūt vinī cap ut sup^a p diebꝫ Lune 7 Marč xxiiij. 7 xxv. diebꝫ
Marcii p ii. dies put patet 7c. ^{xx}iiij.vi. li. vii. s.
- Iť p vad dcoꝝ Johis Balanē Traer Taal Thom de Haltclogh Wißi
de Gayford 7 Hugōis de Notingh^am const cap ut sup^a cū d.lxxvi.
peð sagitū una cū vinī Thom de Pcy vinī quoꝝ xxix. sūt vinī cap
ut sup^a p eosdm ii. dies x. li. xi. s. viii. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad cc.xx. baß p dcoꝝ q^o xi. sūt vinī cap ut sup^a p eosd
ii. d. vii. li. x. s. iiij. d. p^r.
- Berwič. Iť p vad Phi de Middeltoñ Petⁱ de Tadcastre Thom de Alta Ripa
Johis Bakepuꝫ 7 Robi de Daltoñ cū xlv. const cap ut sup^a cū
iiij.m^l.dccc.xxvii. peð sagitū quoꝝ cc.xli. sūt vinī cap ut sup^a p
diebꝫ M^ocuř 7 Jovis xxvi. 7 xxvii. diebꝫ Marcii p ii. dies put
pať 7c. ^{xx}iiij.ix. li. ix. s. iiij. d. p^r.
Sm^a huj^o cccc.xliij. li. viii. s. viii. d. p^b.
- Iť p vad dcoꝝ Johis le Balanē Riči de Lentoñ const cap ut sup^a
cū cc.lvi. peð sagitū una cū illis lxiii. peð sag dñi R. de Clifford
quoꝝ xviii. sūt vinī cap ut sup^a p eosdm ii. dies put patꝫ. iiij. li. xiii. s. viii. d. p^r.
- Iť p vad Johis de Beling const ñc p^o ad vad dñi R cap ut sup^a cū
c. sagitū peð quoꝝ v. sunt vinī cap ut sup^a p diebꝫ M^ocuř Joř 7
Venīis xxvi. xxvii. xxviii. diebꝫ Marcii p iii. dies ut patet 7c. lv. s. vi. d. p^r.

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- Iť p vad cc.xx. bařt predčoř quoz xi. sūt vinť cap ut sup^a p eosdm
 pdčos ii. dies put patz 7č. vii. li. x. š. iiij. đ. p^r.
- Iť p vad uni^o const cum c. ped de homibz Walenš comit Gloucest
 quos idm com duxit de tra de Neez usq Berwič sup Twed a die
 Jovis vi^o die Febř usq diem Lune xxv^m diem ejusdm menš p xx.
 dies ut^oq comp put patet xviii. li. x. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad ejusdm const cap ut sup^a 7 ^{xx}vi. ped sagitt Walenš pdči
 comit quoz vi. sūt vinť comorant apd Berwič pdčm cū dco dño
 com cap ut sup^a a die Mart xxvi^o die Febř usq diem Martis
 xviii. diē Marcii p xxi. dies ut^oq 9^o. xxiii. li. ii. š. p^r.
 Sm^a huj^o lvi. li. xi. š. vi. đ.
- Sm^a vad liř ped in uni^oso p manus dci dñi W. viii. m^c. ix. xxxiiij. li. iii. š. x. đ. p^b.
- Vadia liř comitibz baron militibz 7 aliis homibz ad arma p manus dci dñi W. scitř.
- Pro vad Galfři de Ampelford Galfři de Acclum Marmaduci de
 Acclum Petr de Morers Huęis de la Mare Peř de la Mare
 Ranulph de Hořm Jořis de Merk Jořis de Layburne Nichi
 de le Leingthorř 7 Wiři de Haukewest vad ad arma ad equos
 cooptos pč p diem quolz xii. đ. a die Sabⁱ xxi. die Decembř
 usq diem Lune xxiii. diem Deč p iii. dies ut^oq comp^o xxxiii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Roři de Gerdeston vad ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Mřcuř
 xviii. die Deč usq dcm diē Lune xxiii. diem ejusdm menš p vi.
 dies ut^oq comp^o vi. š.
- Novum Pro vad Walři de Boynton vad ad arma ñc p^o ad vadia 7 predčoř
 Cařt. xii. soč suoz cap ut sup^a a die Mart xxiiij. die Deč usq diem
 Mřcuř p^mu diem Januař p ix. dies ut^oq cōp^o c. xvii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Roři Mantelenť Walři de Insula Wiři de Chilton Jořis
 le Balanč ñc p^o ad vad cap ut sup^a 7 p vad xi. soč suoz predčoř
 cap ut sup^a a die Joř ii. die Januař usq diem Mřcuř xxii. diem
 ejusdm menš p xxi. diem ut^oq comp^o put patet 7č. set dcs
 Waltus de Inš nō capit vad nisi sořum^o p vi. dies put patet ut s^a xv. li. p^r.
- Iť p vad dcoř Roři de Mantalanť 7 soč suoz pdčoř cap ut s^a a die
 Joř xxiii. die Jař usq diē Sabⁱ viii. diē Febř p xvii. dies ut^oq
 comp put patet in pť 7č. set deficient dco Walřo de Inš p ořes
 istos dies 7 Petro de la Morers Huęe de la Mare p vi. dies
 istoř xvii. dieř q cent put patz 7č. xi. li. vi. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Radi řit Wiř baron ñc capitanei garnisone Noř Cařt
 sup Tynam 7 alioř Schuř ad arma 7 ped comorant ibidm expec
 tant advent dñi comit de Warenñ eundi in Schoř 7 iii. militum
 suoz 7 xxi. vad ad equos coopť ipō pč p diē iiij. š. quolz miliř
 ii. š. 7 quolz vad xii. đ. a die Mřcuř xviii. die Deč usq diē
 Venřis ultiu diem Jař p xlv. dies ut^oq comp^o put patz in pť lxix. li. xv. š. p^r.
- Pro vad dñoř Walři de Burndoun 7 Wiři Ridel miliř cū xvi. vad
 ad equos cooptos pč ut sup^a a die Lune xvi. die Deč usq diē
 Venřis ultm diem Januař p xlvii. dies put p^ař xlvii. li. p^r.

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Iť p vaď dñi Wiři le Latim baroň iii. miliť 7 x. vař capient ut
sup^a a die Venis vii. die Febř usq₃ diem Venis xiiij. diē ejusdm
menš p viii. dies ut^oq₃ comput viii. li. p^r.

Iť p vaď dñi Petř de Rocelin miliť cū iii. vař ad equos cooptos pciř
ut sup^a a die Joř xxiii. die Januař usq₃ diē Lune iii. diem Febř
p xii. dies ut^oq₃ comput put patet p pť ii. soř ut s^a lx. š. p^r.

Sm^a pař c.lxi. li. xvii. š. p^r.

Pro vaď dñi Jořis de Setoň 7 v. alioř miliť de valle Anandi 7 x.
valleť pč ut sup^a a die Venis vii. die Febř usq₃ diē Sab^ai xv. diē
ejusdm menš p ix. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o put patz p pť ii. soř ut sup^a ix. li. xviii. š. p^r.

Pro vaď dñoř Walři de Burdoň 7 Wiři Ridel miliť 7 xvi. vař
suoř cap ut sup^a a die Sab^ai p^o die Febř usq₃ diē Joř vi. diem
ejusdm menš p vi. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o vi. li. p^b.

Iť p vaď dči dñi Radi ři Wiř iii. miliť xxi. vař cap ut sup^a a
dčo die Sab^ai p^o die Febř usq₃ diē Joř vi. diem ejusdm menš p
vi. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o put patet 7č. ix. li. vi. š. p^b.

Iť p vaď dñi Nichoi de Menil miliť ii. alioř miliť v. vař pč ut sup^a
a die Lune iii. die Febř usq₃ diē Joř xiii. diem ejusdm menš p
xi. dies ut^oq₃ comput vi. li. xii. š. p^b.

Iť p vaď dñi Thoň Maleť miliť 7 dñoř vař suoř pč ut sup^a a die
Lune iii. die Febř usq₃ dčm diē Joř xiii. diem ejusdm menš p
xi. dies put patet 7č. set cap p vi. dies p se 7 ii. vař 7 p v.
dies p se 7 i. vař put patz xxxix. š. p^b.

Iť p vaď dñi Hugois de Hercy miliť cū i. vař pč ut sup^a a dčo
die Lune usq₃ dčm diem Joř p eosdm xi. dies put patz p pť 7č. xxxiii. š. p^b.

Iť p vaď dñi Jořis de Multoň Thoň de Boultoň Roři Grimeť
Thoň de Burtoň Jořis Grimeť cū ii. soř suis Alani de Wařvile
Roři de Clesby Roři de Tollertoň Jořis de Lalling Nichi de
Speringthorp Thoň de Vepount Wiři de Schoterfeld Galfři
de Sčo Q'ntino Roři de Wrteleie Ade Buscy Roři Flemeng
Aleři de Somvile Walři Isack Roři Moubrai Henř de Roose
Ade de Kirkeby Symonis Mody Riči de Asheburne Eustač de
Parles Wiř le Maresč Jořis de Maltoň Roři de Wadwrd
Nichi de Stapeltoň Laurenť de Bellerby Jořis Comin Wiři le
Armurer Amaunt de Fittling 7 Walři de Cotum vař ad arma
sold cap ut sup^a a dčo die Lune iii. die Febř usq₃ diem Joř xiii.
diem ejusdm menš p eosdm xi. dies put patet xix. li. v. š. p^b.

Pro vaď Jořis de Kirkeby Andř de Kirkeby Petⁱ de Wařviř Joseř
Vepount Andř de Thorp Wiři de Walouhoř Jořis de Corbrig
Jořis de Esttoř Thoň de Helpthorp Nichi de Burtoň Jořis
de Bayntoň Roři de Burtoň vař ad arma cap ut sup^a a die
Venis vii. die Febř quo die p^o ad vaď usq₃ diē Joř xiii. diem
ejusdm menš p vii. dies ut^oq₃ comput ut patet 7č. iiij. li. iiij. š. p^b.

Iť p vaď Walři de Inš 7 Ade de Ruwe vař cap ut sup^a a die
Venis vii. die Febř usq₃ diem Joř predčm xiii. diem ejusdm
menš p dčos vii. dies xiiij. š.

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Iť p vađ Walři de Stirkeland Roři de Wessington Riři le Taillur
Roři de Stirkeland Ade de Wederhale Niři de Boynton
Walři de Boynton 7 Roři de Stapelton vař ad arma cap ut
sup^a a die Martis xi. die Febř usq diē Joř xiii. diem ejusdm
menř p iii. dies ut^oq comp put patet 7č. xxiiii. ř. p^r.

Iť p vađ Eustač Spring Joři de Lindeseie Roři de Norton Niři
de Eggeston Elie de Neuton Ranulphi del Holm Joři Mřk
Marmaduci de Acclum Wiři de Chilton Joři le Balaunč Petr
de la Mare Jolani de Wyntringham Walři de Bovinton Galfř
de Ampelford Ade Bisset Roři Mantalant 7 Joři de Laiburne
vař ad arma cap ut s^a a die Dñico ix. die Febř usq diē Joř
xiii. diē ejusdm menř p v. dies ut^oq die comp put patz 7č. iiij. liř. v. ř. p^b.

Sm^a huj^o lxiii. li. ix. ř. p^b.

Iť p vađ Riři de Pykering Roři de Musgrave Roři Bonet Roři
~~de Stirkeland q_b in px^a ptičla~~ 7 Riři de Tharlkelđ vař cap ut
sup^a a dčo die Martis xi. die Febř usq dčm diē Joř xiii. diem
ejusdm menř p iii. dies ut^oq comp put patet xii. ř. p^r.

Iť p vađ Thoři de Dribi Joři de Thorp Niři Larcher Joři
de Chetewynd Ađ de Chetewynd Roři de Colton Hugōis de
Bilton Joři Maunsel Riři de Auklād Roři de Heerl 7 Joři
le Blount vař cap ut sup^a p diebz Mřcuř 7 Joř xii. 7 xiii.
diebz Febř put patet 7č. xxii. ř. p^r.

Pro vađ dñi Niři de Menil miliř 7 v. vař suoř cap ut sup^a a die
Veřis xiiij. die Febř usq diē Sab^ai p^m diem Marč p xvi. dies
ut^oq comp^o put pz c.xii. ř. p^r.

Iť p vađ dñi Huři de Hercy miliř cū uno vař suo cap ut sup^a a
dčo die Veřis xiiij. die Febř usq dčm diem Sab^ai p^m diem
Marč p eosdm xvi dies put pz xlviii. ř. p^r.

Iť p vađ dñi Thoři Malet miliř 7 uni^o vař sui cap ut sup^a p eosdm
xvi. dies xlviii. ř. p^r.

Iť p vađ Galfři de Sčo Qⁱntino vař ad eqū cooptū 7 xxiii. soč
suoř vař ad arma cap ut sup^a a dčo die Veřis xiiij. die Febř
usq diē Dñicā xvi. diem ejusdm menř p iii. dies put patet 7č. lxxii. ř. p^r.

Iť p vađ Jolani Wytⁱng^am vař 7 xxxviii. soč suoř vař ad arma
ad eq^os cooptos cap ut sup^a p eosdm iii. dies put patz 7č. c.xvii. ř. p^r.

Iť p vađ Roři de Wadwrd 7 xxiii. soč suoř vař ad arma capient
ut sup^a p eosdm iii. dies put pat 7č. lxxii. ř. p^r.

Iť p vađ Joři de Chetewynd 7 Roři de Colton vař ad arma p
die Sab^ai xv. die Febř 7 die Dñice xvi. die ejusdm menř p ii.
dies ut patet 7č. iiij. ř. p^r.

Iť idm comput p vađ dñi comiř Arundest iiij. miliř xxxv. vař iřo
pcipient p diem iiij. ř. quotz miliř ii. ř. quotz vař xii. đ. a die
Lune iii. die Febř usq diē Marř xi. diem ejusdm menř p ix.
dies ut^oq comp^o put patet 7č. xxi. li. iii. ř. p^r.

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- Iť p vad ejusdm comit 7 dñi Wiffi Latymer baron cap p diem
quotz iiij. s. viii. milf xxx. valf cap ut sup^a a die M^ocu^r xii. die
Feb^r usq^b diē Lune xxiiij. diem ejusdm mens p xiii. dies ut^oq^b
comp^o ex^{tis} vad ej^odm dñi Wiffi iii. mil 7 x. valf suo^z p iii. dies
inf^a dcm temp^o xii^o die Feb^r p p^{mo} comp^o de quib^z solut est
supius ut patet ibidem put patet 7c. xxxii. li. ii. s. p^b.
- Iť p vad dñi Johis de Seton 7 v. alio^z milit cū x. valf ad arma
cap ut s^a a die Dñica xvi. die Feb^r usq^b diē Sab^ai p^m diē Mar^c
p xiiij. dies ut^oq^b comp^o xv. li. viii. s. p^r.
Sm^a huj^o ^{xx}iiij. xv. li. iiij. s. p^b.
- Iť p vad dñi Wiffi de Mulcastre 7 dñi Johis de Lambclogh milit
7 ix. valf ad arma a die [Lune] x. die Feb^r usq^b diē Ven^{is} xiiij.
d ejusdm mens p v. dies ut^oq^b comp^o ut p^z lxv. s. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Johis de Kirkepatric milit sine vallet cap ut sup^a p
eosdm v. dies ut^oq^b comput put patet x. s. p^r.
- ~~Iť p vad Walfi de Stirkeland 7 iiij. soē suo^z valf ad arma cap ut
sup^a p unum diem scilicet xiiij. diem Feb^r put patet v. s. p^r.~~
q^b supⁱo.
- Iť p vad Thom^o de Preston 7 ~~xxvi. soē suo^z valf ad arma cap ut sup^a
ex^{tis} vad xv. valf^oz p iiij^{or} dies p quos soluti sunt supⁱo~~ p eosdm v. dies ut^oq^b
comp^o put patet 7c. v. s.
q^b alii soluti sunt supius.
- Iť p vad xii. valf dñi Radi fil Wiffi cap p eosdm v. dies put
patet 7c. lx. s.
- ~~Iť p vad dñoz Hugōis de Herey Thom^o Male^r milit 7 ii. valf suo^z
cap ut sup^a a die Lune x. die Feb^r usq^b diem Sab^ai xxii. diem
ejusdm mens p xiii. dies ut^oq^b comp^o put patet 7c. lxxviii. s.~~
q^b sol^r s^ri^o.
- Iť p vad dñi Petri de Rocelin milit cū iii. vallet suis ad arma cap
ut sup^a p eosdm xiii. dies ut^oq^b comp^o put pat^z 7c. lxv. s. p^r.
- ~~Iť p vad Nichi de Boynton Walfi de Boynton 7 xxxii. soē suo^z
valf ad arma cap ut sup^a p unum diē vid^z xiiij. diem Feb^r 7 iii.
eo^zde valf^oz p iiij^{or} dies xiii^o die Feb^r p ultio c^p put patet 7c. xlv. s. p^r.~~
q^b supius.
- ~~Iť p vad Rob Flemeng 7 xxxiiij. soē suo^z valf ad arma cap ut sup^a
p unū diē vid^z xiiij. diem Feb^r 7 vii. eo^zdm valf^oz p iiij^{or} dies
xiii^o die Feb^r p ultio computat put patet 7c. lxiii. s. p^r.~~
- Iť p vad dñi Rogi de Colevill milit 7 triū valf suo^z cap ut sup^a p
eosdm v. dies xxv. s. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi com Arundell 7 Wiffi Latem cap ut sup^a viii. milit
xxx. valf cap ut sup^a a die Mar^c xxv. die Feb^r usq^b diē Sab^ai
xv. diem Mar^c p xix. dies ut^oq^b comp^o put patet 7c. li. li. vi. s. p^b.

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Iť p vađ dċi dñi Joñis de Lambclogħ miliť 7 vi. vallet̃ suož ad
arma cap̃ ut sup^a a die Sab^ai xv. die Febř usq_b diem Veñis
ultġm diē ejusđm menš p xiiij. dies ut^oq_b comp^o put patet et cet̃ c.xii. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ dñoz Roði de Joneby 7 Wiłfi de Mulcastre miliť cum
vi. vałt suis ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a p eosđm xiiij. dies put patz . vii. li. p^r.

Iť p vađ dċi dñi Joñis de Kirkpat^c miliť sive vałt cap̃ ut sup^a p
eosđ xiiij. dies xxviii. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ xii. vałt pđcož dñi Radi fił Wiłfi cap̃ ut supra p eosđm
xiiij. dies viii. li. viii. š. p^r.

Sm^a pagine ^{xx}iiij.v. li. iiij. š.

Iť p vađ Alani de Brighem 7 Thoñ de Boultoñ 7 iiij. aliož soč
suož vałt ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a a die Lune xvii. die Febř usq_b
diem Sab^ai xxii. diem ejusđm menš p vi. dies ut^oq_b comp^o put
patet et cet̃. xxxvi. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ dñi Roði Lengeis miliť 7 i. vałt sui cap̃ ut sup^a p eosđm
vi. dies ut pž xviii. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ Roði de Wadwrđ Thoñ de Burtoñ 7 Joñis de Shirefeld
7 xxii. soč suož vallet̃ ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a p eosđm vi. dies
put patz vii. li. x. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ Nieħi de Boyntoñ 7 xvi. soč suož vałt ad arma cap̃ ut
sup^a p eosđm vi. dies ut^oq_b comp^o put patet 7č. c.ii. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ Joñis Grimeť 7 xviii. soč suož vałt ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a
p eosđm vi. dies c.xiiij. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ Roði de Stanleie 7 xvi. soč suož vałt ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a
p eosđm vi. dies ut^oq_b comp̃ put patet 7č. c.ii. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ Walfi de Inš 7 viii. soč suož vałt ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a p
eosđm vi. dies put patet 7č. liiij. š. p^r.

Pro vađ dċi dñi Petř de Roscelyn miliť 7 iii. vałt ad arma cap̃ ut
sup^a a die Dñica xxiii. die Febř usq_b diē Veñis xxviii. diē
ejusđm menš p vi. dies xxx. š. p^r.

~~Iť p vađ dñi Joñis de Setoñ miliť 7 v. aliož miliť 7 xi. vałt ad
arma pč ut s^a p eosđ vi. dies put patz 7č. vi. li. xviii. š.~~

~~Iť p vađ dñi Thoñ Malet miliť 7 uni^o vałt sui cap̃ ut s^a p eosđm
vi. dies ut pž xviii. š.~~

~~Iť p vađ v. vałt ad arma pđci dñi Nieħi de Menil cap̃ ut sup^a p
eosđ vi. dies xxx. š.~~

q_b sřius.

Iť comp̃ p vađ Ranulphi de Holm 7 xvii. soč suož vałt ad arma
cap̃ ut sup^a p eosđm vi. dies put patz 7č. c.viii. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ Eustač Spreng 7 xvi. soč suož vałt cap̃ ut sup^a p eosđm
vi. dies cii. š. p^r.

Iť p vađ Joñis de Shirefeld xxix soč suož vałt ad arma pč ut sup^a
p eosđm vi. dies ut^oq_b comp̃ put patet 7č. ix. li. p^r.

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- Iť p vad dcoz dnoz Roði de Joneby Wiť de Mulcastre 7 Joñis de Lambclogħ miliť 7 xii. vať suož ad arma pč ut sup^a a die Sab^ai p^o die Marč usq_b diem M^ocuť v. diem ejusdm menš p v. dies ut^oq_b comp^o put patet 7č. iiij. fi. x. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Joñis de Setoñ miliť 7 v. aliož miliť 7 xi. vať suož pč ut sup^a a die Dñica ii^o die Marcii usq_b v. diē ejusdm mensis ut^oq_b computato p iiij^{or} dies put patet 7č. iiij. fi. xii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Thoñ Malet 7 uni^o vaťti sui p dcos iiij^{or} dies 7 Joñis de Kirkpat^c miliť sine vaťto pč ut sup^a p dcos v. dies put patet 7č. xxii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dci dñi Petř de Roscelin miliť 7 iii. vať suož pč ut sup^a p eosdm v. dies put patet 7č. xxv. š. p^r.
Sm^a huj^o lxi. fi. v. š. p^b.
- Iť p vad xii. vallet predcoz dñi Raði fiť Wiťti pčipnt ut sup^a p eosdm v. dies put patz. lx. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Wiťt Colť de Derby 7 xiii. soč suož vať ad arma pč ut sup^a p eosdm v. dies put patet et ceťa lxx. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Hugōis de Bilton 7 xxv. soč suož vať ad arma pč ut sup^a p eosdm v. dies put patz 7č. vi. fi. x. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Nichi de Boynton 7 xxi. soč suož vať ad arma cap ut supra p eosdm v. dies put patet 7č. c.x. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Stephi de Roseles 7 iiij. soč suož ad arma cap ut s^a p eosdm v. dies xxv. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Thoñ de Halteclogħ 7 Hugōis de Schalleby vať ad arma cap ut sup^a p eosdm v. dies ut patet et ceť x. š. p^r.
- Iť comp p vad dnoz comiť Arundelť 7 Wiťti Latin baroñ viii. miliť xxx. vať ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Dñica xvi. die Marč usq_b diem Joť xx. diē ejusdm menš p v. dies ut^oq_b comp put patet 7č. xiii. fi. x. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad ejusdm dñi comiť 7 dci dñi Wiťti Latin viii. miliť 7 xxx. vať ad arma pč ut sup^a a die Venis xxi. die Marcii usq_b diem Mart p^m diem Ap^rlis p xii. dies ut^oq_b comp^o put pz. xxxii. fi. viii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Joñis de Blamusters 7 Joñis de Sibitoñ militū loco pdčo comiť modo cū xxii. valletť ad arma pč ut sup^a a die M^ocuť ii. die Apriť usq_b diem Dñicam xiii. diem ej^odm menš p xii. dies ut^oq_b comput put patet 7č. xv. fi. xii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dci dñi Wiťti Latin baroñ 7 dcoz dnoz Joñis de Blamuster 7 Joñis de Sibtoñ miliť 7 ii. aliož miť dci comiť 7 xxix. valletť suož ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Lune xiiij. die Apriť usq_b diem Lune xix. diem Maii p xxxvi. dies ut^oq_b comp quo die recessit put patet 7č. lxxiii. fi. xvi. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dci dñi Joñis de Setoñ miliť 7 vi. aliož miliť 7 xi. vať pčip ut s^a a die Joť vii. die Marcii usq_b diē Mart ix. diē Apriť p xxxiiij. dies ut^oq_b c^o xlii. fi. x. š. p^r.

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- Iť p vad ejusdm dñi Johis 7 ii. alioz miliť 7 iiij. vaľt cap ut sup^a
a die M^ocuř x. die Ap^l usq_b diem Sab^ai xxvii. diē ejusdm menš
p xviii. dies ut^oq_b comp^o put patet ix. li. p^r.
- Iť comp^o p vad ejusdm dñi Johis 7 uni^o at miliť 7 ii. alioz vaľt ad
arma pciť ut sup^a a die Dñica xxviii. die Apr^l usq_b diē Sab^ai
v. diem Maii p viii. dies ut^oq_b comput^o put patet 7c. xlviii. š. p^r.
Sm^a huj^o cc.ix. li. ix. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi dñi Petⁱ de Roscelin miliť 7 iii. vallet^o suož ad arma
cap ut sup^a a die Jo^v vi. die Marč usq_b diem M^ocuř xix. diem
ejusdm menš p xiiij. dies ut^oq_b comp^o ut p^o lxx. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Tho^m Malet miliť 7 uni^o vaľt sui cap ut sup^a a dco
die Jo^v vi. die Marč usq_b diē Dñicam iiij. diem Maii p lx. dies
ut^oq_b comp^o put patet ix. li. p^r.
- Iť p vad dcož xii. vaľt pdčⁱ dñi Radi fit Wifⁱ cap ut sup^a a dco
die Jo^v vi. die Marč usq_b diē Sab^ai xxii. diem ejusdm menš p
xvii. dies ut^oq_b comp^o x. li. iiij. š. p^r.
- Pro vad xi. vaľt ejusdm dñi Radi a die Dñica xxiii. die Marcii
usq_b diē Dñicam xiii. diem Apr^l p xxii. dies ut^oq_b comp^o xii. li. ii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Wifⁱ de Mortuo Mař miliť 7 i. vaľt sui cap ut sup^a
a dco die Jo^v vi. die Marcii quo die p^o ad vad usq_b diē Dñicam
iiij. diē Maii p lx. dies utroq_b 9^o ix. li. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Johis de Cambou miliť 7 iii. vaľt suož cap ut sup^a a
die Marč xxii. die Apr^l usq_b diem Dñicam viii. diē Junii p
xlviij. dies ut^oq_b comp^o xii. li.
- Iť p vad dñi Rođi Corbeť miliť 7 iii. vaľt suož cap ut sup^a a die
Lune xxv. die Marcii q^o die p^o ad vad usq_b diē Sab^ai xxvi. diē
Apr^l p xxxiii. dies ut^oq_b die 9^o put pa^t 7c set s^bt^acť xii. š p eo
q idm dñs Rođs defič p vi. dies ut pa^t vii. li. xiii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad v. vaľt dñi Nichoⁱ de Menyľt ad arma cap ut sup^a a
dco die Jo^v vi. die Marč usq_b diē M^ocuř xxiii. diem Aprilis p
xlix. dies ut^oq_b comp^o xii. li. v. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad iiij. vallet^o dñi Tho^m de Multoň ad arma cap ut s^a a dco
die Jo^v vi. die Marč usq_b diem Sab^ai x. diem Maii p lxvi. dies
ut^oq_b comp^o ut pat^o xiii. li. iiij. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad iiij. vaľt dñi Rođi de Morteyn ad arma cap ut sup^a a die
Ven^{is} xxviii. die Marč quo die p^o ad vad usq_b diem Dñicam xi.
diē Maii p xlv. dies ut^oq_b 9^o ix. li. p^r.
- Iť p vad Nichoⁱ Larcher 7 Rođi Larcher vaľt ad arma cap ut sup^a
a die Ven^{is} xxviii. die Marč usq_b diē M^ocuř xvi. diem Ap^l p xx.
dies ut^oq_b comp^o put patet xl. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Nicⁱ 7 Walⁱ de Bligh loco predčⁱ Rođi a xvii. die
Ap^lis usq_b diem Jo^v xxiiij. diem ejusdm menš p viii. dies ut^oq_b
comp^o put pat^o xvii. š. p^r.

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- Iť p vad ejusdm Nich^ai vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a p seiřo q₃ socius
nũc recessit a die Venřis xxv. die Apřt usq₃ diem Sab^ai xxiiij. diem
Maii p xxx. dies ut^oq₃ 9^o xxx. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Riči de Walton vařt ad arma pč a die Venřis řdčo xxviii.
die Marcii usq₃ diem Mřcuř ultim diem Apřt p xxxiiij. dies ut^oq₃
compř put patet xxxiiij. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad řřis Wiři Corbet ad eqũm coopřt cařt p diem xii. ř. a die
Joř xiii. die Marč usq₃ diem Venřis xxviii. diem ejusdm menř p
xvi. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o xvi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad dči Raři ři Wiři baroň ii. miliř 7 xiii. vařt suoř ad arma
a die Luň xiiij. die Apřt usq₃ diē Venřis xxv. diē ejusdm menř p
xii. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o xii. ři. xii. ř. p^r.
Sm^a huj^o c.xvii. ři. vi. ř. p^r.
- Iť compř p vad Niči de Burtoň vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Joř
xiii. die Marč usq₃ diem Dřicam xi. diē Maii ut^oq₃ cōpuř p lx.
dies put patet 7č lx. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad dčoř Roři de Pouthorř Ade de Doxford Jořis de Eddes-
leie Ade de Tyndale Eustač de Paarles Roři de Herle Wiři de
Schotherschelf Hugōis de Langtoň Roři de Wadwrd Roři Fle-
meng Roři de Wřteleie Roři de Stapeltoň Andř ř Thorř
Adlardi de Westoň Niči de Leingthorř Henř de Rooese 7 Hōe
de Driby Wiři le Mareschal Petⁱ de Wařvile Joseř de Vepount
Hōe de Flotewartoň Wiři de Chilton Roři de Gisburn valletř
ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Joř vi. die Marč usq₃ d^am vi. diē Apřt
p xxxii. dies ut^oq₃ compř xxxvi. ři. xvi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Riči de Assetoň vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a xiii. die Marč
usq₃ diē Venřis xi. diem Apřt p xxx. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o xxx. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Dyoň Aleyn vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a dčo die Joř xiii.
die Marč usq₃ diē Lune xxi. diem Apřt p xl. dies utoq₃ comp^o
put patet xl. ři. p^r.
- Iť p vad dčoř Ranulři de Hořm 7 Petř de la Mare vařt ad arma
cařt ut sup^a a dčo die Joř vi. die Marcii usq₃ diem Sab^ai v. diem
Apřt p xxxi. dies ut^oq₃ 9^o lxii. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Jořis de Mřk vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a dčo die Joř vi.
die Marč usq₃ diē Mart viii. diem Apřt p xxxiiij. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o
put patř xxxiiij. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Jořis de Herdewič Roři de Derby 7 Wiři de Coland
vařt dři Raři de Freswič a die Venřis xxviii. die Marč quo die
p^o ad vad usq₃ diem Do^am iiij. diem Maii p xxviii. dies ut^oq₃
comp^o put patet c.xiiij. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Roři de Moubrai vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a dčo die Joř
vi. die Marč usq₃ diem Sab^ai xxii. diē ejusdm menř p xvii. dies
ut^oq₃ comp^o put patet 7č xvii. ř. p^r.

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- Iť comp p vad dñi Guydoñ de Warwik iii. miliť 7 xx. vaff ad arma cap ipo p diem iiij. š. miliť ii. š. quolz vallett xii. đ. a die Lune vii. die Apriť usq diē Do^m xi. diē Maii p xxxv. dies ut^o comp^o lii. fi. x. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñoz Henř de Percy 7 Johis de Mohoun baroñ 7 iiij. miliť suož 7 xxiiij. vaff cap ut sup^a a die Lune xxviii. die Apriť usq diē Dñicam xviii. diem Maii p xxi. dies ut^o comp^o put patet 7c xlii. fi. p^r.
- Iť p vad xxii. vaff dñi Robi de Clifford ad arma cap ut sup^a a die M^ocuř xii. die Febř usq diem Lune x^m diem Marč p xxvii. dies ut^o comp^o put patz xxix. fi. xiiij. š. p^r.
Sm^a huj^o c.lxxviii. fi. xvii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad xviii. vaff ad arma ejusdm dñi Robi cap ut sup^a a die Marť xi. die Marcii usq diem Lune vii. diem Apriť p xxviii. dies ut^o comp^o xxv. fi. iiij. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad x. vaff ejusdm dñi R. ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Marť viii. die Apriť usq diē Venis xviii. diē ejusdm menš p xi. dies ut^o comp^o c.x. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad ejusdm dñi R. baroñ v. miliť 7 xxiiij. vaff ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Sab^a i xix. die Ap^l usq diē Marť xxiii. diem ejusdm menš p iiij. dies ut^o comp^o 9^o vii. fi. xii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Johis de Shirfeld vaff ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Joř xiii. die Marč usq diem Do^m xx. diē Ap^l p xxxix. dies ut^o comp^o put patz xxxix. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Ranulph de Holm 7 Petⁱ de la Mare vaff ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Dñi^a vi. die Apriť usq diē M^ocuř xxiii. diem ejusdm menš p xviii. dies ut^o comp^o xxxvi. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad ejusdm Ranulphi a die Joř xxiiij. die Apriť usq diem Venis ii. diē Maii p ix. dies ut^o comp^o put patet 7c ix. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad dñi Riči de Assetoñ vaff ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Sab^a i xii. die Ap^l usq diē Venis ix. diē Maii p xxviii. dies ut^o comp^o xxviii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Dyoñ Aleyn vaff ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Marť xxii. die Ap^l usq diem Venis xvi. diem Maii p xxv. dies ut^o comp^o xxv. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Thoñ de Waltoñ vaff ad arma cap ut sup^a a dco die Joř xiii. die Marč usq diē Venis iiij. diē Ap^l p xxiii. dies ut^o comp^o put patet 7c xxiii. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Petⁱ de Watvile Josep le Vescounte Robi Flemeng Wiff le Marchať Robi de Poutou Johis de Heddesleie Ade de Doxford Wiffi de Schotherschelf Hugois de Langeton Eustač de Paarles Nichoi de Levingthorp Adlardi de Westoñ Henř de Roesse Andree de Thorp Hugois de Flotewartoñ Robi de Herle 7 Robi de Wadwrd vaff ad arma cap ut sup^a a die Lune vii. die Ap^l usq diem M^ocuř xxiii. diē Ap^l p xvii. dies ut^o comp^o xiiij. fi. ix. š. p^r.
- Iť p vad Wiff de Bateleie vaff ad arma cap ut sup^a a dco die Joř xiiij. die Marč usq diē Marť vii. diē Maii p lv. dies ut^o comp^o lv. š. p^r.

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- Iť p vad Wiffi de Athiff vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Venřis iiij.
die Apřt usq₃ diē Mart xxix. diē ejusdm menř p xxvi. dies ut^oq₃
comp^o xxvi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Ade de Chetewynd vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Jořv
p^o die Maii usq₃ diē Lune xii. diem ejusdm menř p xii. dies
ut^oq₃ comput xii. ř. p^r.
Sm^a huj^o lxxv. ři. viii. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Thořm de Wetewode vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die
Dřnica xxvii. die Apřt usq₃ diem Mart xiii. diē Maii p xvii. dies
ut^oq₃ comp put patz xvii. ř. p^r.
- Iřm p vad Wiffi de Derby vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Jořv
xiii. diem Marcii usq₃ diem Sabbi x. diē Maii p lix. dies ut^oq₃
comp^o put patet lix. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Ade de Tyndale vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Lune vii.
die Apřt usq₃ diem Venřis ii. diē Maii p xxvi. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o
put patet 7c xxvi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Roři Durndale vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Jořv viii.
die Maii usq₃ diē Lune xii. diē ejusdm menř p v. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o
put patz v. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Thořm de Burtořn vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Sab^ai viii.
die Marř usq₃ diem M^ocuř ultim diē Apřt p liiiij. dies ut^oq₃
comput liiiij. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Huřis de la Mare vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Sab^ai
viii. die Marř usq₃ diē Lune vii. diem Apřt p xxxi. dies ut^oq₃
comput xxxi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Jořis de Stowes vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Jořv xiii.
die Marcii usq₃ diem Lune xxi. diem Apřlis p xl. dies ut^oq₃ com-
put put patet 7c xl. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Roři de Gerdestořn vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Jořv
xiii. die Marř usq₃ diē M^ocuř ultim diem Aprilis p xlix. dies
ut^oq₃ die comp^o xlix. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Wiff de Chiltořn vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a simiř 7 Roři
de Gisburne a die Lune vii. die Apřt usq₃ diem Mart xxix. diem
ejusdm menř p xxiii. dies ut^oq₃ comp^o put patet 7c xlii. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Jořis de Tane vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a dco die Jořv
xiii. die Marř usq₃ diem Mart xxv. diē ejusdm menř p xiii. dies
ut^oq₃ comput xiii. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Wiffi de Westořn vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Jořv p^o
die Maii usq₃ diē Venřis ix. diem ejusdm menř p ix. dies ut^oq₃
comp^o ix. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Wiffi de Weltondeřn vařt ad arma cařt ut sup^a a die Dřnř
xi. die Maii usq₃ diē Venřis xvi. diem ejusdm menř p vi. dies
ut^oq₃ comput vi. ř. p^r.
- Iť p vad Roři de Herle Roři de Pouthorp Jořis de Heddesleie
Ade de Doxford Wiffi de Schořschelf Peř de la Mare Andree
de Thorp Huřis de Lāgetořn Niři de Leingthorp Eustař de

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Paarles Thoñ de Naffretoñ 7 Hġis de Flotewartoñ vañt ad arma cap̃ ut s^a a die Joñ xxiiij. die Ap^l usq₃ diē Ven^{is} ii. diē Maii p ix. dies ut^oq₃ comp̃ c.viii. š. p^r.

Iñ p vañ Hġis de Langetoñ vañt ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a a die Joñ p^o die Maii usq₃ diē Ven^{is} ix. diem Maii p ix. dies ut^oq₃ comput̃ . . . ix. š. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o xxiii. fi. xii. š. p^r.

Iñ p vañ p^dci Hġis de Flowartoñ vañt cap̃ ut sup^a a die Sabⁱ iii. die Maii usq₃ diem Lune v. diem ejusdm men^s p iii. dies ut^oq₃ comp̃ put pat̃ iii. š. p^r.

Iñ p vañ Wifⁱ de H³deby vañt ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a a die Joñ xiii. die Marcii usq₃ diem Lune xxi. diem April p xl. dies ut^oq₃ comp̃ put pat³ 7c̃ xl. š. p^r.

Iñ p vañ Wifⁱ le Ferur vañt ad arma cap̃ ut supra p dieb³ Sabⁱ 7 Dñice xxix. 7 xxx. dieb³ Marč p ii. dies t̃m put patet 7c̃ . . . ii. š. p^r.

Iñ p vañ dñi Petⁱ de Dūwico clici 7 ii. vañt suo³ ad arma cap̃ ut sup^a quol³ p diem xii. d. a die dñica xxvi. die Januā usq₃ diē Joñ v. diem Junⁱ p vi. xi. dies utroq₃ c^o xix. fi. xiii. š. p^r.

Sm^a huj^o xxi. fi. xviii. š. p^r.

Sm^a vañ liš comit̃ baroñ milit̃ 7 aliis quibuscūq₃ equit̃ ad arma mⁱ.^{xx}iii. fi. v. š. p^r.

Iidm comp̃ liš dño Briano fit Alani locum dñi nři Regis teneñ in com̃ Northumb^r p dñm J. comitē de Warenñ custodē t̃re Schoť a festo Sčⁱ Mich^ais anno regⁱ dci dñi nři E. xxv. usq₃ festum Sčⁱ Nich^ai anno xxvi. sup̃ ctum int̃ eundm dñm comit̃ 7 dcm dñm Brianū fcm xx. fi.

Iñ liš dño Wiffo le Vavassur comoranti cū x. equis in certo apd Dunolm̃ vl Novū Castrum sup Tynam si nče fñit a die Sč^e Lucie virg^{is} xiii. Decemb^r añ dci dñi nři Regis xxvi. usq₃ diē D^am pxiñ post festum Sčⁱ Illa^r xix. diē Januā p cōvent̃ int̃ p^dcm custodm 7 dñm Joñm de Inš ibidm veniētes p consiliū dci dñi nři Regis xxvi. fi. xiii. š. iiij. d.

Iñ cōp̃ liš dño Rošo Hastang constabula^r castri de Rokesburg p pcept̃ dci dñi J. com̃ capitanei exccitus dci dñi nři Reg in Schoť p muniōne ejusdm castri xl. marc̃.

Iñ eidm p precept̃ ejusdm capitañ p vañ xl. ped comoranť in eodm cast̃ p tuiōe ejusdm p xv. dies c. š.

Iñ eidē de p^st sup eadē munitione in pč victuañ liš eid p t̃ram suā c.ii. š. viii. d.

Sm^a huj^o ^{xx}iiij.iii. fi. ix. š. iiij. d. p^r.

Iidm comp̃ liš dño Joñi de Poctou constab castri Berwici sup Twedam p vañ suis 7 vañ suo³ 7 alio³ di³so³ in castro illo existent̃ p tuiōne ejusdm castri p pñb³ ncc^ais in eodm castro p ipm dñm Joñm fetis put patet in comp^o suo inde facto ^xiiij.viii. fi.

Iñ comp̃ liš eidm p vañ duo³ milit̃ vid³ Arthuri de Dunone 7 Wiffo de Carthcart̃ mit̃ 7 uni^o vañ sui obsid̃ dñi Reg comoranť ibidm

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p pceptū ipius dñi Regis a die Joñ xi. die Juñ usq̃ diem Marť
xxviii. diē ejusd̃ mens̃ p xiii. dies ut^oq̃ comp^o viii. š. i. đ. oš.

Sm^a huj^o ^{xx}iiij.viii. fi. xvi. š. ii. đ. oš. p^r.

Sm^a a Briano fiť Alani usq̃ huc eod̃ Briañ 9 c.lxxii. fi. v. š. vi. đ. oš.

Opa ncc^aia. Id comp̃ in fctura pontis castri Berwici muri lapidei jux^a mare
sbtus le Snoķ muri int̃ dcm castř Berwici 7 aquam de Twede
porte exitus dci com̃ de Warenñ 7 ingenioz in castro predco
put patet in comp^o Wiffi le Romain cłici sup opač illi^o faciend̃
p visum 7 testimonium Joñis de Belle burgñs dce ville Berwič
assig̃ c.xxii. fi. xvi. š. v. đ. oš.

Iť in fctura fossať 7 porte versus domū 6e Marie Magdalene ex
ut^aq̃ pte murate put patz in comp^o dñi Franconis Tyays mađri
sup opačone illa assig̃ vii. fi. xii. š. q^a.

Id c̃p in fctura pdci muri subť le Snoķ put p3 in c̃p dñi Saeri de
Huntyngfeud mađri šr opač illa ea vice p visū 7 testimoñ Nicłi
de Marchm^r burğ ville pdče assignati xl. š. xi. đ.

Iť in fctura cuj^odm bretağ fcti sbtus castrum Berwič pdcm put
patet in comp^o mađri Reginald̃ ingeniatoř mađri sup opačone illa
assig^ai xxxviii. š. ix. đ.

Iť in fctura exiť com̃ Marescl̃i 7 Herford 7 emēdačone exiť dci com̃
de Warenñ 7 porte castri predci put patet in comp^o Rođi Beaufai
clici šr opačoi bz illis assig^ai xv. fi. ix. š. xi. đ.

Sm^a huj^o c.xlix. fi. xviii. š. oš pš.

Iť comp̃ lib̃ dño Rađo de Monte Hermeř com̃ Glouceř 7 Hřford
7 Joñe fiť illustřs Reğ Angł com̃tisse dcoz comitatuū vi. die
Febř anno ređi predci dñi Regis xxvi. de prestito p litřas suas
obligat 7 p pceptū com̃ Surr̃ lx. fi.

Iť eisdm ii. die Marci anno eodm p litřas suas obligat 7 p pcept̃
dci dñi J. comiť capitanei in ptibz Schoť sič pdcm est xx. fi.

Iť dño Patcio com̃ March p pcept̃ dci dñi capitāñ p litřas suas
oblig̃ c. š.

Iť Rođo de Cheyny vaľt de com̃ Saloř de pšť p litt^am suam 7
pcept̃ dci dñi capitanei p^o die Apř anno eodm vi. š. viii. đ.

Iť dño Thom̃ de Rossale militi ii. die Aprit p littam 7 pcept̃ dci
dñi cap̃ apđ Beř xxvi. š. viii. đ.

Sm^a huj^o ^{xx}iiij.vi. lib. xiii. š. iiij. đ. p^r.

Sm^a pagine ccc.xxvi. fi. vii. š. vii. đ. pš.

Idem comp̃ p expñ dñi Rođi Heron cont^arotulatoris sui a xiii^o die
Novembř anno xxv^{to} usq̃ vi. diem Juñ anno xxvi^{to} p ordinacōem
dci comitis xx. fi.

Idem comp̃ in expñ suis ppⁱis infra temp^o pdcm videť p cc.v. dies
p q^s stetit in eisdm ptibz tam intendendo solučoi bz pdcis q^am
officio cancellař Scocie pciť p diem vii. š. iii. đ. oš juxta ppor-

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coem ducentaz marcaz quas pcipe debuit p annū p ordinacōem

℞ 7 consilii sui rōne officii canē lxxiiij. li. xiiij. s. ix. d. o.

Iīm allocant^r ei p denar sibi debiū de feodo suo quod pcepit de

gard ℞ rōne offiē cancell Scot a festo Oīum Scoz anno xxvi^{to}

usq³ finem anni xxxiⁱ p comp³ fcm in eadē garder . . . c.iiij.^{xx}xix. li. vii. s. v. d. o.

Sm^a cc.^{xx}iiij.xiiij. li. ii. s. iii. d.

Sm^a totalis exitus p istum librum x. mil^l dcc.xx. li. viii. s. p^b.

Et est sm^a totat^r r^{te} ejusdem dñi Wal^{ti} ut p³ supius x.m^l.dccc.xxviii. li. xix. s. viii. d.

Et sic debet p istum comp³—c.viii. li. xvi. s. viii. d.—De quib³ idem dñs Wal^{ts}

on^{at} sup feodo suo anni xxxiⁱ 7 subt^a hunt^r penes ipm ad comp³ fcm de feodo suo de

eodem anno. Et sic hic quiet⁹ est.

VI.

List of Records and Documents cleaned and pressed in the Augmentation Office during the week ending the 29th June last. See *ante*, p. 448.

1833, June 29th.

		Number of Instruments.
" Particulars for Grants of Offices.....	Queen Elizabeth	14
Do. do.	James I.	5
Do. do.	without date.....	3
Court Rolls of divers Manors, &c.....	Edw. II.	1
Do. do.	Edw. III.....	1
Do. do.	Hen. VIII.	1
Do. do.	Charles I.....	1
Charters or Deeds	Hen. III.....	10
Do.	Edw. I.....	4
Do.	Edw. II.	2
Do.	Edw. III.....	18
Do.	Ric. II.	3
Do.	Hen. IV.	13
Do.	Hen. V.	5
Do.	Hen. VI.	32
Do.	Edw. IV.....	8
Do.	Edw. ..	1
Do.	Hen. VII.....	22
Do.	Hen. VIII.	13
Do.	Edw. VI.....	4
Do.	Elizabeth	1
Do.	without date.....	2
Particular, Receivers' Accounts.....	Edw. III.....	1
Do.	Edw.	3
Do.	Ric. II.....	1
Do.	Edw. IV.....	1
Do.	Hen. VIII.	3
Do.	Charles I.....	4
Writs.....	Hen. IV.	1
Do.	Hen. V.	1

Carried over... 179

		Number of Instruments.
	Brought over..	179
Writs	Hen. VIII.	1
Do.	Hen.	1
Do.	Charles II.	1
Instruments or Records in French		27
Instruments belonging to the Court of Augmentation	Hen. VIII.	16
Do. do.	Edw. VI.	11
Do. do.	without date	11
Instruments of Proceedings in Surveyor's General Court	Hen. VIII.	6
Particulars for Grants and Instruments belonging thereto	Hen. VIII.	3
Do. do.	Edw. VI.	1
Particulars for Leases	Queen Elizabeth..	34
Returns of Church Goods.	Hen. VIII.	1
Do.	Edw. VI.	6
Inquisitions	Edw. I.	2
Do.	Edw. III.	7
Do.	Hen. IV.	2
Do.	Hen. VI.	2
Do.	Edw. IV.	14
Do.	Hen. VIII.	3
Do.	Queen Elizabeth..	1
Do.	James I.	1
Do.	without date	1
Instruments relating to Woods and Forests, &c.	James I.	1
Do. do.	Charles II.	14
Fines	Edw. III.	1
Do.	Hen. VIII.	2
Do.	Edw. VI.	2
Do.	Elizabeth.	1
Wardrobe Warrants or Orders	query Hen. VII. ..	21
Do. do.	Henry VIII.	11
Pensions assigned to Monasteries	Henry VIII.	7
Commissions and Returns for the Taxation and Levying of		
Subsidies	Henry VIII.	2
Do.	Queen Elizabeth..	5
Do.	Charles I.	1
Stannary Accounts	James I.	1
Do.	Charles I.	7
Transcripts of Leases	Elizabeth.	2
Bonds or Obligations	Hen. VI.	1
Do.	Edw. IV.	2
Do.	Hen. VII.	6
Do.	Hen. VIII.	76
Miscellaneous Records		10
Instruments unknown to me, but put up in parcels, viz.	Hen. IV.	30
Do. do.	Hen. IV.	50
Do. do.	Hen. V.	32
		616

VII.

Specimen of the Catalogue made of the Rolls in the King's Remembrancer's Office at the King's Mews, as they are selected, cleansed, and ticketed.—See *ante*, p. 449. —————

“ THE CATALOGUE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29 JUNE.*

RIC. I.

Anno regni.

- ? Recepta denariorum facta apud *Westmonasterium* de PROMISSO JUDÆORUM totius Angliæ facto apud *Norhamton* post redditum Domini Regis ab *Alemannia*.—(*in dorso rotuli*) ‘ De JUDÆIS in termino Paschæ anno regni Regis Ricardi.’

JOHN.

Rotulus de consuetudinibus et servitiis manerii de ODIHAM et numero acrarum terræ et prati et cæteris pertinentibus ad idem, inquisitis per sacramentum.

HEN. III.

51. Rotulus EXPENSARUM—Memorandum quoddie Mercurii proxima ante festum Sancti Elpheg anno r̄ R Henⁱ filii Regis Johannis L^{mo} primo, veniunt Dominus *Simon de Craye*, Dñs *Johannes de Ripariis* cum eorum familia in Castro ROFENS et *Simon Morlac* cum totâ garnesturâ ejusdem Castri. (The commencement and conclusion apparently wanting.)
- ? Reddituale de BRONTON IN CRAVEN.
- ? ‘ Recepta de manerio de RYNGSTEDE anno Abbatis R̄ vicesimo.’

EDW. I.

- 20, 21, 22. CLOPTONE. Compotus *Roberti Atehil* præpositi ibidem et compotus *Roberti de Lenedune*. (Not complete.)
33. Debita quæ debentur pro carne et pisce emptis apud *Lincoln* mensibus Decembris et Januarii anno xxxiii.—Debita PRINCIPIS apud *Lincoln*.
- ? DEVONIA. Rotulus FEODORUM MILITUM.
30. DOVERCOURT. Compotus *Gerardi de Maresco* a festo Sancti Michaelis usque eundem festum proximum sequens a° r̄ R Edⁱ xxx°. per unum annum.
31. Rotulus de CUSTUMA LANARUM, coriorum et pellium lanutarum. (Commencement wanting.)
- ? Compotus de GRINGLEY et WETELE.

* The Catalogue is compiled from Records sorted for the present into reigns, but in such a manner that it may be hereafter cut into slips, and the entries of each year respectively placed together in chronological order. It is proposed that the Catalogue be arranged chronologically; and afterwards, when the whole of the Miscellaneous Records have been examined, may be appended a general Index of Places, Persons, and Subjects, or the Catalogue may be re-arranged according to subjects. The subject of the Record considered as most important, is distinguished by larger type.—H. C.

(SPECIMEN OF CATALOGUE OF RECORDS CLEANED, &C. AT KING'S MEWS.)

Anno regni.

35. Rotulus PLACITORUM, Attornatorum, a^o r̃ R̃ Ed. filii H. xxxv^{to}.
35. Expensæ HOSPITII DOMINÆ MARGARETÆ REGINÆ ANGLIÆ a xxix^o die Maii a^o r̃ R̃ Edw. patris xxxv^{to}:—(quo die ipsa recessit de Rege prædicto apud *Karliolum* eundo abinde versus *Cantuar'*)—usque vii. diem Julii a^o eodem, quo die idem Rex viam universis carnis est ingressus.
32. FORNESETE. *Willielmus Raven* præpositus—*Robertus Atehil* messor—*Rogerus Rouegh* grangiarus reddunt compotum de exitibus, servitiis, consuetudinibus et omnibus aliis exitibus ad idem manerium pertinentibus per totum annum integrum, a^o r̃ R̃ Edⁱ fil̃ Reg̃ Hen. xxxii^o.
- 25, 26, 27. Compotus *Willielmi de Castello* vicecomitis *Leycestre* de manerio de WYTHECOK a^s xxv. xxvi. et xxvii.
- 21, 22. Compotus *Roberti le Baud*, *Radulphi Stonhard*, et *Rogeri Pomel*, præpositorum de CESTERFORD, a^s xxi^o et xxii^o.
- 32, 33. Vina empta per *Ricardum Oysel* a^o r̃ R̃ Edwⁱ xxxii. intrante xxxiii. et liberata in diversis locis.
9. Rotulus de termino Paschæ—ESSONIA AD SCACCARIUM JUDÆORUM—PLACITA—MEMORANDA—STARRA.
35. PLACITA, ATTORNATI, Dies dati præce partium. (Not complete?)
7. ESSONIA—PRÆCE PARTIUM et ATTORNATI, PLACITA, MEMORANDA, et STARRA de termino Sanctæ Trinitatis a^o r̃ E. fil̃ R̃ H. septimo.
27. Compendium extractarum FINIUM, EXITUUM et AMERCIAMENTORUM de Banco de termino Sancti Michaelis a^o r̃ R̃ Edw. fil̃ R̃ H. xxvii^o incipiente xxviii^o *Hillar'*, Paschæ et Sanctæ Trinitat' proximo sequentibus de Comitatus SUFF', SUTHT', DORS', SOMERS', GLOUC', WILT', DEVON, CUMBR', et STAFF'.
16. Rotulus Solutionum VADIORUM diversorum IN GUERRA per *Waltham* apud *Novum Castrum*.
22. Victualia capta ad opus FILII Regis, dum fuit in custodiâ patris.
- 5 ad 8. Custus emptionum CALCIS, TALLIATIONIS, FRANCÆ PETRÆ et PLUMBI pro diversis operationibus annis r̃ R̃ Edw. v. vi. vii. viii.
15. HOLDERNESSE. Compoti INSTAURARII—PAGULÆ et HOLM, DE PARCO, CONYGERA ET WHITHORNESEMAR', ESYNGTONE, RAVENESEROD, HORNESEBURTON, RYNGEBURG', LAMBWATH, et RUDA, de PARVA HUMBRA, PRESTONE et KEYNGHAM.
28. FINES RELIGIOSORUM de partibus transmarinis de a^o r̃ R̃ Edw. xxviii. de termino Paschæ.
- 16, 17. Compotus J. ELYENSIS Episcopi Thesaurarii Regis a^s xv. xvi. xvii. (Commencement and conclusion are wanting.)
- 28, 29. Compotus *S. de Kyme* vicecomitis EBORACI in Garderoba redditurus de a^o xxviii^o finiente, incipiente xxix. cum multis brevibus 'souz privé seal.'
- 15, 16. Rotulus PLACITORUM.
31. Quatuor ACQUIETANCIE pro diversis Abbatibus et Prioribus per mandata *Johannis de Drokenesford* Custodis Garderobæ Regis.

(SPECIMEN OF CATALOGUE OF RECORDS CLEANED, &c. AT KING'S MEWS.)

Anno regni.

- Circa 27. Rotuli exituum et receptarum de GARDEROBA super solutionibus plurimùm diversis.
29. Duo Rotuli de exitibus receptarum de GARDEROBA.
- 16, 17. Particulæ operationum Turellorum, Domorum, Murorum et Pontium Castri de WYNDESOR et Murorum Gardini extra idem Castrum factæ per visum et testimonium *Alexandri le Peyntour* et *Thomæ le Rotour* visorum operationum prædictarum a festo Sancti Michaelis a° ã ð Edw. xvi. usque idem festum proximum sequens a° ã ð Edw. xvii°. (The conclusion torn and obliterated.)
32. Liberationes factæ Domino *Johanni de Drokenesford* Custodi GARDEROBÆ a° ã ð Edw. xxxii°.
- 15, 16. Compotus *Willielmi de Wykingeston* servientis Domini Regis de manerio suo de CHILDRÉ LANGEL' a festo Sancti Michaelis anno ã ð Edwardi xv^{mo} usque idem festum proximum sequens a° ã ð ejusdem Regis Edwardi xvi^{mo}.
33. Rotulus de pœnis compoti,—cum multis memorandis super HOSPITIO Regis et officiariis ejusdem.*
12. Particulæ totalis *Nicholai le Gras* vicecomitis SURR' et SUSSEX super puroffrum suum in Clauso Paschæ a° ã ð E. duodecimo, liberatæ Theſ et Camerariis.

EDW. II.

- Declarationes supplicationis ROBERTI DRAYEUTE—PLACITA coram *Martino de Littelburi* et sociis Justiciariis apud Westm' a° H. regis quinquagesimo quarto (transcriptum.)
2. ASSISÆ NOVÆ DISSEISINÆ ann° ã ð Edw. fil ð Edwⁱ secundo.
- 14, 15. HIBN'. Rotulus Grossæ receptæ SCACCARII DUBLIN, etiam exituum, liberationum et expensarum necessariarum Scaccarii DUBLIN annis xiii° et xv^{mo}.
17. Liberationes Argenti factæ *Lapino Rogeri* Magistro Monetæ ad monetandum in Cambio LONDON anno ã ð Edw. fil ð Edⁱ septimodecimo.
16. Compotus *Roberti de Bures* et *Benedicti de Cokefield* militum de providentiâ FRUMENTI et ORDEI factâ per eosdem in Comitatu SUFF', per Commissionem Domini Regis sub magno sigillo mensibus Aprilis et Maii a° xvi°, et solutâ per dictos provisores de denariis receptis de collectoribus decimæ et sextæ in eodem Comitatu.
13. Particulæ de passagio et repassagio DOMINI REGIS ET REGINÆ ET ALIORUM MAGNATUM ad mare inter DOVORR' et WHYTSAND anno tertidecimo.

* 33 Edw. I. 'Memorandum quod xxv. die Septembris anno præsentis xxxiii. ponebantur super *Walterum de Depham* pro xix. ferculis bovin' male expen' in Aula die Jovis xxiii. die Septembris—quodlibet ferculum appreciatum ad iii. d.—iiii. s. ix. d. Et præceptum est in pleno compoto per Senescallum et Thesaurarium quod idem *Walterus* ponatur extra vadia per unum mensem.'

'Memorandum quod iiii^{to} die Januarii anno xxxiii. apud Lincoln ordinatum est in pleno compoto quod omnes liberationes de Hospitio Regis fiant cotidie ante horam primam et circa. Ita quod nullæ liberationes fiant post horam prædictam sine speciali præcepto Regis Senescalli vel Thesaurarii vel eorumdem locum tenentium.'

(SPECIMEN OF CATALOGUE OF RECORDS CLEANED, &c. AT KING'S MEWS.)

Anno regni.

- 18, 19. Rotulus *Alani de Tesdale* Contrarotulatoris Custumæ LANARUM, PELLUM LANUTARUM et CORIORUM in portu LONDON—a festo Sancti Michaelis anno r̄ R̄ E. fil̄ R̄ Edⁱ xviii^o incipiente usque idem festum Sancti Michaelis proximum sequens anno xix^o. (The conclusion is torn away.)
19. Compotus *Ricardi de Whatton* et *Willielmi Bozon* Custodum terrarum ALIENIGENARUM in Coñ Not' et DERB' videlicet de KYRKEBY super ASSCHEFELD quod fuit LORÆ DE STOTEVILLE et de maneriis de BRADEMER et BARTON quæ fuerunt Domini *Nicholai de Stotevyll*.
- 16 ad 19. CHERITON' (Sutht').—Compotus ejusdem anno regni Regis Edwardi xvi.—Inquisitio—anno xix. Edwardi filii Edwardi.
3. Rotulus *Roberti de Barton'* et *Gilberti de Beddeford* custodum et collectorum NOVÆ CUSTUMÆ ultra antiquam custumam LANARUM, CORIORUM, et pellum lanutarum, apud KYNGESTON SUPER HULL anno regni Regis Domini Edwardi Regis Angliæ illustris filii Regis Edwardi *tercio*.
- 19, 20, et 1 Ed. 3. DEVON'.—Venditio PLUMBI STERILIS.
- 1 Ed. 3. Contrarotulus *Johannis de Estone* de diversis misis et expensis factis et apposis circa emptiones diversarum rerum ad sustentationem mineræ Regis de BIRLONDE vel BYRLONDE necessariarum ac etiam de vadiis diversorum operariorum et servientum dictæ mineræ solutis.
- ? Rotulus de Ast̄ affinationis de annis xix. et xx.
- ? Contrarotulus de emptione minæ.
13. Præsentationes factæ super provisione victualium ad opus Regis in Comitatus HUNT', ROTEL', et NORTH', NOT', LINċ, BERK', anno xiii^o.
- 11, 12. Compotus *Gilberti de Rissheton* Custodis HOLDERNESSIÆ a crastino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xi^{mo} usque festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi xii^{mo}. (One of a series.)
1. Compotus *Thomæ de Merke* servientis Domini Regis in manerio de CLIPISTON' a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi *primo*. (One of a series.)
15. Compotus *Rogeri Careles* [de terris diversorum inimicorum Regis viz. ROGERI DE MORTUO, MARI DE CHIRK et c] a xxiiii. die Marcii anno quindécimo usque in Crastinum Sancti Michaelis prō sequent̄. (One of a series.)
6. 'Rotulus de CARVANNIS de anno sexto.'
10. SEXTADÉCIMA Domino Regi Edwardo filio Regis Edwardi in Comitatu OXON' anno regni sui decimo concessa et collecta.
5. Compotus JOHANNIS DE BLOXHAM de manerio Domini Regis de SIBBEFORD quod fuit TEMPLAR' in Comitatu OXON' anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi *quinto* per unum annum.
6. Compotus *Willielmi de Vaus* custodis castri et honoris de KNARESBURGH cum membris a^o r̄ R̄ Edw. fil̄ R̄ E. vi^o.
9. PLACITA, ATTORNATI, DIES DATI præce parcium, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Edwardi *nono*.
1. Particulæ compoti *Reginaldi de Donyngton* et *Willielmi Moigne* collectorum VICESIMÆ Regi a laicis anno sui 'primo' concessæ in partibus de LYNDESEYE in Comitatu *Lincoln'*.

(SPECIMEN OF CATALOGUE OF RECORDS CLEANED, &C. AT KING'S MEWS.)

Anno regni.

- ? Rotulus solucionum DE HOSPITIO pro FURRURIS, SPECIERIIS, samitis, &c.
8. Compotus *Walteri Waldeshef* PINCERNÆ Domini Edwardi illustris Regis Angliæ et nuper CAMERARII VINORUM inter primum diem Decembris anno viii^o et vii^m diem Julii anno eodem finiente. (Incomplete?)
- ? Compotus *Johannis de Irlaund* subcustodis *Johannis Abel* nuper ESCAETORIS Domini Regis citra *Trentam* terrarum et tenementorum quæ fuerunt PHILIPPI LE DESPENSER in Comitatus LINCOLN et ESSEX.
9. Compotus *Johannis Abel et Simonis de Hedersete* de exitibus Episcopatus ELYENSIS vacantis in manu Domini Regis existentis per mortem Fratris *Johannis de Ketene* nuper Episcopi loci illius anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi nono.
15. Compotus *Johannis de Boseham* Ballivi Domini Regis de manerio de SHENE annis regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xv^o et xvi^o.

EDW. III.

- 24 et 25. Indentura facta inter *Willielmum le Ferour* Custodem magnorum EQUORUM Domini Regis citra *Trentam* et *Willielmum de Pereford* Provisorem victualium equorum prædictorum pro sustentatione equorum a xxvi. die Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii xxiiii^o usque xxix^o diem Septembri anno regni Regis Edwardi xxv^o.
- 23, 24 et 25. Particulæ compoti *Willielmi de Dersham* et aliorum, captorum et venditorum bonorum et catallorum quæ fuerunt JOHANNIS DE PULTENEYE defuncti videlicet de bonis et catallis prædictis in Civitate LONDON et alibi infra regnum Regi Angliæ inventis annis xxiii. xxiv. et xxv^o.—*Inventarium*.
47. Nomina stannatorum Curie Stannariæ de CHAGGEFORD taxat' ad x^{am} et xv^{am} Domino Regi ultimo in Comitatu DEVON' concess' ad parliamentum dicti Domini apud Westm' prox' ten' anno regni Regis Edw. tercii xlvii^o.
25. Particulæ compoti *Roberti Latymer, Hugonis Mohaud et Ivonis de Chilkcomb* collectorum xv^{as} et x^{as} triennialium Regi a laicis concessarum anno xxv^o in Comitatu DORSET.
- 34, 35 et 36. Consideratio auditorum assignatorum per consilium Regis ad examinanda compota *Egidii de Wyngreworth*, quondam Theſ. DUCATUS BRITANNIÆ dum idem ducatus extitit in manu Regis de annis ipsius Regis xxxiiii. xxxv. et tribus quarteriis anni xxxvi^o.
- ? Status præpositorum super compotum suum anno Domini S. Abbatis [] secundo.—Summæ recept' de SANCTO IVONE, HALIWELL, HOUGHTON, RIPTON ABB', ELYNG', UPWOD, et c. (Part of a series.)
- 9, 10, 11. Expensæ factæ CIRCA LANAS *Reginaldi de Conductu* in Angl' emptas annis ix. et x^o et postea ad opus Domini Regis apud *Dordroyght* anno xi. missas et liberatas.
17. Compoti *Willielmi de Fremelesworth* Custodis EQUORUM Domini Regis citra *Trentam* de receptis, misis et expensis circa sustentationem Dextrariorum Cursarum, Palefridorum et Pullanorum commorantium in Stabulonibus apud

(SPECIMEN OF CATALOGUE OF RECORDS CLEANED, &C. AT KING'S MEWS.)

Anno regni.

- Abyndon et Dorkcestre, Tham' et Sonnynges et Westm'* anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii xvii^o.
27. Particulæ *Roberti de Camps'* de operibus STAPULÆ a xviii. die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ xxvii^o.
14. L'estente du Manoyr de SPENE fayt illoeqs le xxiiii. jour de Novemb^r en l'an du r̄ R̄ Edward tierz pus la conqueste *quatorzime*.
- ? Compotus maneriorum de ALDEWYK, BERGHSTEDE, SHRIPPENE, TANGMER, LOVENTE, SLYDON in balliva de PAGEHAM. (The commencement is wanting.)
14. FINES et exitus de BANCO de termino Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu *quartodecimo*.
18. Compotus *Willielmi Offeratoris* custodis EQUICII Domini Regis apud CORNBURY de receptis, misis et expensis circa sustentationem jument^ũ, pult^r et pulla^ũ in dicto equicio de CORNBUR' perhendinantium.
28. Compotus *Gerardi de Grymeston'* et *Johannis de Burton'* collectorum x^o et xv^o tercii anni triennalis Domino Regi ultimo a laicis concessarum in *Estrythingo* in Comitatu EBOR' anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ xxviii^o.
18. Brevia de SERVITIO MILITARI cum retur^ũ.—' Nomina illorum qui quadraginta libratas terræ et redditus per annum habent et eas per tres annos tenuerunt et non susceperunt ordinem militare in diversis Comitatus infrascriptis in Cancellariâ Domini Regis Edwardi Angliæ et Franciæ videlicet Angliæ decimo octavo et Franciæ quinto.'
27. Compotus *Willielmi de Andevere* Ballivi honoris de BELVERO qui est in custodia Regis ratione minoris THOMÆ fratris et hæredis WILLIELMI DE ROOS DE HAMELAK' nuper Domini honoris prædicti, eo quod idem Willielmus eundem honorem de dicto Domino Rege tenuit in capite per servicium Militare anno regni Regis Edw. tercii post conquestum xxvii^o.
25. Particulæ compoti *Johannis de Ferrers de Westneweten'*, *Guydonis de Sancto Albyno* et *Rad'i Clogher* collectorum xv^o et x^{mæ} trien^ũ R̄ a laicis anno xxv^o Regis Edwardi tercii in Co^m CORNUB' concessarum.
- 49—51. Particulæ Compoti *Johannis Dymmok* ESCAETORIS Regis in Co^m LINCOLNIÆ per breve Regis patens annis xlix^o, l^o, li^o.
10. PLACITA coram Baronibus de Scaccario anno Regis Edwardi tercii x^o.
6. Rotulus de CUSTUMA LANARUM, CORIORUM et PELLIIUM LANUTARUM in LONDON' de toto anno sexto. (The commencement wanting.)
- 45, 46. NEWETON.—Compotus *Johannis Leer* præpositi Domini HUMFRIDI DE BOHUN Comitatus HERFORD, ESSEX ET NORTHAMPTON manerii sui ibidem annis regni Regis Edwardi tercii xlv^o et xlvi^o.
- 1 et 2. Compotus *Johannis de Neusom* Clerici et custodis quorundam EQUORUM Domini Regis Edwardi tercii perhendinantium in Co^m LINCOLN' annis primo et secundo.
2. (Pars rotuli taxationis xx^{mæ} in Comitatu WORCESTRIÆ.)
- 32—38. Compotus de denariis provenientius de bonis et catallis WILLIELMI DE WALCOTE Clerici venditis.

(SPECIMEN OF CATALOGUE OF RECORDS CLEANED, &C. AT KING'S MEWS.)

Anno regni.

44. Compotus *Willielmi atte Reede* ballivi Domini Regis de GRAVESENDE ab incras-
tino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edw. tercii xliiii^{to}.
- 15, 16. Compotus *Johannis Forst* nuper Majoris villæ SUTH^t et *Nicholai Sampson*
junioris ballivi ejusdem villæ et collectorum CUSTUMARUM spectantium ad
eandem villam videlicet de exitibus et omnibus aliis proficuis villam prædictam
contingentibus—annis regni Regis Edw. tertii xv^o et xvi^o.
9. PLACITA et attornati coram Baronibus de Scaccario anno Edw. tercii post con-
questum ix^o.
7. Consuetudines et servicia custumariorum de MORTON SAUNDERVILLE—appro-
batae et recognitæ per sacramenta eorundem anno regni Regis Edw. tercii
septimo.
- ? [Compotus de CLEYTON' ?]
46. Particulæ compoti *Johannis de Bozoun* Chevaler et cæterorum collectorum x^o et
xv^o Regi per laicos anno xvi^o in Comitatu NOTINGHAM contentarum.
10. Rotulus taxationis xv^o et x^o Regi concessarum in Comitatu SOMER^s.
10. Compotus *Henrici Frouwyk* et *Ricardi de Pountz* collectorum x^o et xv^o bono-
rum mobilium in Co^m MIDD' Domino Regi a laicis anno regni sui decimo
concessarum.
10. Compotus *Walteri de Mauny* vicecomitis de MERYONNYTH de omnibus misis et
liberationibus per ipsum factis de exitibus ballivæ suæ, anno regni Regis
Edwardi tercii post conquestum *decimo*.
- 5 ad 14. Receptæ *Walteri de Weston'* Clerici operationum Domini Regis in palacio WEST-
MONASTERII et TURRIS LONDON', annis v. vi. vii. viii. ix. x. xi. xii. xiii. xiiii.
5. Contrarotulus *Johannis de Balscot'* unius Camerariorum Scaccarii DUBLIN' de
liberationibus, misis et expensis in termino Paschæ anno regni Regis Edw.
tercii post conquestum v^o.
18. Particulæ compoti *Edmundi de Assheby* in villa de GRANTHAM.
- 39, 40. Particulæ compoti *Thomæ Cheyne* ESCAETORIS Regis in Co^m DEVONIE.
10. Compotus *Thomæ de Dorneye* Ballivi prioratus SANCTÆ CRUCIS existentis in
manu Regis anno regni Regis Edw. tercii x^o (postquam Dominus Rex concessit
prioratum prædictum *Fratri Roberto Renard* per litteras suas de Cancellaria
reddendo inde per annum in Cameram Reg^e x. ii. durante guerrâ inter dictum
Regem et illos de Franciâ.)
35. Inquisitio capta coram *Willielmo Banastre* et *Ricardo de Somerford* apud BRE-
WODE die Veneris in septimana Paschæ anno regni Regis Edw. tercii post con-
questum tricesimo quinto pro Episcopatu COVENTR' ET LICH' anno xxxv.
- ? (A fragment of a Roll once containing the names of men and women to the num-
ber of 2945, but the purpose for which they are returned does not appear.)
- ? La retenue Monss' RICHARD DE GRENE.
- ? Rotulus ESCAETORIS in Co^m DOR^s, DEVON' et CORNUB'.
29. Rotulus ESCAETORIS in Co^m DEVON' et CORNUBIE. (The commencement
wanting.)

(SPECIMEN OF CATALOGUE OF RECORDS CLEANED, &c. AT KING'S MEWS.)

Anno regni.

30. CLARINDON. Compotus *Bartholomei de Braddon* Canonici Sarum de omnibus receptionibus et expensis per eum factis in manerio ibidem, anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu xxx^{mo}.
17. Particulæ compoti *Stephani de Padiham* de exitibus Ballivæ villæ de WYNCHELSE de curiis tentis apud WYNCHELSE et anno regni Regis Edw. tercii post conquestum xvii°. (A portion wanting.)
- ? (Major pars rotuli taxationis [?] in Comitatu HERTFORDIÆ.)
47. Compotus *Willielmi Vaghan* Receptoris et Forestarii superioris forestæ CANTREFSELIF' anno regni Regis Edw. tercii xlvii°.
- 9 et 10. Compotus *Hugonis Tyrrel* Custodis Castri Domini Regis de RADENORE, WARTHRENNOUN, KERY, KNYGHTON, PRESTHEMEDE, NORTON', et NEUNEBRUGGE, in manu Regis existentium ratione minoris ætatis ROGERI FILII ET HÆREDIS DOMINI EDMUNDI DE MORTUO MARI annis regni Regis Edw. tercii ix° et x°. (One of a series.)
25. Breve originale cum returnis—Particulæ Stannariorum xv^æ et x^æ triennialium Regi a laicis anno xvii. concessarum in Comitatu DEVONIÆ annotatæ in compoto *Johannis Pollard* et sociorum suorum Collectorum dictarum xv^æ et x^æ de secundo anno earundem.
32. Particulæ compoti *Edwardi Burnel* et *Ricardi Hord* Collectorum xv^æ et x^æ triennial Regi a laicis anno xxxi° in Coñ SALOP' contra pro se et *Griffino Warant* et *Ricardo Tristrem* de Escap latronum et catallis felonum et fugitivorum per ipsos levatis et receptis de diversis personis infrascriptis anno xxxii°.
- 15 ad 17. Compoti *Egidii le Reve* Ballivi Domini Regis manerii sui de FOUWELEMERE vel FOULMERE annis regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quintodecimo, xvi°, xvii°. (The last 'Compotus,' excepting the head thereof, is torn away.)
- ? Particulæ compoti *Johannis de Insula de Wodeburn'* et *Nicholai de Punchardon'* collectorum xv^æ et x^æ Regi a laicis anno x° apud Noñ concessarum in Coñ NORTHUMBR'.
30. Compotus *Petri de Lieu* vel *Loco* factoris lancearum Regis de vadiis et robis suis.
3. Rotulus Receptionum [de monetagio]. (One of a series.)
- Circa 15. Accounte de LEINES que Monsieur *Johan de Molyne*s amena ove lui hors d'Engleterre tanqe a lescluse de *Flanders* pur chevir d'argent hastivement sur ycelles leines al oepe nostre seigneur le Roi.
- 24, 25. Particulæ compoti *Roberti Russel* nuper ESCAETORIS Domini Regis in Coñ WILTEŠ de omnimodis receptis a festo Sancti Michaelis anno xxiii^{to} R nunc usque ad idem festum proximum sequens anno xxv^{to}.
10. WARD' DE TYNDALE.—Particulæ compoti *Johannis de Insula* et *Nicholai de Punchardon'* de x^a et xv^a Coñ NORTHUMBR' apud WESTM' in medio quadragessimæ Domini Regis concess anno reg sui x^{mo}.
23. HIBERNIA.—Recordum coram Baronibus de Scaccario Angt super *Johanne de Burnham* Theš Regis Hibñ allocuto de diversis conclamentis in compotis suis factis et c et aliis transgressionibus diversis.

(SPECIMEN OF CATALOGUE OF RECORDS CLEANED, &C. AT KING'S MEWS.)

Anno regni.

- 9, 10. Curia de KERY tenta ibidem. (The commencement is wanting.)
10. Compotus *Menaldi Brocaz* custodis quorundam magnorum EQUORUM et pullanorum Domini Regis *citra Trentam* tam in partibus *Australibus* Angliæ commorantium, de receptis, misis et expensis suis circa custodiam prædictorum equorum factis anno regni Regis Edw. tercii x^o.
21. LENN.—Leta Domini Regis ibidem tenta in Aula Gildæ coram Majore et Ballivis ejusdem villæ die Dominica in festo Sanctorum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ xxi^o.
- 38, 39. Particulæ compoti *Ricardi de Wydevill* ESCAETORIS Regis in Coñ NORHAMPTON et ROTEL' annis xxxviii et xxxix.
- 45, 46. Compotus *Willielmi Burnard* Ballivi de ANSTYNGH' annis regni Regis Edw. tercii xlv^o et xlvi^o.

H. C."

VIII.

Dodsworth's Transcripts of the Pipe Rolls in the Bodleian Library.—See *ante*, pp. 449, 450.

Collectiones ex Magnis Rotulis Pipe in Scēio Dñi Regis remanentibus per Rogerū Dodsworthē Eboracensem, 1648.

Incipit Magnus Rotulus Pipæ de Anno Quinto Regis Stephani.

Qui

* Fol. 1^b.

† Sic.

Rotulus p aliquot centenos Annos elapsos, errore Librarij, in Rotulo sexto membrana secunda, in tergo annotatus et signatus fuit quasi Rotulus Magnus Pipe fuisset Anno primo Regis Henrici secundi; Quod falsissimum esse ex indubio Rotulo Magnæ Pipe de Anno secundo Regis eiusdem, facillime evinci possit, cum nulla inibi ratio-cinia istis, in hoc Rotulo expressis, vti in ceteris omnibus observatum est, respondeant. Et Nomina vicecomitum Anni primi dicti Regis, in libro Rubeo Scaccarij designata, folio ciiij^{xxii} et vij^{mo} ab eis in hoc Rotulo exhibitis, omnino differunt. et* postremo quod Hic Rotulus sit de Anno Quinto Regis Stephani, et non de tempore Regis Henrici primi, eidentissime colligi possit ex Rotulo† membrana duodecima. et Rotulo quinto, membrana prima. et Rotulo duodecimo, membrana prima, inuicem in hoc Rotulo magno.

Incipit Annus Quintus Regis Stephani ex Magno Rotulo Pipæ.

Oxonia.

Roštus reddit compotum de firma comitatus Oxoniæ.

"De Oilli
v'te 37^{b4}"
"Nigellus."

Idem Roštus deß xvij. fi. mō de veteri firma manerij de Gersendona ij. annoz.

Et Id Roštus deß cc. 7 xviii fi. 7 xvj. š. 7 viij. d. et xxx. m. Auri de debito patris sui, p pecunia iord de Oilli.

Et Idē Roštus deß cccc. m. argenti de Gersoma pro comitatu habendo.

Restoldus redd compotū de clxvj. fi. 7 xj. š. bñ de veteri firma Oxon. In Thāuro xlvj. fi. bñ.

‡ Fol. 2.

Et Id Restold⁹ deß cc. 7 xxxix. liß. 7 xv. š. 7 ij. d. mō p defectu comitatus, videlicet in Annona, 7 domibus 7 Grangijs‡ molend. 7 piscañ 7 villañ 7 bordañ. 7 Buris. 7 bubuleis. 7 feno. et in defectu trē quē ñ erat lucrata.

§ Sic pro averorum.

Et Idē deß xxvij. fi. 7 iiij. d. p defectu boum 7 auroz,§ 7 vaccarū 7 porcoz 7 ouium.

(DODSWORTH'S TRANSCRIPTS OF THE PIPE ROLLS.)

Et Idē deß vij. li. x. š. q^o anno p nemorib^o Regis, q̄ adeo destructa fuit* qđ null^o vič * Sic.
potest inde reddere firmam.

Et Id deß xj. li. iij. š. 7 iiij. đ. de firma trē Rogi Maledocti q^a fuit in custodia, 7
nichil inde reddidit. Et inde est in mīa Regē.

Et Id deß c. 7 xv. li. 7 viij. đ. q^as iniuste abstulit villañ 7 Burgensibz de pprijs
manēr Reğ, p^oq^a Rex mare t^ansiuit.

Rađ fīt Amalr redd compoť de diñ. m. auri p trā q^a dirronavit† contra Wiłm Lond. † Sic.
In Thaūro lx. š. p diñ m. auri et Quiet^o est.

Walrus Archidiač redd compoť de c. 7 q^axx. m. arg. p plač qđ fuit inter eum 7
Restold^o† vič. † Sic.

Joñes de Sčo Joñe ř ep̄ de c. 7 lx. m. arg. p trā Thome ||ffr̄is sui in Anglia. In || Sic.
Thaūro xl. m.

Hugo de Talemache ř ep̄ de iiij. li. 7 xiii. š. 7 iiij. đ. p denar q^as libavit Joñi de
Sčo Joñe sine precepto Regē.

Et Id vič ř ep̄ de xxxvii. š. de i. mūdrow in diñ Hundred de Bensintona. In
pdonis p bñ Reğ Brient fīt cōm xxxvij. š. Et Quiet^o est.

Walrus de Ansgiuilla ř ep̄ de xv. m. arg p concessione trē de Lilingestan cum Nepte
Rič fīt Ursoñ.

Henric^o de Lamara ř ep̄ de xxviij. li. 7 vj. š. 7 viij. đ. p ministerio patris sui de
Vel^aria, 7 viij. li. trē sue. Et p^t mortem fr̄is sui, p illa tra q^a fr̄ suos habebat, de
trā p̄is eoꝝ de c. m. arg 7 ii. dextrañ et xl. m. arg de čuent̄ fr̄is sui.

14 Heñ II.

CHent.

Fol. 110.

Hugo de Doura ř ep̄.

Noua placita 7 Noue conueñ. ad maritandū filiā R.

Hugo de Doura ř ep̄ de ix. li. 7 vj. š. 7 viij. đ. p miť de veteri feoff. et i. m. đ nouo
feoffamento.

Walrus de Maiene ř ep̄ de xix. li. 7 vj. š. 7 viij. đ. de veteri feff. 7 de nouo xx. š.

Wiłs de Auerenčñ ř ep̄ đ xiiij. li. 7 vj. š. 7 viij. đ. p miť de veteri feff. et de nouo
xxxiiij. š. 7 iiij. đ.

Wiłs fīt Helř ř ep̄ de xlvj. š. 7 viij. đ. de veteri feff. et ij. š. 7 viij. đ. de nouo feff.

Walchelin^o Maminot ř ep̄ de xvij. li. p miť de veteri feff.

Daniel d[e] Creuecuer ř ep̄ de xvij. li. p miť de veteri feff.

Walchelinus Maminot deß i. m. de nouo feff.

Wiłs de Ros deß iiij. li. 7 xiiij. š. 7 iiij. ¶ p miť suis.

¶ Sic.

Id vič ř ep̄ de xj. li. de Auxit de Hou.

Surreia.

Id vič ř ep̄.

Noua placita 7 Noue Conueñ ad maritandū filiā R.

Abbas de Certeseia ř ep̄ de iij. m. p iij. miť q^as recognoscit se debere Regi, et deß
i. m. p i. miť quem ñ recognoscit se debere Regi.

Explicatur Annus xiiij^{mo} Regis Henř sčdi.

23 Heñ II.

Staffordsciꝝ.

Fol. 153.
23 Hen. II.

Hervei^o de Stratton ř ep̄.

(DODSWORTH'S TRANSCRIPTS OF THE PIPE ROLLS.)

Essex 7 Hurtfordsc[i]z.

Robert^o Mantell^o r̃ ep̃.

Id vič r̃ ep̃ de xij. li. 7 iiij. š. 7 ix. đ. [de] exitu de Renham hoc anno q̃ fuit Fulconis Paniel.

Id vič r̃ ep̃ de xxij. š. 7 iiij. đ. de exitu de Harden hoc anno q̃ fuit Roḡti Furre.

Bukingehamsciz 7 Bedefordsciz.

Wiffr̃ fit Rič r̃ ep̃.

Sudhantonscire.

Huḡ de Gundeuiſt r̃ ep̃.

Cantebꝛsc[i]z 7 Huntedoṅsciz.

Ebrad^o de Bečh 7 Warin^o de Bassingeburṅ r̃ ep̃ de diṁ anno.

Waltr̃us fit Huḡoṅ r̃ ep̃ de diṁ anno.

Fol. 37^b.

Oxinefortscira.

Henricus de Oilli redd̃ comp̃ de firma Oxinefordscire.

Et in t̃ris datis Comiti Flandr̃ lxxvj. li. in Bentun cū c. š. de Wich.

Et Huḡ de Plugenet xlij. li. 7 x. š. b̃t in Hedendun.

Et Abbatisse de Godestou c. š. b̃t in ead̃ villa.

Et Henr̃ de Oxinef l. š. b̃t in ead̃ villa.

Et Waltr̃o Bicis^o v. š. in ead̃ villa.

Et Abbi de Oseneia vj. š. 7 iiij. đ. m̃io in ead̃ villa.

Et Henr̃ de Oxinef xxiii. š. 7 iiij. đ. m̃io in ead̃ villa.

Et Gaufr̃ xl. li. 7 xiiij. š. 7 iiij. đ. m̃io in ead̃ villa.

Et Rič de Luci xx. m̃io in Blochesham.

Et Gillbto de Angiers x. li. m̃io in Bensentun.

Alanus Rasor deḡ x. li. de veteri firma Foreste de Cornebiri.

Id Alanus deḡ x. li. de nova firma ejusdē Foreste.

Id vič redd̃ comp̃ de Danegeld. In Th. xliiij. li. 7 vi. š. i. đ.

Et in pdonis p̃ b̃r R. Eḡo Lincoṭ xxiiij. li. 7 ij. š.

Et Regiṅ de Sčō Waleṅ vij. li. 7 xv. š. 7 vij. đ.

Et Henr̃ de Oilli xj. li. 7 xv. š.

Et Rič de Chanuiſt lx. š. Et Michael Belet xxxiiij. š.

Et Rič de Sčō Remigio viij. š. Et Wiffo fit Baldwini iiij. š.

Et Henr̃ fit Geṅ xl. š. Et Rič de Humez lxxvj. š.

Et Wiffo Guhier xxiiij. š. Et Huḡ de Plugenet xx. š.

Et Waṅ fit Geṅ ix. š. Et Baṅ de Wareṅ^o xxvj. li. 7 x. š. Et Comiti Flandr̃ iiij. li. 7 v. š. 7 vj. đ.

Fol. 38.

(DODSWORTH'S TRANSCRIPTS OF THE PIPE ROLLS.)

Et Gaufr̃ de Iuoi xxiiij. š. Et Rič de Luci xxiiij. š.

Et Joñi de Oxinef xv. š. &c.

Sum c. li. 7 lxiiij. š. 7 iiij. đ.

Telarij de Oxinef reddt comp̃ de i. m̃. auri p̃ Gilda sua. In Th̃ vj. li. p̃ i. m̃. auri. Et q̃eti sunt.

Ceruisarij de Oxineford reddt comp̃ de i. unč auri. In Th̃ xv. š. p̃ i. unč auri. Et quieti sunt.

Id vič reddt comp̃ de lxx. m̃. de dono comitatus.

Et in soltis Wiſto Cade xxiiij. li. 7 vj. š. 7 viij. đ.

Et in pdonis p̃ bž* Reğ Regiñ de Sčō Waleř vj. li. 7 xv. š.

* Sic.

Et Wiſtmo fr̃i Reğ vj. š. 7 iiij. đ. Et Rič de Humez i. m̃.

Et Wař fił Geř iiij. š. et viceč xxiiij. š.

Sum xij. li. 7 xiiij. š. 7 iiij. đ.

IX.

Inventarium factum apud Burgum super Sabulonem, 17 die Julii, anno 35 Edwardi I. See ante, p. 451.

In coffro soſmetto de J.

Unū par pelviū pondis vii. m̃ř. ix. š.
 Iť aliud par pelviū pondis vii. m̃ř. di. min^o xx. đ.
 Iť cipñ arğ deaur̃ aymeſt pond̃ iiij. li. xv. š. x. đ.—p̃č. xi. li.
 Iť cipñ arğ deaur̃ pond̃ iiij. li. xx. đ.—p̃č. viii. li. xl. đ.
 Iť cipñ arğ deaur̃ pond̃ xl. š. x. đ.—p̃č. iiij. li. xx. đ.
 Iť cipñ arğ deaur̃ pond̃ xxx. š. viii. đ.—p̃č. iii. li. xvi. đ.
 Iť cipñ arğ deaur̃ pond̃ xl. š. v. đ.—p̃č. iiij. li. x. đ.
 Iť cipñ argñ albus sine ponde 7 šn p̃cio.

Coffr̃ soſmett̃ de K.

Unū par pelviū pondis viii. m̃ř.
 Unū par pelviū pondis vii. m̃ř. x. š.
 Iť cipñ arğ deaur̃ aymeſt g^avat^o pond̃ c.xv. š.—p̃č. xxiiij. m̃ř.
 Iť cipñ arğ deaur̃ aymeſt cū i. picñio de secta dať R̃ p̃ abbtem de Burgo Sčī Petri apud Undele vii. die Jul̃ anno xxxiiij^{to} 7 pondat cipñ iiij. li. xiiij. š. vii. đ. Picñ pondat xliij. š. vii. đ.
 Iť cipñ arğ deaur̃ pond̃ li. š.—p̃č. c.ii. š.

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In quodam scrinio de corrio infra coffr de K.

Firm auri p̄c. iiij. li.	Una bursa cōtinens spinā de corona X ⁱ q̄ fuit cōm Cornub.
Firm auri p̄c. v. m ^a r. di.	
Firm auri p̄c. c. s̄.	Lamīa auř inventa p̄ dñm Roð de Clifford in Epatu Dunolm̄ mens̄ Oct̄ anno xxxiiij ^{to} .
Firm auri p̄c. iiij. li.	
Firm auri p̄c. c. s̄.	Iř anuř auř q ⁱ fuit Thome de Corbrigg Archiep̄ Eboꝝ.
Firm auri p̄c. iiij. li.	
Firm auri p̄c. c. s̄.	Iř anuř auř qui fuit Joñ Wynton Epi.
Firm auri p̄c. c. s̄.	Anulus auř q ⁱ fuit W. de Corneř Saꝝ quondā Epi.
Firm auri p̄c. c. s̄.	Anuř auř qui fuit Gilbti Cicestr Epi.
Firm auri p̄c. iiij. li.	Anuř auř qui fuit W. de March Bath 7 West Epi.
Firm auri p̄c. c. s̄.	Anuř auř cū saphiro s̄n billa.
Firm auri p̄c. x. li.	Anuř auř q ⁱ fuit Nicñi de Coleh ^a m nup Abbtis Abyndon.
Firm auri p̄c. x. m ^a r.	Anuř auř cū amiralð missus R̄ p Leonē de Goavo de Janua.
Firm auri p̄c. viii. m ^a r.	
Firm auri p̄c. c. s̄.	Anuř auř cū rubetř sine bitt.
Firm auri p̄c. iiij. li. x. s̄.	Unus basclius s̄b sigillo dñi Henř Eleñ 7 fr̄is Luce q ⁱ app̄ciat ^r ad m ⁱ li. scdm billā.
Firm auri p̄c. iiij. li.	
Firm auri p̄c. c. s̄.	Sāguis draconis in pulve p̄ falcoñ.

In coffr de pannis ad auř.

Unū lichefrit^r arg^o unū lavatoř arg^o.Cipñ auř cū uno picñio auř de secta dat^r R̄ p dñam R^{na} apud Dunferm̄ i^o die Jan̄
anno xxxii^o.Unū godettū auř dat^r R̄ p R^{na} apd Linliscu p^{mo} die Januař anno xxx^o.Un^o cipñ arg^o alb^o in casso qui fuit Nicñi de Coleh^am q^ondā Abbtis de Abyndon.Un^o lib^o qⁱ dñ text^o in quodā casso de corrio.Unū cap^d uni^o xi. miliū v^gin in q^odā scrineo ligneo albo.

Unū par cultest mensat cū manubř de cristallo.

Hee sunt reliquie dñi R̄ repte in garð sua apud Burgū sup
Sabuloñ die Lune xvii^o die Julii anno Dñi m^occc^o septio 7
i R̄ p̄dci xxxv^{to}.

In coffro signato supius signo crucis.

Videlit crux Neyghⁱ ornata auro 7 lapid^o p̄cioš una cū pede ejusdⁱ crucis de auro 7 gēmis
in quadā casula de corř ex^a coffr dco pedi aptata.Iř la Blakerode de Scoř fabricata in auro cū cathena auř in teca int^o lignea 7 ext^o de
arg^o deauř.Iř crux Sçe Elene de Scoř fabⁱcata in auro 7 gēmis in q^adā casula de ligno 7 corrio.Iř pva crux fabricata de arg^o ptī de auř in quadā casula lignea.

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Iť spina de coro^a Dñi in casso de corrio cū titlo appenso.

Iť una teca de argē deauř cū gēmis continēs diſsas reliquias videť ptem de ligno sčē crucis cū multis aliis pvis reliquiis bi Edmundi cōfessoř in quadā bursa de armis R Franč cum quibzdā aliis reliquiis quas Rex Franč misit dño Aleřo Regi Scoť 7 fuerunt invente in castro de Edenburgħi 7 ħi oĩa in quadā teca de corř. Iť ii. camiř de Chartres.

Iť in alio
coffro adjūcto.

Iť unū sc'niū de cristalło fabricatū in argñ deauř cuj^o unū capud ħiet ymagine crucifixi Marie 7 Johis 7 aliud capud ħiet ymaginē Marie cū ymagine pñi Jħu quod quidē sc'niū continet pħres diſsas reliquias videť de ligno crucis bi Andř apli Ossa parva de capite Sčī Laurenť Os quoddā de Sčō Jacobo de Galič De brachio Sčī Mauritii Duo frusta ossiū Sčī Blař 7 Sčē Cristine Unā juncturā bi Exsupii 7 casam cristall vacuā billatā de Sčō Xpoforo.

Iťm aliud scrinium de cristalło fractum fabricatū in argento deaurā cū unū capud [habet] ymaginē Sčī Pauli 7 aliud capud caret ymagine quod quidē scrineū continz quamđ ampullam pvam de argenť cū lacte Beate Virginis matris Dñi 7 aliis diſsis reliquiis ut p3 in circumscripť ejusđ. Iťm de spongea de qua Dñs nř Jħu Xps accepit Unū dentē uni^o Sčī qui valet cont^a fulgur 7 tonitrua Iťm lapidē quemđ scm sine titulo Iťm peciam de lardo cōversā in lapidē miraculose Iťm quamđ pvam bursam cōtinent de vestiment 7 capičo Beate Marie 7 Sčī Gregorii De clavo Dñi 7 lapide sepulcri Dñi.

Iťm quoddam brachiū magnū de argento deauratū cū reliquiis infra videť de Sčis Thom 7 Bartħio aplis.

Iť continz unū magnū os de brachio Sčē Osithe Brachiū Sčī David Brachiū Sčī Riči Cicestř Os Sčī Wiłfi Eboř Os brachii Sčī Wiłfi Anglici quond socii Sčī Francissi Iťm in inferiori pte dci brachii os quoddam cujusđ Sancti sine titulo.

Iťm quoddam aliud brachiū min^o de argento deauř cont os brachii cuj^odam sine titulo.

Iťm qued pxis lignea longa cont quamđ fiolam de cristalło cū lacte glōse Vrgis Marie.

Iťm quodd sc'neū de corio cont ymağ deauř Sčī Jacobi tenent in? man^o quand costā ejusđ Sčī.

Iťm quodd capud de argenť deauř in figuř capitis Epī cont in sūmitate quodd os de cerebro cuj^odam Sčī siñ titulo cū quibusđ massis de argē deaurā.

Iťm quedam pxis lignea pva cont duos agnos Dei et unam crucē de coreo rubeo missam dño Regi p Wiłm de Monte Forti de zona dñi Michis pp^e iiij^{ti}.

Iťm quodd vas de argenť deauř ħns formam navičle cont multa ossa ut credit xi. miliū virginū.

Iťm alia multa ossa in alia farcinula pāniculis involuta sine titulo.

Iťm due pixides cū tiriaca simul ligat in cotun.

Iťm due alie pixides cū tiriac eodm modo colligat ut patz p eař billas.

Iťm quedam pva ossa in scuncincio albo innodata sine titulo.

Inventar pve Gardeř.

Una roba nova de russetto cū q^atuor garnement duos mantett.

(INVENTORY AT BURG UPON THE SANDS, A.D. 1307.)

(In dorso.)

Inventar̃ f̃cm apud Burgū sup Sabuloñ xvii^o die Julii anno xxxv^{to}.

De cip̃h̃ ar̃g̃ usitať	xxvi.	Iť in custodia Rogi Druel	xxix.
Đ discis ar̃g̃	xlvi.	Iñ ģet novus Rex	xii.
Đ salsař ar̃g̃	xli.	Iñ ģet novus Rex	xii.
Đ cocleař ar̃g̃	xxxvi.		
Đ pelvibz ar̃g̃	vi.	Iñ ģet novus Rex	ii.
Đ lavatoř ar̃g̃	vi.	Inde ģet novus Rex	ii.
De discis ad int̃fercula	ii.		
De discis platis p̃vis p̃panetia	v.		
Đ cocleař auri	v.		
Đ cocleař argñ	xvi.		
Đ pic̃his argñ	vi.	Iñ ģet novus Rex	ii.
Đ cip̃his ar̃g̃	xix.	Iñ ģet novus Rex	vi.
Đ cip̃his argñ cum ped̃	vi.	Iñ ģet novus Rex	ii.

Iť cip̃h̃ S̃ci Thome Cantuař Archiepi et cip̃h̃ auri novus Rex ģet.

Iť i. salsař argñ 7 p̃tiñ ad feodū panetař.

Iť una olla ar̃g̃ t'ū pedū ad aquā califaciend̃.

Iť i. olla ar̃g̃ 7 i. scutella ar̃g̃ magna p̃ elemoř.

Iť vi. furchetti ar̃g̃ 7 i. furchett^o de auro.

De capella Regis.

Unus calix de argñ deaur̃.

Unū supaltař de jaspide.

Duo fiole argñ.

Sex candelabra argñ q^oz ii. sunt in custodia coffrař.

Una cāpanula argñ p̃ elevaċoe corpis Xpi.

Una pixis de argñ ad imponend̃ corp^o Xpi.

Due tabule supargent̃ p̃ pace danda.

Urciolus argñ p̃ aqua bñdicta cū duobz aspsor̃ de ar̃g̃.

Tria t'ribula ar̃g̃ deaur̃.

Navicula argñ ad poñdū incensū.

Due pelṽ de argñ.

Tabula picta de ligno cū ymag̃.

Quatuor paria alb̃ 7 amictaz cū t'ibz stol̃ 7 iiij^{or} manipulis.Quatuor casule diřsoř coloř cū una tunica 7 una dalmatica dupť de cindoñ rubeo
7 crosceo.

Duo frontať de panno de Tars 7 řciū albū cū mudať.

Decem suppellic̃ antiq^a.

Iť sex mappe ad altař de quibz tres sunt cū paruř.

Iť duo manuřgia debiť.

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Iť due cape chorales de India ii. de virid 7 de pāno de Tars barrata.

Iť i. casula nig^a cū tunica 7 dalmatica ejusdē color p defunctis.

Iť i. frontale de poupr broudať cū ymaginibz.

Una casula de panno ermonie cū tunica 7 dalmatica.

Una casula de pāno de Tars auro ctext cū alb 7 amicta et stola et maniplo 7 zona.

Unū auriclare ad Ewangel.

Una casula alb diapř cū tunica 7 dalmatica 7 capa choralđ de ead secta.

Duo missať novū 7 vet^o Duo g^adalia novū 7 vet^o.

Duo portifoř legenda de tǫali in uno volumē 7 legenda sčoz in alio volumē.

De officio speciař.

Duo disci arģ cū peđ q^oz i. pondat xxxviii. š. 7 alius xxxvi. š.

Duo disci arģn šn peđ q^oz maior pondat xl. š.

Iť duo magna cocleař.

Iť una pecia lineee tele cont xxi. ulň Iť alia pecia tele ix. ulň Iť iii^a pecia ģť x. ulň.

Iť una pecia ģtiň xvii. ulň Iť una pecia ģtiň xxiiij. ulň.

Iť una pecia de manuřģ de Dynant ģť xxxviii. ulň.

Iť una pecia cont vq, tuaľť de Dynant.

Iť una mappa cont vi. ulň de Dynant.

Due mapp in una pecia cont xvi. ulň de Pariš.

Iť una pecia de Dynant cont xx. ulň.

X.

Illustrations from Records at the Tower of London of the Question as to the ancient Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls.—See *ante*, p. 451.

“ Mr. Cooper, at page 455 of the First Volume of his work upon the Public Records, has noticed a Memorandum enrolled on the Close Roll of the 7th of Edward IV. upon which he remarks:—‘ In the course of these inquiries the instructions given by Edward IV. to Robert Kirkeham, when he was appointed Master of the Rolls, were found on one of the Close Rolls; and an extract therefrom has been furnished to the Compiler, who, not recollecting ever to have seen it in print, considers it too interesting to the Equity antiquary not to be inserted in this place. He regrets only that he is not at the present moment in possession of the entire instructions. “ And, over this, the King willed and commanded there and thanne that all manere maters, to be examyned and discussed in the Court of Chauncery, shuld be directed and determined accordyng to equite and conscience, and to the old cours and laudable custume of the same Court, so that if in any such maters any difficultie, or question of lawe, happen to ryse, that he herein take th’advise and counsel of sume of the Kynges Justices; so that right and justice may be duely ministred to every man.”—Close Roll, 7 Edw. IV. m. 12, dors.’

A distinguished member of the Chancery Bar has imagined that Mr. Cooper infers therefrom, that the power of determining matters in Equity was, by this instrument, granted to or recognized to be in the Master of the Rolls *virtute officii*; and

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he on the other hand contends, that it merely gave him equitable jurisdiction as Keeper of the Seal. The opinion is so far correct, as will hereafter be shown, in supposing that the Master of the Rolls did not acquire any additional power in Equity by the document in question. Mr. Cooper's misapprehension of the instrument appears clearly to have arisen from his not having been furnished with a copy of the whole of it: it does not relate to Kirkham's appointment to the office of Master of the Rolls, which had taken place long before, viz. on the 23d of December, in the 1st year of Edward IV.*

On the 21st of August, 1463, the Bishop of Exeter, then Chancellor, was directed by the King in Council to go on a public mission to St. Omer, and the custody of the Great Seal was committed to Robert Kirkham, Master of the Rolls, who during the absence of the Chancellor was instructed 'quòd Sigillum illud occupare, et executionem rerum justitiæ ac cursus Cancellariæ Regis facere, valeat, et excercere, vocatis coram ipso Ricardo Wetton et Ricardo Fryston, Clericis ejusdem Cancellariæ, quandocumque per ipsum visum fuerit expediens et necesse.'† The seal remained in the custody of Kirkham until the 25th of October following, when he redelivered it to the Chancellor.

The following year (10th April, 1464,) the Chancellor was ordered to go to Newcastle-upon-Tyne upon public affairs, when Kirkham was re-appointed Keeper, and the King in his Letter informing him thereof says, 'Nolentes quòd justitia et executio legum, consuetudinum sive statutorum regni nostri Angliæ in Cancellaria nostra tempore illo quovismodo retardentur, quin potiùs quòd cuilibet interim in dicta Cancellaria nostra prosecui volenti justitiæ complementum impendatur, volumus,' &c.; and that he is to keep the Seal, 'usque horam duodecimam vicesimi octavi die Aprilis proximò futuri, ad finem et effectum quòd ipse sigillum illud usque diem prædictum, et eodem die usque horam prædictam, occupare, et executionem rerum justitiæ ac cursus Cancellariæ nostræ prædictæ facere, valeat, et excercere.'‡ Three days, however, before the 28th of April the King commanded him to keep possession of the Seal until the 14th of May; on which day he sent the Seal to York by Richard Fryston and William Moreland, Clerks of the Chancery, who delivered it to the Chancellor about seven o'clock in the evening of the 29th of May.

On the 28th of October, 1467,§ the King demanded and received the Seal of the Chancellor, and on the following day once more delivered it to Robert Kirkham, with the following notice:—

'That, to the intent that the Cours of the Lawe and Ministration of Justice in no wyse shull be letted or delayed, into the hurt of his subgettes, his seid Keper shuld with the same Seal seel all maner Writtes, concernyng maters of Justice, accordyng to the olde cours and laudable custome of his Chauncery, and other Lettres Patentes, concernyng maters of grace or graunt, by suffisaunt Warant:

'So that, if it happen peraventure, that at any tyme it shall seme unto his discretion the expedition of any suche Warant to be prejudiciall or gretly hurtful unto the Kyng, that then he deferre the expedition of the same Warant unto the tyme that the Kyng, by hym theruppon acerteinted, declare unto hym his wille and pleaser in that behalve:

'And that he use not the seid Seel, nor make therwith any maner Sealyng, but in the presence of th'Erl of Essex, Lord Hastyns, Sir John Fogge, and Sir John Scotte, thre, two, or one of them; so that anon, forthwith as the Sealyng shall be

* Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 3, m. 18.

† Claus. 3 Edw. IV. m. 3, dors.

‡ Claus. 4 Edw. IV. m. 9, dors.

§ Claus. 7 Edw. IV. m.

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doon and ended, he shall make the seid Seal to be putte ageine into the Bagge, and the same Bagge, so conteynyng the same Seale, to be sealed with his Seal, and with the Seales of theym or hym which shall be present of the persones above rehersed.

‘ And that the seid Keper, every day before night, shall deliver to oon of the seid personnes the seid Bagge with the Kynges Grete Seal so sealed, as is above wretyn; and upon the morowe folowyng receyve it ageine, and it use and occupie in manere and forme abovesaid.

‘ And, over this, the Kyng willed and commaunded ther and thanne that all manere maters, to be examined and discussed in his Court of Chauncery, shuld be directed and determined accordyng to equite and conscience, and to the old cours and laudable custume of the same Court; so that if in any suche maters any difficultie or question in the Lawe happen to ryse, that he therin take th’advise and counsel of sume of the Kynges Justices; so that right and justice may be duely ministred to every man.’

Kirkham, however, redelivered the Seal to the King the same day he received it; and the King delivered it to Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who had accepted the Chancellorship.

This instrument completely proves that the equitable jurisdiction of the Master of the Rolls was not derived therefrom, as the power given to Kirkham did not remain in force for even one day; it is also necessary to observe that the instruments noticed above do not appear to have given the Master of the Rolls any other authority than that of sealing Letters-Patent and Writs during the absence of the Chancellor, in order that the administration of justice might not be delayed; and similar power was given in the preceding reign to John Frank, Master of the Rolls, when he was appointed Keeper during the Chancellor’s absence: his instructions were to occupy the Seal, and to do and execute the matters of justice and the course of Chancery as was fitting. In the 12th of Henry the Fourth, when the Chancellor was so variously employed and could not for a time attend to the sealing of Writs, the Great Seal was committed to the keeping of John Wakering, Master of the Rolls, ‘ ad sigillandum et alia faciendum quæ ad officium illud pertinuerunt.’

From these and other similar instruments it may be fairly inferred, that the equitable jurisdiction of the Master of the Rolls did not spring from his office of Keeper of the Great Seal during the Chancellor’s absence; but that his judicial power in the Court of Chancery was attendant on his office.

That the Master of the Rolls exercised a judicial authority on the Equity side of the Court of Chancery before the reign of Edward the Fourth, is proved by the fact that there are still extant some Bills of Complaint or Petitions addressed to him in his official capacity during the reign of Henry the Sixth, which do not differ in their frame from those directed to the Chancellor at that period.

In the reign of King Henry the Sixth,* there was a bill, complaining that the defendant had ravished the plaintiff’s servant maid, addressed, ‘ To my full and honorable and right worshipfull Mas^r my Mayster the Clerke of the Rolls.’

Another Bill, in the form of articles, assigned to the 27th year of the reign of the same King, is still in existence; it is directed to ‘ My Worshipfull Maister the Maister of the Rolls,’ and commences, ‘ These ben the poyntes and articles which that John Mathew, Squier, praieth you that John Oxenbrigge, Squier, may be examyned as before you in the Chauncerye;’ and in the 33d of Henry VI. a bill was exhibited, ‘ To the right revent and worshipfull Master the Keeper of the Rolls.’ It appears

* The exact year to which this petition should be assigned is uncertain, as the name of the Master of the Rolls is not mentioned. The handwriting is, however, decidedly of the period of King Henry the Sixth’s reign.

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that it was preferred after the plaintiff had been arrested in London, and had obtained a 'Habeas Corpus' returnable into Chancery; it states, 'Thes ben the vrey causez of the removyng out of the Cittie of London afore the Kyng into his Chauncy of the body of John Gladewyn, of Wheston, in the Counte of Midd, the said John Gladewyn then beyng in the said Cittie wrongfully arrested and imprisoned, atte the suite, instance, and labo^r of onn callyng hymself Doctor Aleyn, and onn John Aleyn, of the said Cittee, M^ocer, and oon Alison Protte, of Whestone aforesaid, wydowe,' &c. The Bill concludes with the complainant's case, 'Wherefore he lowely bysechet yo^r good Mastership for to duely examyn thes p^rmisses and all the said parties in her own pson, and so to rule this mat^r to the plesur of God, for this is the trowth as I shall aunswer afore God, and for non other cause by this holy tyme of Lent, for more ic can notte saye in this mater.' Other Bills directed to the Master of the Rolls, not by name, but by style of his office, have been seen; they have been assigned to the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, and in each of them there is either a prayer of relief or of a subpœna. There is moreover a Bill very important to show that the equitable jurisdiction of Robert Kirkham, as Master of the Rolls, was not by delegation from the Chancellor, or from his Office of Keeper; it is addressed, 'To his right worshipfull Maister Robert Kirkham, Master of the Rolles,' and concludes thus, 'Wherefore pleas it your good Lordship to consider the premisses, and that your pore Bedeman hath no remedye atte the Common Law, to graunt a writ of subpœna to be directed unto the said Thomas, to appere before the King in his Chancellrie at a certain daye, by your seid good Mastership to be lymytted, there to be examyned of the premisses, and to doo and receyve in this behalfe as the Courte will awarde, atte reverence of God and in the wey of cheritee.' Many other Bills addressed to Kirkham, as Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the Seal, are still extant; but it could scarcely be maintained that they were directed to him *quâ* Keeper, when it is remembered that though he held that office twice, yet the two periods together did not exceed three months.

The inference to be drawn from those Bills being addressed to the Master of the Rolls, without the addition of Keeper of the Seal, is, that they were not exhibited to him *quâ* Keeper, but in his individual capacity of Master of the Rolls; for it can hardly be supposed that a suitor would address him as a Judicial Officer and omit the highest office with which he was invested. Indeed, no stronger evidence can be required to show the exercise of equitable jurisdiction in the Master of the Rolls than the inscribing and directing Bills to him; 'it is an evidence of so powerful a nature that can neither be doubted nor avoided.' "

XI.

Bill for Medicines furnished for the use of King Edward I. See *ante*, p. 453.

"The following letter and medical notices respecting the health of Edward I. are appended to a Roll of the Wardrobe for the 34th Edward I. *Nicholaus de Tyngewik*, the King's physician, appears to have been held in considerable repute, being elsewhere described (*Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 2, p. 1001,) as 'hominem utique honestæ vitæ, bonæ conversationis et scientiæ eminentis.'

Johan de Drokenesford, Gardein de la Garderobe le Roy, à Sire *Rauf de Stok* Clerk^e de la g^{ant} Garderobe le Roy, saluz: Pur ceo q̄ *Richard de Montpeillers*, Especer le Roy est assigne daler vs les pties de *Londr* p^r di^{verses} p^rveances faire p^r la maladie le Roy, sicome il est plus pleinement enjoint par les Fisiciens le

(BILL FOR MEDICINES FOR USE OF KING EDWARD I.)

Roy;—vo^o mank' 7 pri q̄ de totes manies de p^rveances qil afa p^rveu p^r la maladie le Roy, voillez aconter ovesqe lui en assigner autre en v^re leu de ceo faire, 7 entrer ces parcelles en aconete de Garderobe. Et jeo vo^o en ferai avoir due allo-
ance sur v^re aconete. Et ceste chose en facez a plus en haste q̄ vo^o p^rrez, sicome
vo^o volez le sancte du corps le Roy. A dieu. Escrit a Neuburgh en Tyndale
le jour de la Nativite n^re dame, Lan du regne le Roy Edward Trente quart.

(In rotulo.)

Riço de Montepess^{xx} pro factura cc.iiij.ii. lb. electuarioz fcoz de zucra Gard per
manus dñi *J. de Langeford* libantis p̄c lb. xii. d.—xiiij. li. ii. s. vi. deñ. Eidm
p̄ cvi. lb. di albi pulvis p̄c lb. ii. s.—x. li. xiii. s. Eidm p̄ diſsis suripis medi-
cinis unguentis elect^l et emplastris emp^t London p̄ dcm *Riēm* p̄ infirmitate dñi
R̄ p̄ p̄cept^t ejusdm exist^t apud *Lanrecost* 7 *Karliolū* ut p̄z p̄ p̄tīclas plenius gten^t
in cedula q̄ idm *Ricardus* libavit inde in Gard, anno p̄s—cxxxix. li. xvi. s. iiij. d.
In car̄ p̄dcaz rez de *Lond* usque *Karliolū* eundo 7 redeundo una cū expñ dci
Riçi q̄rentis p̄dca eundo 7 redeundo cū v. equis—c. s.

(In cedula.)

Anno xxxiiij^{to} 7 Anno xxxv. apd *Landrecost^l*.

Propt^r infirmitatem dñi Reg^l p̄ ordinacōem Mağri *Niçi de Tyngewyk^l* p̄ i. ungu-
ento cum aloe cicot^{no}* 7 cadmeauri p̄ sex vices fco p̄ tibiis Reg^l xi. li.

Item p̄ alio unguento de rebz desiccativis cum balsamo uncias sex . xx. m^arç.

Item pro cironis fundatis de gūmis pro calceis Reg^l c.x. s. [?]

Item p̄ balneis de floribus aromaticis 7 stuffis herbaz c.x. s.

Item p̄ oleo de Tritico xxx. s.

Item p̄ oleo fraxini xviii. s.

Item p̄ emplastris cironeis diatrascos hoc sirocrocū lb. xx. pro stau^r iiij. li. [?]

Item de Aquilon xxiiij. lb. xlviij. s.

Item p̄ oleo de Terebentino distillato xl. s.

Item p̄ uno elcua^r cōfortativo cum ambra 7 musco 7 Magarita^r et

Jacincta^r 7 auro 7 argento puro lb. viii. viii. m^arç.

Item p̄ sucurosset̄ acua^t cum Margarita^r 7 cura^t uncias iiij. v. m^arç.

Item p̄ unguentis calid^t lb. xvi. xxxii. s.

Item p̄ oleo laurino lb. viii. xx. s.

Item p̄ aqua rosata de Damasc^l lb. xl. iiij. li.

Item p̄ vino malo^z g^anato^z xx. lb. lx. s.

Item p̄ uno emplastro p̄ collo Reg^l cū ladano 7 ambra orienta^t . . . lx. s.

Item p̄ ma^t g^anat^l vi. lx. s.

Item p̄ vi. unciis di de balsamo ad corpus dñi Reg^l unguend^t . . . xiii. li.

Item p̄ pulve aromatic^t de aloen Thu^r 7 Mirra ad ponend^t in corpe Reg^l iiij. li.

Item p̄ musco iii. uncias ad ponend^t in naribz Regis lx. s.

Item p̄ ambra orienta^t ad ponend^t in ci^t Reg^l 7 in claret^l un^t xviii.

p̄c un^t i. m^arç xviii. m^arç.

Item p̄ p̄ceptū dñi Regis pro dño *Robto de la Warde* qui fuit paralaticus :

Item p̄ xxxviii. glister^r xl. s.

Item p̄ oleo bñdco xii. un^t xlviij. s.

* Succotrina.

(BILL FOR MEDICINES FOR USE OF KING EDWARD I.)

Item p pinquedine castor̃ unč xvi.	xlvi. š.
Item p unguent̃ acuat̃ cū pulveribz castorii et cum pinquedīe cas- tor̃ et cum pulveř eufurbeo	lxix. š.
Istud unguent̃ fuit itum fcm p dño Rege cum balsamo 7 aloen cicot̃no	lx. š.
Item p i. etcuar̃ p̃cioso quod vocat̃ Dyatameron* xii. lb. p̃č lb. i. m ^a rc̃. xii. m ^a rc̃.	
Item pro dño <i>Petro de Colingburn</i> p sirupo et medicina	xxx. š.
Item p dño <i>Johñe de Hockham</i> pro medicīn sirup̃ 7 glister̃	xl. š.
Item p dño <i>Willmo de Corbye</i> pro sirup̃ 7 medicīn ap̃d <i>Karliol</i>	ii. m ^a rc̃. di.
Item p cariağ̃ istaz medicinaz de <i>Londoñ</i> usque <i>Karliol</i> eundo 7 redeundo	c. š.
	Sm ^a vi. xiiij. li. xvi. š. iiij. d.

XII.

Sir M. Frobisher's Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage. See *ante*, p. 453.

Among the Payments made by Michael Lok for the Furniture of the first Voyage made by Martin Frobisher in the year 1576, the following occur:

Vol. I. Page.		£.	s.	d.
2 b.	For bote heyre of Mr. Furbiser followinge his bussyness all this tyme	10	10	0
3 a.	Paid to Ducke, upholster, for beddinge for Mr. Captayne Frobiser	3	16	5
4 b.	Paid for a bottell of aquavite for Mr. Frobiser—paid it to his mane Borrowes	0	10	0
	Paid to Mr. Frobiser in accompte as followithe, for beare and breade at launchinge of the Gabriell and for maryners' dyners then	0	19	0
5 a.	Paid to Nicholas Cooke for aquavite 3 hogsheds—paid to Anthony Duffilde, bruer	13	18	0
	Paid for v. tonne of beare, at 4 ^s , bought of my Lord Admirall, by Arther Pett	10	10	0
8 a.	Paid to Mr. Frobiser at divers tymes for his paynes takeinge in this voyage and his endeuer untill his retorne, w ^{ch} was paid to clere him out of England one the voyage	80	0	0
	Paid for divers implementes of houshold necessarye for the shippes furniture, as followithe.			
	Paid to John James, as followithe:			
	For a great kettle pan brasse, with yron balle	0	18	0
	For a great bassone of brasse to bake one	0	6	8
	For a bakinge pane of yron, w th cover	0	2	8
	For a chaffinge dishe of brasse	0	4	0
	For a skimar of brasse	0	1	4
	For a great potte of yrone, for meat	0	6	8
	For a little pane brasse, w th handle yrone	0	1	4
	For a tryvet yrone	0	1	4
	For ii. fringe panes	0	5	0

* Antimoris—αντιμορος.

(SIR M. FROBISHER'S VOYAGE.)

Page.

	£.	s.	d.
For a drippinge pan yron	0	2	0
For a grydyron	0	1	0
For ii. spyttes	0	3	4
For a payre of potte hokes	0	0	8
For a slyse of yron	0	0	8
For a fleshoke of yron	0	0	8
For ii. hokes yron flat	0	0	8
For a clever great choppinge knyfe of yron	0	1	6
For iii. wooden platters muskovia painted	0	1	6
For a great bassone an ewar of pewtar	0	6	8
For iii. pynte pottes of beare and wyne	0	5	4
For a salteseller of pewtare	0	1	0

Summe of all the said charges of furnytüre of the said shipps owt-
wardes coste as followithe:

For implementtes howshold	8	11	0
For wages of men	213	17	8
For instrumentes of navigacione	50	14	0
For vyttelles	387	14	10
For ordonans munition	100	8	4
For tackeling of shippes	172	5	6
For buyldinge the shippe Gabriell and the pynace newe	152	0	4
For the shipe Mickaell, w th furnitur of her bought	120	0	0

Soñ owtwardes of shippinge 1205 11 8

12.	For a Spherra, to set on the bolsprite of the shippe Gabriell arived in Tames	0	8	0
	For apparrell for the strainge man of Cathay or new land India	1	10	0
12 a.	Paid to Mr. Furbusher by byll, for vyttells and other necessities for the shippe Gabriell at Harwiche in October laste, and for hire of maryners to bringe the same ship to London	11	7	0

Vol. II.

10.	Paid for a greatt nett for samon fysheinge bought of the Comp ^y Russia	6	13	4
14 a.	Paid to Martine Furbusher, Captene generall, by agrement, for the voyage	250	0	0
	Paid to Edward Selman, mchante	15	0	0
	Paid to Thomas Marshe, marchantt	6	0	0
	Paid to Edmond Englishe, soldiare	0	10	0
22 a.	Paid for charges of mchandise and other busenes, as followithe (befor the shipps goinge outwardes):			
	Paid for my charges to Hampton Corte iii. tymes for cōmissio ^s	1	14	0
	Paid to Mr. Somers' mane for writtinge the comissione of Mr. Furbusher to presse men	0	10	0
	Paid for the brode seale for the said comissione—paid to Mr. Furbusher's mane	1	16	6

(SIR M. FROBISHER'S VOYAGE.)

Page.		£.	s.	d.
	Paid to a pursefant for bringe a letter from the counsell to Mr. Winter, comissioner	0	2	0
	Paid for the Quenes maigestes privye sealle for 250 l. stoke for her ma ^{tie} out of the Chekar pd. to Mr. Nicasions, &c. . . .	1	8	0
	Paid for bringinge a letter from Bristowe of marchantes venture	0	5	0
	Paid to Petter Gilbert, Dutchman, for iii. great frames and waynscott at 8 ^{sh} pece, and a small frame 2 sh. and nayles 1 sh. 6d. for the Tartar mans picture	1	7	6
	Paid for the meltinge stufe to Jonas Shutz	0	5	0
	Paid to Petter Gilberte for ii. great frames for the strainge manes pictures to send over seas	0	16	0
23.	Paid to Cornellis Ketteller, paynter, as fol ^o :			
	For a greate picture of the strainge man in his apell	5	0	0
	For a great picture of him in Englishe apell	5	0	0
	For an other picture of him in his apparell	5	0	0
	For a smalle picture of him	1	0	0
	For his picture naked, or waxe molde	1	0	0
	For a great picture of the shippe Gabriell	6	0	0
	For a great picture of Captayne Furbusher	5	0	0
	For a smalle picture of Christofer Hawle m ^r	1	0	0
	For a great picture of Mychaell Lok	5	0	0
	Paid for poster of letters from Harw ^{ch} whiche came frome Captayne Furbusher at sea past Scotlande, by a shippe of Harwiche . . .	0	8	0
42 a.	Item, all the minerall ewar brought hom by Mr. Furbusher in the iii. shippes in this voyage (to saye, c.xl. tonnes layed in the castell at Bristowe, xx. tonnes laded in the tower at London and in the storehouse at Tower-hille).			
	Su ^m c.lx. tonnes, the price and valew wherof cannot be knowne, untill yt be molten & refyned & tried.			

Extracts from Mr. Frobyshe's boowk.

Vol. III.

Notes dewe to me nott past in any account.

2 a.	For a newe flag for the Aid	v. li.
	For iii. pendans for theis iii. shippes Aid, Gabriell and the Mehell	iii. li.
	For me chargis from Foye to London	viii. li.
	For y ^e chargis wich I was at w th me post-horses for x. days riding to Portsmouth to send the shepes to Dartmouth	x. li.
	Dew to me by Hen. Randaft for his myner ^l apareft apone his freight	x. li.
	Moer delyveryd to Jonas for hym and his men for ther vittells by the pointment of the cōmysoners	x. li.
	For my nowne chargis for ii. mo th that I did lye ad Dartford, & for ryding to and fro at dyvers tymes frome Dartford to Londone abowtt cawsis of the companys and abowtt the tryaft w th Jonas	xxx. li.

(SIR M. FROBISHER'S VOYAGE.)

For nowne wagis.

I had of Mr. Lock for the fyrst vaeigs ^{xx}iii. li.

For the second vaeigs I was loweid for me chargis befoor I went owtt ^cii.l. li.

Wherof I resavid but ^ci.xxx. li. and left in Mr. Lockes hand ^ci.xx. li.

becawse I could nott gett it oute of his hand; w^{ch} ^ci.xx. li. I was fane to lett it rone for my aventū, w^{ch} doth remane ther, as he is wyttnes unto hitt hym self, so that I have but resavid in recōpense

for me iii. yers sarvis butt ^{c xx}i.iiij.x. li.

- 4 a. 1. Louke in C. Fentons a lowens, you shall se he was aloweyd 40 mane, 40 sowldgers, & 20 myners, w^{ch} I was apointed to breng wth me, and I brought thame to Harwigs & gave thame xx. s̄. a pese prest, & a monthes vittells, and when I sawe y^t he had his hole cuppillment, I bestoweid thame in other sheppes, & thay were suche men as we could nott have wantyed, consythereng y^t ther was 45 men of the cuppillment y^t never came to me in iii. shippes, Ane Francis, Thomas of Epswiche, & Moune of Foye.
2. For the 9 men of the Ayd show me it in any count & I will alow it—li. 4.
3. For my ridinge chargis & me chargis be watter, allso wherapon in consethrashion of my travell the cōmessoners did promys y^t I should have had me alowans to the some of 300 li.; but thay had no mony at y^t p̄sent, so ther restid dew to me 47 li.
4. For the pilataige of the Moune and Francis of Foye I do but aske it of ther freight, w^{ch} thay ar content to paye.
5. For y^e vittylyng of the 20 myners in the Hopewell, thay beinge alowid it frome the fyrst of May, and I kepte thame all y^t month, it is reson I should be payd; wherfoer I do but aske alowans ather by the company or ells out of the freight, for it is well known y^t I have paid it.
6. Twenty myners in the Ane Francis lykwise to be alowid.
7. Ten myners in the Thomas Allyn lykwise to be alowid.
8. Fifteen myners in the Thomas of Ipswich lykwise to be alowid.
9. Wher as you do saye that the Company hathe paid thois howners, I desyer the Company to pay me agane, or ells the howners, in ther freight, for y^t I kept thame all the month of May.
10. As for aparrell w^{ch} was delyverid in to the bark Dennys, her freight was worthe 3 li. 14 s̄. for we had by her moer plessur than iii. li. iiij. s̄. is worthe, besides her freight.
11. And as for the armer, it was all lost by the neclygens of Halle, & 20 botis and pennesis besides, in the nyght y^t thay ronne awaye frome me, and a grett dell of men owne and of other geñmens, to the vallor of mor then that came to, besides the hasard of my lyff and others also, and he y^t hathe put in such objecshions aganst me I wold he had bene in my plase.
12. As for the vityls y^t yow charge me wthall at Bristow, ther was none but one hoggsed of rottyn pesons w^{ch} hoggs wolde not eytte.
13. As for the shepe wryghts in the Gaberell, shew it me in account, and I will not aske it.

(SIR M. FROBISHER'S VOYAGE.)

14. As for the 10 chalder of secoll w^{ch} was ladin in the Manewell, it is well known to all the cōpanny y^t we had no other coles to do any bessenes wthall, for because those y^t Mr. Lock had ladin was suche drose, y^t thay wold do no sarvis, nather wold thay berne.
15. And as for y^t 10 ton of lymestone, I bought it at Plimworth, & sent it to Foye by bott, so it was nott y^e ships ballyst, but my sendin it to her.
16. Thay wer iii. myneers.
17. As for Bartellman Butts dett, I paid it for hym at Bristo, wher his carde and his se-clothes dyd ly to pawne, or ells he cowld not have gone to the see, and I was to have it agane hout of his wagis.
18. And as for the pilataig of the Gaberell, shew it me in a cownte, and I wyll alowe it.

And if every mans accounte be thus narrowly exsamyned, yow shall se moer matt^r fall howtt then is fall howtt as yett.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 61.—No. XII. The Chancellor's Roll, or Duplicate (Antigraph) of the Great Roll of the Pipe preserved at the Chapter House, is a Record of the 3rd, and not the 7th year of King John; the latter is the date of one of the two similar Rolls found at the Tower.

Pages 79—82.—No. XIII. See the table of *Errata*.

Pages 173—180.—No. IV. See the table of *Errata*.

Pages 311—313.—No. VIII. "Clerk of the Council."—It having been stated at the Board that this office did not exist at the early period here mentioned, the Secretary has been requested to add the following note to this article.—

"1 Hen. VI. 1422.—Item, that the *Clerc of the Counseill* be charged and sworn to treuly enacte, and write daylicke, the names of all the Lordis that shall be present fro tyme to tyme, to see what, howe, and by whom eny thing passeth.—Rot. Parl. Vol. IV. p. 176^a. See also p. 201^b (2 Hen. VI. 1423)—pp. 343, 344, &c."

Pages 337—356.—No. V. A table of *Corrigenda* in this article containing extracts from the early *Placita Curiae Regis*, was some time since promised; but, as it has not yet been received, it must be postponed to another volume of the Proceedings of the Board.

Page 450.—No. XXXIII. Sir Thomas Miller is also in the possession of a Manuscript containing an "Account of the Earl of Rochester, Captain Kendall and the Narrator's Journey to Salisbury with King James, Monday, Nov. 19, to Friday, Nov. 23, 1688, inclusive."

Page 453.—No. XXXI. The Publication of the First Volume of the “*Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati.*”

Page 453.—No. XXXII. The Publication of the Chancellor’s Roll, or Duplicate of the Great Roll of the Pipe, of the third year of King John, preserved at the Chapter House, Westminster.

Page 453.—No. XXXIII. The Sixth Volume of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of the reign of Henry VIII. See Notes of Business for Board of 27th April, 1833, No. XI. p. 264. Unforeseen difficulties presenting themselves in the way of a collation of the whole of the printed volumes with the original Record, it is proposed that this volume should be published, the “General Introduction” and “General Map” being prefixed, should they appear necessary.

ERRATA.

Page 80, line 8, *for* xix. s. . . . *read* xxii. ſ.
 11, *after* viii. . . . *add* đ.
 14, *for* Clattone . . . *read* Chattone.
 16, — ix. s. . . . — xi. ſ.
 18, *after* ii. đ. . . . *add* ò.
 20, — iiij. . . . — ſ.
 23, *for* xij. . . . *read* xii.
 27, *after* iiij. . . . *add* ſ.
 30, *for* li. . . . *read* lſb.
 — x. . . . — ix.
 42, *after* xxxi. . . . *add* ſ.

Page 81, line 1, *for* s. . . . *read* ſt.
 7, — xxxii. . . . — xxxvi.
 9, — vi. . . . — vii.
 14, *after* di *add* p^r.
 15, *for* p^{ta} *read* p^r.
 16, — p^{ta} — p^r.
 22, *after* vi. . . . *add* đ.
 23, *for* Lunis . . . *read* Lune.
 31, — vi. . . . — v.
 33, — xviii. . . . — xvii.
 34, — s. . . . — đ.
 40, — i. . . . — x.

Page 82, line 19, — p^a — p^r.
 23. — xvii. . . . — xxvii.
 — xxxiiij. . . . — xxxviii.
 24, — ix. . . . — xi.
 28, — xc. . . . — cc.
 32, — xiv. . . . — xii.
 35, *after* ob *add* p^r.

Page 173, line 12, *for* Ro^{as} . . . *read* Roeš.
 16, — Oxon . . . — Exoñ.
 17, *after* callo . . . *add* conjunctim.

ERRATA.

- Page 173, line 17, *for* arriand . . . *read* arraiand.
 18, — Fultoni . . . — Fulconi.
 19, — Fultoni . . . — Fulconi.
 — dñnti . . . — ducçoi.
 21, — pcde . . . — pede.
 22, *after* Hugate . . . *add* dupl.
 23, *for* Breate . . . *read* Brette.
 24, — brevē . . . — breve.
 26, *after* insula . . . *add* de.
 28, *for* de . . . *read* le.
 30, — Teynam . . . — Tynam.
 31, — Kilmyngton . . . — Kilvyngton.
 41, — ii. — iii.
 42, — Den- — Don-.
- Page 174, line 2, — Howh^am . . . — Holkh^am.
 3, — Jememuth . . . — Jernemuth.
 — Gaseford . . . — Goseford.
 8, — Seferd . . . — Seford.
 14, — Ravenesdere . . . — Ravenesere.
 18, — vicetō . . . — viceçobz.
 26, — volens . . . — vel ejus.
 29, — Wygoñ . . . — Wygorñ.
 30, — Fyheys . . . — Fykeys.
 34, — ii. s. viii. d. . . — iii. š.
 41, — Goldre . . . — Boldre.
 45, — Pontine . . . — Pontive.
 46, — cr^aençm . . . — c^rrenciū.
 48, — cr^aentibz . . . — c^rrentibz.
 — p minist^as . . . — p ministros.
- Page 175, line 6, — Locor² . . . — litoz.
 9, — gūando . . . — g^avando.
 17, — Anthō . . . — Auchio.
 18, — Budli . . . — Bñdçi.
 24, — Fultoni . . . — Fulconi.
 — Condray . . . — Coudray.
 25, — Hynhale . . . — Hynkele.
 27, — Meneñ . . . — Meneṽ.
 — Wygoñ . . . — Wygorñ.
 29, — Pershoe . . . — Pershoſe.
 38, — Wygoñ . . . — Wygorñ.
 40, — Cokh^am . . . — Cobham.
 44, — Charinge . . . — Clavering.
 51, — Baiotis . . . — Baiocis.
- Page 176, line 2, — dçi . . . — Dei.
 3, — Dokyme . . . — de Kyme.
 7, — Danye . . . — Daunye.
 9, — Meyret . . . — Meryet.
 17, — Fultoni . . . — Fulconi.
 19, — Lydemuth . . . — Sydemuth.
 30, — Almedo . . . — Aluredo.

ERRATA.

- Page 176, line 38, *for* Ketmell . . . *read* Kertmell.
 44, — Daneges . . . — Danegos.
 45, — Lacyñ . . . — Latymñ.
 46, — loco . . . — lacu.
- Page 177, line 20, — dno . . . — dono dñi.
 21, — due . . . — duaꝝ.
 — de aurat . . . — deaurat̃.
 36, — Gewario . . . — Gervasio.
 38, — portuū . . . — pciū.
 40, — dīm Admiral . . . — deñ et victuat̃
 41, — & morantū . . . — cōmorantiū.
 — moꝝ . . . — mota.
- Page 178, line 2, — die . . . — diem.
 13, — vialata . . . — via lata.
 14, — p̃sviço . . . — p̃sbiŕo.
 — p̃viŕo . . . — p̃sbiŕo.
 23, — pp̃e . . . — Pape.
 25, — consinut̃ . . . — consimiŕ.
 27, — anībꝝ . . . — avibꝝ.
 32, — Aurisateu . . . — Aurisaceñ.
 after cons̃ . . . *add* nūcium.
 33, *for* p̃tro . . . *read* p̃cio.
- Page 179, line 6, — Castellienn . . . — Castellioun.
 10, — coñuncti . . . — conjunctim.
 11, — nocte . . . — noctem.
 15, *after* Cast° . . . *add* Leonis.
 22, *for* Bonar. . . . *read* Boner de Horn.
- Page 180, line 21, — Bishop of Aurisalem, *read* Bishop of Orange.

Record Commission.

XXIII.

ADDITIONAL NOTES of Business for the Board
to be held at the House of the RIGHT
HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER, NEW PALACE
YARD, Saturday, August 3d, 1833.

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Cooper, Charles Purton, 1793-1873

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